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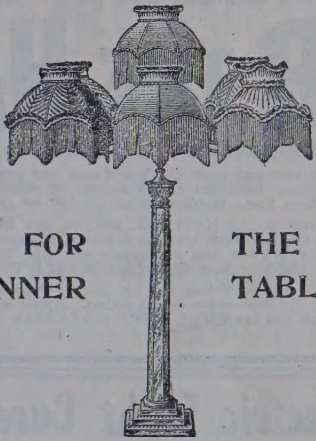

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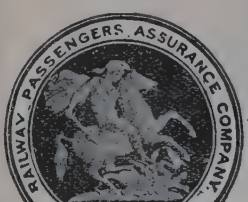

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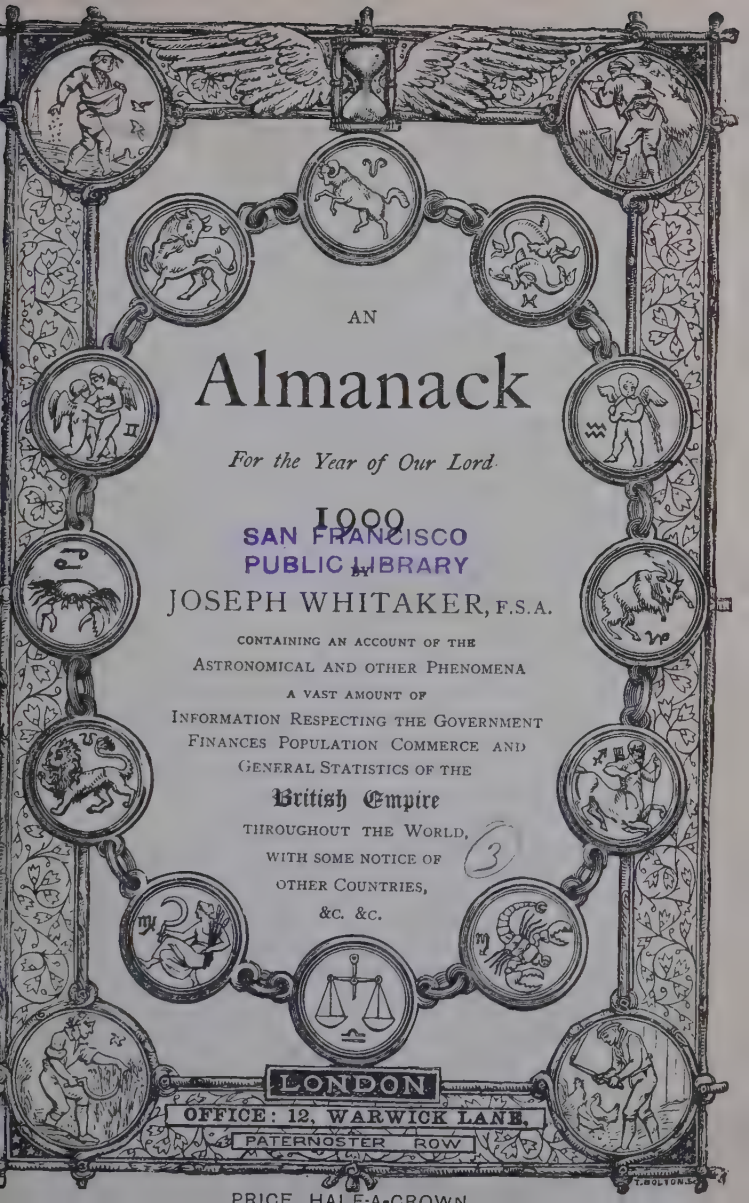

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(1909.)

THE forty-first annual issue of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK has been subjected to the double process of rearrangement and augmentation; but those devoted subscribers who know the contents of every page and the accustomed position of every section will readily perceive that the change in method is the necessary corollary of the increase in matter. In order to minimise the inconveniences of the change special care has been taken in the compilation of the Index, which now extends to thirty-six columns containing more than six thousand references; and although certain minor subsections may still lack a separate entry, it is possible to trace every item by direct reference or by implication.

Many additions have been made to the statistical tables either by extending their scope, or by the introduction of subjects not formerly considered. It is particularly noticeable that in the section devoted to the British Empire (pages 448–595), there is now provided a veritable storehouse of ready help and immediate information concerning every point on which reference is likely to be made.

New articles deal with the Land and Sea Forces of the Crown, the Navigation of the Air, the Radio-Telegraphic Convention, the new Patent Law, and the Old Age Pension Regulations, while the financial result of the new Death Duties and a comparison with those obtaining in other countries will be found under the heading of Public and Private Wealth. The state of the Drama is again considered, the names of the successful competitors at the Olympic Games are duly published, and the progress of the Motor industry in the British Isles is briefly chronicled.

During the year the number of letters from friends and subscribers in all quarters of the globe has exceeded the customary allowance, the recent reduction in the rates of postage having no doubt contributed to the welcome increase. While thanking the writers at home and abroad for their appreciation and kindness, the Editor begs to be allowed to state that no effort will be spared in endeavouring to merit their approbation and to secure a continuance of their good will. Once again, however, he permits himself to remind his correspondents that letters should be dispatched at such dates as will secure their *delivery* in London *not later than* the last day of *October*.

12 WARWICK LANE,

LONDON, E.C., *17th November*, 1908.

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DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 2nd to the 9th of January there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 18th to the 23rd it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1909.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 8 AND 9 OF KING EDWARD VII.

Common Notes for the Year, 1909.

Golden Number	X.	*Rogation Sunday*...	May 16
Epact	8	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday* ...	,, 20
Solar Cycle...	14	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	,, 30
Roman Indiction...	7	Birth of Prince of Wales (1865) ...	June 3
Dominical Letter...	C	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 6
Julian Period (Year of)	6622	*Corpus Christi*	,, 10
Accession of King Edward VII. ...	Jan. 22	Sundays after Trinity	24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 7	Birth of King Edward VII. (1841) ...	Nov. 9
Ash Wednesday	,, 24	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 28
Good Friday	April 9	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Easter Day (*see p.* 69)	,, 11	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
St. George's Day	,, 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Saturday	,, 25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1909.

	d.	h.		d.	h.
Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.)	March 21	6M	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°)	Sept. 23	5A
Summer ,, ,, Cancer (90°) ...	June 22	2M	Winter, ,, ,, Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 22	11M

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings, 1909.

Hilary.....	Begin Jan. 11	and end April 7	
Easter.....	,, April 20	,, May 28	
Trinity	Begin June 8	and end July 31	
Michaelmas.....	,, Oct. 12	,, Dec. 21	

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends February 1; *Easter* begins April 20, ends May 17; *Trinity* begins June 8, ends June 28; *Michaelmas* begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that be Saturday or Sunday, then Call Day is the Monday following.

University Terms, 1909.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	April 3
Easter.....	April 14	May 28
Trinity	May 29	July 10
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent.....	January 8	March 27
Easter.....	April 18	June 24
Michaelmas	October 1	December 19

Calendar for the Year 1910.

January.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

February.

Su.	—	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	—
W.	—	2	9	16	23	—
Th.	—	3	10	17	24	—
F.	—	4	11	18	25	—
S.	—	5	12	19	26	—

March.

Su.	—	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29
W.	—	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	—	3	10	17	24	31
F.	—	4	11	18	25	—
S.	—	5	12	19	26	—

April.

Su.	—	—	3	10	17	24
M.	—	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	—	—	5	12	19	26
W.	—	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	—	—	7	14	21	28
F.	—	1	8	15	22	29
S.	—	2	9	16	23	30

May.

Su.	—	1	8	15	22	29
M.	—	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	—	3	10	17	24	31
W.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	—	5	12	19	26	—
F.	—	6	13	20	27	—
S.	—	7	14	21	28	—

June.

Su.	—	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	—	7	14	21	28
W.	—	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	—	2	9	16	23	30
F.	—	3	10	17	24	—
S.	—	4	11	18	25	—

July.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

August.

Su.	—	—	7	14	21	28
M.	—	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	30
W.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	—
F.	—	5	12	19	26	—
S.	—	6	13	20	27	—

September.

Su.	—	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	—	1	8	15	22	29
F.	—	2	9	16	23	30
S.	—	3	10	17	24	—

October.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

November.

Su.	—	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	29
W.	—	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	—	3	10	17	24	—
F.	—	4	11	18	25	—
S.	—	5	12	19	26	—

December.

Su.	—	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	—	1	8	15	22	29
F.	—	2	9	16	23	30
S.	—	3	10	17	24	31

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Golden Number	XI.	*Ash Wednesday* ...	Feb. 9	*Corpus Christi*	May 26
Epact	19	Spring Commences ...	March 21	Summer Commences...	June 21
Solar Cycle	15	*Good Friday*	,, 25	Sundays after Trinity ...	25
Roman Indiction	8	*Easter Day*	,, 27	Autumn Commences...	Sept. 23
Dominical Letter	B	*Holy Thursday* ...	May 5	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 27
Julian Period (year of)	6623	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	,, 15	Winter Commences ...	Dec. 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 23	*Trinity Sunday* ...	,, 22	*Christmas Day* (Sunday)	,, 25

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 300° ♒ 20d. 4h. A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		F	**Circumcision.** Empire of India proclaimed,	8 8	4 0	1	364
2		S	Gen. Wolfe b. 1727; d. 13 Sept. 1759. [1877.	8 8	4 0	2	363
3		S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.**	8 7	4 1	3	362
4		M	Arrest of the Five Members, 1642.	8 7	4 2	4	361
5		Tu	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	4 3	5	360
6		W	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc b. 1412.	8 7	4 5	6	359
7		Th	Old Xmas Day. Rt. Hon. H. Gladstone b. 1854.	8 6	4 6	7	358
8		F	*St. Lucian.*	8 6	4 8	8	357
9		S	T. W. Robertson, dramatist, born, 1829.	8 5	4 9	9	356
10		S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 5	4 11	10	355
11		M	Hilary Law S.beg. Plow Mon. Ld.Curzon b.'59.	8 4	4 12	11	354
12		Tu	Gen. O'Donnell born, 1809; died, 5 Nov. 1867.	8 4	4 13	12	353
13		W	*St. Hilary.* Battle of Chillianwallah, 1849.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14		Th	Cardinal Manning d. 1892; b. 15 July 1808.	8 2	4 16	14	351
15		F	British Museum opened, 1759.	8 1	4 17	15	350
16		S	Death of Sir John Moore at Coruña, 1809.	8 1	4 19	16	349
17		S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 0	4 20	17	348
18		M	*St. Prisca.* Montesquieu born, 1689.	7 58	4 22	18	347
19		Tu	Aden captured, 1839. A. Birrell born, 1850.	7 57	4 24	19	346
20		W	*St. Fabian.* Père Lachaise died, 1709.	7 56	4 26	20	345
21		Th	*St. Agnes.* [Drift, 1879.	7 55	4 27	21	344
22		F	King's Accession. Mooltan, 1849. Rorke's	7 54	4 28	22	343
23		S	Thomas Love Peacock d. 1866. Doré d. 1883.	7 53	4 30	23	342
24		S	**3rd Sunday after Epiphany.** C. J. Fox b. 1749.	7 52	4 32	24	341
25		M	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Robt. Burns b. 1759.	7 50	4 34	25	340
26		Tu	General Gordon killed, 1885; b. 28 Jan. 1833.	7 49	4 36	26	339
27		W	William II. (German Emperor) born, 1859.	7 48	4 38	27	338
28		Th	Peter the Great d. 1725; b. 11 June 1672.	7 47	4 39	28	337
29		F	Lord St. Leonards d. 1875; b. 12 Feb. 1781.	7 45	4 41	29	336
30		S	Charles I. beheaded, 1649; b. 19 Nov. 1600.	7 44	4 42	30	335
31		S	**4th Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 43	4 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	6d.	2h.	13m. Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	14	6	11 Afternoon.
● New Moon	22	0	12 Morning.
☽ First Quarter	28	3	7 Afternoon.

Apogee 11d. 3h. A. 251,900.
Perigee 23d. 1h. A. 224,100.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1908, on 14 days: total fall, 1·49 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·5 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Old age pensions become payable as from this date. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Holiday on Stock Exchange: Bank Holiday in Scotland.

4. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed. 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

21. 8 Edwd. VII. ends. 22. 9 Edwd. VII. begins.

THE SUN.

After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (5th) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	M. M. S.
3 34	1·19	18 45 33	11·04	23 2 19	12·0	18 41 59	5 17 9
4 2	1·17	18 49 57	11·0	22 57 16	13·2	18 45 55	5 13 13
4 30	1·16	18 54 22	11·01	22 51 47	14·3	18 49 52	5 9 17
4 57	1·14	18 58 46	11·00	22 45 50	15·4	18 53 49	5 5 21
5 25	1·12	19 3 10	10·98	22 39 26	16·6	18 57 45	5 1 25
5 51	1·10	19 7 33	10·96	22 32 35	17·7	19 1 42	4 57 30
6 17	1·08	19 11 55	10·94	22 25 18	18·8	19 5 38	4 53 34
6 43	1·06	19 16 18	10·92	22 17 34	19·9	19 9 35	4 49 38
7 8	1·04	19 20 40	10·90	22 9 24	21·0	19 13 31	4 45 42
7 33	1·02	19 25 1	10·88	22 0 48	22·1	19 17 28	4 41 46
7 57	0·99	19 29 22	10·85	21 51 46	23·1	19 21 24	4 37 50
8 21	0·97	19 33 42	10·83	21 42 18	24·2	19 25 21	4 33 54
8 44	0·95	19 38 1	10·80	21 32 26	25·2	19 29 18	4 29 58
9 6	0·92	19 42 20	10·78	21 22 8	26·3	19 33 14	4 26 2
9 28	0·89	19 46 38	10·75	21 11 25	27·3	19 37 11	4 22 6
9 49	0·86	19 50 56	10·72	21 0 19	28·3	19 41 7	4 18 10
10 9	0·84	19 55 13	10·70	20 48 48	29·3	19 45 4	4 14 14
10 29	0·81	19 59 29	10·67	20 36 53	30·3	19 49 0	4 10 19
10 48	0·78	20 3 45	10·64	20 24 35	31·3	19 52 57	4 6 23
11 6	0·75	20 8 0	10·61	20 11 54	32·2	19 56 53	4 2 27
11 24	0·72	20 12 14	10·57	19 58 49	33·2	20 0 50	3 58 31
11 41	0·68	20 16 27	10·54	19 45 23	34·1	20 4 47	3 54 35
11 57	0·65	20 20 40	10·51	19 31 35	35·0	20 8 43	3 50 39
12 12	0·62	20 24 52	10·48	19 17 24	35·9	20 12 40	3 46 43
12 26	0·58	20 29 3	10·44	19 2 53	36·8	20 16 36	3 42 47
12 40	0·55	20 33 13	10·41	18 48 0	37·6	20 20 33	3 38 51
12 53	0·52	20 37 22	10·37	18 32 48	38·5	20 24 29	3 34 55
13 5	0·48	20 41 31	10·34	18 17 15	39·3	20 28 26	3 30 59
13 16	0·45	20 45 38	10·30	18 1 22	40·1	20 32 22	3 27 4
13 26	0·41	20 49 45	10·27	17 45 10	40·9	20 36 19	3 23 8
13 35	0·38	20 53 51	10·23	17 28 39	41·7	20 40 16	3 19 12

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1908.

Day	TEMPERATURE Maximum.	TEMPERATURE Minimum.	TEMPERATURE Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	WIND. Pressure lbs.	RAIN-FALL inch.	SUN-SHINE hours.
				inches.				
1	36·4	31·5	38·6	29·929	E	8·3	...	...
2	32·3	26·2	·4	30·185	E	10·1	...	2·9
3	32·6	24·1	·3	30·080	E	7·8	...	6·2
4	38·4	24·5	·3	30·104	ENE	0·5	...	6·2
5	30·0	18·0	·2	30·217	Vble	0·0	..	...
6	49·2	17·9	·1	29·824	SW	5·3	·01	...
7	49·8	44·4	·0	29·272	SW	3·7	·21	0·4
8	44·4	32·3	37·9	28·918	NW	6·9	·95	...
9	37·3	29·9	·9	29·595	NNE	7·2	...	0·4
10	35·0	23·8	·9	30·165	NE	2·5	...	1·5
11	33·1	19·1	·9	30·283	SW	0·0	...	5·1
12	36·9	17·9	·9	30·139	ESE	0·0	...	6·9
13	41·1	22·1	38·0	30·058	SE	0·0	...	6·4
14	46·3	34·3	·0	30·114	SSW	0·0	...	2·6
15	47·5	38·7	·1	30·008	SW	1·4	·01	1·3
16	51·1	44·9	·3	29·838	WSW	4·0	·01	...
17	52·0	46·3	·5	29·888	WSW	4·0	...	1·0
18	49·0	27·1	·6	30·173	WSW	0·2	·02	...
19	38·6	28·5	·7	30·121	Calm	0·0	·02	...
20	43·2	27·9	·8	30·351	NE	0·2	...	5·2
21	34·5	25·6	·8	30·405	ESE	0·0	·01	...
22	38·2	30·3	·8	30·270	SSE	0·0	...	...
23	39·4	32·1	·9	30·324	ESE	0·0	·01	0·7
24	35·1	31·4	·9	30·311	E	0·0	...	...
25	44·0	28·8	39·1	30·209	WSW	4·7	...	...
26	50·5	43·5	·3	30·007	WSW	8·5	·14	...
27	53·6	45·0	·5	29·690	WSW	11·0	·01	...
28	46·9	37·5	·6	29·338	W	10·6	·04	1·7
29	40·9	34·2	·7	29·747	N	4·2	...	5·7
30	40·1	33·4	·7	29·948	NNW	2·6	·04	0·4
31	46·7	36·9	·7	29·702	WNW	6·2	·01	2·3
Mn	41·7	30·9	38·6	29·975		Sum	1·49	56·9

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.0)
2. (5.0)
3. ☽. (5.1)
4. (5.2)
5. (5.3)
6. (5.5)
7. (5.6)
8. (5.8)
9. (5.9)
10. ☽. (5.11)
11. (5.12)
12. (5.13)
13. (5.14)
14. (5.16)
15. (5.17)
16. (5.19)
17. ☾. (5.20)
18. (5.22)
19. (5.24)
20. (5.26)
21. (5.27)
22. (5.28)
23. (5.30)
24. ☾. (5.32)
25. (5.34)
26. (5.36)
27. (5.38)
28. (5.39)
29. (5.41)
30. (5.42)
31. ☽. (5.44)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	0 56	2 17	8 7	2 33 3	11 0 20n	57 56	15 49	9 0	23○14
2	1 18	3 34	8 57	3 24 54	15 42 34	57 27	15 41	10 0	32○4
3	1 47	4 52	9 49	4 18 9	19 34 3	56 58	15 33	11 0	3○124
4	2 21	6 4	10 42	5 12 48	22 22 29	56 29	15 25	12 0	31○24
5	3 3	7 12	11 36	6 8 20	23 58 57	56 0	15 17	13 0	☽2○34
6	3 55	8 11	mrn.	7 3 47	24 19 33	55 32	15 10	14 0	○143●
7	4 55	8 58	0 29	7 58 7	23 26 17	55 6	15 2	15 0	41○23
8	6 0	9 35	1 20	8 50 27	21 26 24	54 43	14 56	16 0	☽42○1
9	7 8	10 2	2 8	9 40 19	18 30 26	54 24	14 51	17 0	432○
10	8 17	10 25	2 54	10 27 45	14 50 9	54 11	14 47	18 0	43○12
11	9 24	10 42	3 37	11 13 8	10 36 48	54 6	14 46	19 0	431○2
12	10 31	11 0	4 19	11 57 7	6 0 30	54 9	14 47	20 0	42○13
13	11 39	11 15	5 0	12 40 29	1 10 13n	54 23	14 51	21 0	4○3●●
14	mrn.	11 28	5 40	13 24 9	3 45 38S	54 46	14 57	22 0	41○23
15	0 47	11 45	6 22	14 9 5	8 38 2	55 20	15 6	23 0	2○341
16	1 58	aft.	7 6	14 56 16	13 16 37	56 3	15 18	24 0	321○4
17	3 10	0 26	7 53	15 46 39	17 28 4	56 53	15 32	25 0	3○214
18	4 28	0 55	8 45	16 40 56	20 55 40	57 48	15 46	26 0	31○24
19	5 42	1 35	9 41	17 39 19	23 19 52	58 42	16 1	27 0	2○314
20	6 52	2 29	10 41	18 41 8	24 24 21	59 32	16 15	28 0	2○34●
21	7 53	3 37	11 43	19 44 50	23 46 2	60 12	16 26	29 0	1○234
22	8 40	4 59	aft.	20 48 23	21 31 21	60 39	16 33	0 12	☽○134
23	9 15	6 26	1 45	21 49 59	17 47 32	60 48	16 36	1 12	2314○
24	9 44	7 54	2 42	22 48 40	12 55 5	60 41	16 34	2 12	34○21
25	10 5	9 20	3 35	23 44 23	7 19 5	60 18	16 28	3 12	431○2
26	10 25	10 43	4 26	0 37 45	1 24 20S	59 45	16 19	4 12	42○31
27	10 45	mrn.	5 16	1 29 42	4 27 15n	59 5	16 8	5 12	421○3
28	11 3	0 5	6 5	2 21 9	9 57 11	58 22	15 56	6 12	☽4○23
29	11 24	1 25	6 55	3 12 57	14 50 0	57 40	15 44	7 12	4○213
30	11 49	2 42	7 45	4 5 41	18 52 32	57 0	15 33	8 12	4231○
31	aft.	3 55	8 37	4 59 31	21 53 49n	56 23	15 23	9 12	3○21●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	19 7 43	16 42 39	15 28 4	11 4 49	0 18 22
6	19 43 20	17 9 6	15 41 37	11 4 35	0 19 15
11	20 18 27	17 35 52	15 55 19	11 4 4	0 20 17
16	20 52 6	18 2 51	16 9 10	11 3 15	0 21 27
21	21 22 35	18 29 56	16 23 10	11 2 8	0 22 45
26	21 46 43	18 57 0	16 37 18	11 0 46	0 24 11
31	21 59 35	19 23 54	16 51 33	10 59 8	0 25 45

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	24 35 29S	21 2 13S	18 21 39S	7 11 50n	0 38 20S
6	23 29 28	21 55 10	19 11 13	7 14 45	0 31 22
11	21 44 12	22 32 9	19 57 10	7 19 30	0 23 28
16	19 21 34	22 52 21	20 39 16	7 26 3	0 14 42
21	16 29 27	22 55 16	21 17 21	7 34 18	0 5 7S
26	13 27 55	22 40 44	21 51 12	7 44 10	0 5 15n
31	10 55 43S	22 8 57S	22 20 39S	7 55 27n	0 16 18n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	6 4	6 1	4 2 1 8	0 9	0 9
15	9 0	7 1	6 0	4 4 1 9	0 9	0 9
25	8 9	8 7	5 8	4 6 1 9	0 9	0 9

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

January 1. Day breaks at *6h. 2m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *6h. 4m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *7h. 52m.*

Jan. 2. Occultation of B.A.C. 1206; magnitude 6·0. The disappearance takes place at *10h. 27m. aft.*, 47° from the vertex; the reappearance at *11h. 41m. aft.*, 223° from the vertex.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 10·78.*

Jan. 10. Ceres in conjunction with Venus, *9h. aft.* ♀ 0° 2′ S.

Jan. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, *7h. 9m. morn.* ☽ 4° 11′ S.

Jan. 12. Occultation of *ν* Virginis; magnitude 4·2. The disappearance takes place at *2h. 23m. morn.*, 174° from the vertex; the reappearance at *3h. 32m. morn.*, 280° from the vertex.

Jan. 16. Occultation of B.D. −12° 4134; magnitude 6·0. The disappearance takes place at *4h. 1m. morn.*, 91° from the vertex; the reappearance at *4h. 41m. morn.*, 20° from the vertex.

Jan. 19. Occultation of *c* Ophiuchi; magnitude 4·9. At disappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich; the reappearance takes place at *6h. 4m. morn.*, 252° from the vertex.

Jan. 20. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, *5h. 3m. morn.* ☽ 1° 17′ N.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 9·48.*

Jan. 25. Occultation of 30 Piscium; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at *5h. 59m. aft.*, 28° from the vertex; the reappearance at *7h. 2m. aft.*, 217° from the vertex. 33 Piscium magnitude 4·6. The disappearance takes place at *7h. 44m. aft.*, 52° from the vertex: the reappearance at *8h. 37m. aft.*, 182° from the vertex.

Jan. 27. Mercury at greatest elongation (18° 25′) East, *4h. morn.*

Jan. 31. Occultation of *γ* Tauri; magnitude 5·2. The disappearance takes place at *5h. 1m. aft.*, 92° from the vertex; the reappearance at *6h. 7m. aft.*, 308° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase *25m.*, and the Afternoon *44m.*

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 18	2 4	5 9	2 3	18 8	8 1
16 17	2 7	5 7	2 3	19 4	7 9
16 16	3 3	5 5	2 4	19 8	7 8

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places —

Week		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	F	9 2	9 38	6 40	7 15	1 58	2 35	0 54	1 35	7 18	7 51	10 11	10 42	6 22	6 53
	S	10 13	10 46	7 48	8 19	3 11	3 46	2 17	2 56	8 25	8 58	11 13	11 43	7 24	7 54
	S	11 19	11 51	8 48	9 16	4 19	4 50	3 31	4 1	9 30	10 1	...	0 12	8 25	8 56
	M	...	0 21	9 43	10 7	5 20	5 48	4 29	4 54	10 29	10 55	0 39	1 5	9 25	9 51
	Tu	0 48	1 13	10 29	10 51	6 14	6 39	5 16	5 38	11 20	11 44	1 29	1 52	10 14	10 35
	W	1 37	2 0	11 13	11 34	7 2	7 24	6 0	6 22	...	0 7	2 14	2 35	10 55	11 15
	Th	2 21	2 40	11 56	...	7 45	8 5	6 44	7 5	0 29	0 51	2 55	3 15	11 35	11 54
	F	3 0	3 19	0 17	0 36	8 24	8 43	7 25	7 43	1 12	1 32	3 34	3 52	...	0 14
	S	3 37	3 56	0 54	1 12	9 1	9 18	8 0	8 16	1 51	2 8	4 10	4 29	0 33	0 52
	S	4 14	4 31	1 29	1 46	9 35	9 51	8 32	8 48	2 25	2 42	4 47	5 5	1 10	1 28
	M	4 48	5 5	2 3	2 19	10 7	10 23	9 5	9 22	2 59	3 15	5 23	5 41	1 46	2 4
	Tu	5 22	5 39	2 36	2 54	10 40	10 56	9 39	9 57	3 32	3 50	6 0	6 20	2 22	2 41
	W	5 58	6 18	3 13	3 32	11 13	11 31	10 17	10 38	4 9	4 29	6 41	7 3	3 3	3 23
	Th	6 38	7 0	3 53	4 16	11 51	...	10 59	11 20	4 49	5 11	7 26	7 51	3 45	4 10
	F	7 23	7 47	4 42	5 11	0 13	0 38	11 43	...	5 34	6 0	8 19	8 49	4 37	5 6
	S	8 14	8 45	5 44	6 20	1 7	1 40	0 8	0 37	6 31	7 3	9 22	9 55	5 37	6 8
	S	9 19	9 55	6 57	7 33	2 16	2 53	1 13	1 55	7 36	8 10	10 28	11 1	6 39	7 11
	M	10 31	11 6	8 7	8 39	3 30	4 5	2 37	3 16	8 44	9 17	11 33	...	7 43	8 14
	Tu	11 39	...	9 7	9 34	4 39	5 10	3 50	4 19	9 49	10 19	0 2	0 29	8 44	9 14
	W	0 10	0 38	10 0	10 25	5 38	6 6	4 46	5 11	10 47	11 14	0 56	1 22	9 43	10 9
	Th	1 5	1 31	10 49	11 12	6 33	6 58	5 34	5 57	11 40	...	1 47	2 10	10 32	10 54
	F	1 55	2 18	11 36	...	7 22	7 46	6 21	6 45	0 5	0 31	2 33	2 56	11 17	11 40
	S	2 41	3 4	0 1	0 25	8 10	8 33	7 10	7 34	0 56	1 21	3 19	3 43	...	0 3
	S	3 28	3 51	0 49	1 12	8 56	9 19	7 57	8 18	1 45	2 9	4 6	4 29	0 28	0 51
	M	4 14	4 37	1 35	1 59	9 41	10 3	8 39	9 1	2 32	2 55	4 53	5 18	1 15	1 40
	Tu	5 1	5 25	2 22	2 45	10 26	10 48	9 23	9 47	3 18	3 41	5 42	6 7	2 5	2 30
	W	5 49	6 12	3 8	3 30	11 10	11 31	10 11	10 34	4 3	4 26	6 33	6 58	2 55	3 19
	Th	6 36	6 59	3 53	4 17	11 52	...	10 58	11 22	4 49	5 13	7 24	7 52	3 44	4 11
	F	7 24	7 51	4 45	5 16	0 14	0 41	11 47	...	5 38	6 6	8 22	8 54	4 40	5 11
	S	8 20	8 53	5 52	6 31	1 12	1 47	0 14	0 45	6 38	7 13	9 29	10 5	5 44	6 17
	S	9 29	10 9	7 12	7 52	2 26	3 8	1 24	2 10	7 50	8 29	10 42	11 18	6 52	7 28
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft.	ft.
	Springs rise	20	9	26	3	33	1	20	10	9	9	16	4	12 to 14	
	Neaps	17	4	20	0	22	7	16	4	8	2	12	7	9 to 11	

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	8 41M	0 26A	4 11A	5 52M	10 1M	2 10A	4 21M	8 46M	1 11A	9 40A	4 24M	11 4M	11 35M	5 36A	11 37A
8	8 51M	0 48A	4 45A	6 8M	10 10M	2 12A	4 18M	8 38M	0 58A	9 11A	3 56M	10 37M	11 8M	5 9A	11 10A
15	8 52M	1 9A	5 26A	6 23M	10 20M	2 17A	4 15M	8 29M	0 43A	8 43A	3 28M	10 9M	10 40M	4 43A	10 46A
22	8 42M	1 23A	6 4A	6 34M	10 31M	2 28A	4 14M	8 21M	0 28A	8 13A	2 59M	9 41M	10 14M	4 18A	10 22A
29	8 21M	1 24A	6 27A	6 41M	10 41M	2 41A	4 12M	8 14M	0 16A	7 42A	2 29M	9 12M	9 47M	3 52A	9 57A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	26	32·0	88	49	29
10	1	26	22·7	88	49	30
19	1	26	13·3	88	49	30
28	1	26	3·2	88	49	30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting S.W. by W. In conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd, at *4h. 45m. morn.* ☿ 3° 36′ N.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E., three or four hours before the Sun.

♃ JUPITER in Leo, near to the star χ Leonis. At end of month rises, about *7h. 30m. aft.*, E. by N.

♄ SATURN in Pisces. In conjunction with the Moon on the 26th, at *5h. 47m. morn.* ♄ 3° 1′ N.

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars, crowded together, and hardly distinguishable from a nebula, nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 21st. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R.A. *6h. 43m.* and Decl. 20° 39′ S., 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune can be well observed in this month. See p. 94.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 330° ♓ 19d. 6h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Day of the Year
1		M	Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.	7 41	4 47	32
2		Tu	Purification. Candlemas.	7 39	4 49	33
3		W	*St. Blaize.* Walter Bagehot born, 1826.	7 38	4 50	34
4		Th	W. Harrison Ainsworth b. 1805; d. 3 Jan. '82.	7 36	4 52	35
5		F	*St. Agatha.* Sir R. Peel b. 1788; d. 2 July '50.	7 34	4 54	36
6		S	Sir Henry Irving b. 1838; d. 13 Oct. 1905.	7 32	4 56	37
7		S	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 31	4 57	38
8		M	Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 30	4 58	39
9		Tu	Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., born, 1838.	7 28	5 0	40
10		W	Charles Lamb born, 1775; died, 27 Dec. 1834.	7 26	5 2	41
11		Th	Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847.	7 24	5 4	42
12		F	Immanuel Kant, philosopher, d. 1804. [1895.	7 22	5 6	43
13		S	Lord Randolph Churchill b. 1849; d. 24 Jan.	7 20	5 8	44
14		S	Sexagesima Sunday. *St. Valentine.*	7 18	5 10	45
15		M	Old Candlemas. Jeremy Bentham b. 1748.	7 16	5 12	46
16		Tu	Lionel Lukin (Life Boat) died, 1834.	7 15	5 13	47
17		W	Jean Baptiste Poquelin de Molière died, 1673.	7 13	5 15	48
18		Th	Martin Luther died, 1546.	7 11	5 17	49
19		F	Edgar Allan Poë b. 1809; d. 7 Oct. 1849.	7 9	5 19	50
20		S	Saragossa, 1809. Richard Gough died, 1809.	7 7	5 21	51
21		S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday. Guzerat,'49.	7 5	5 23	52
22		M	George Washington born, 1732.	7 3	5 25	53
23		Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Martinique captured, 1809.	7 1	5 27	54
24		W	Ash Wednesday. St. Matthias.	6 58	5 28	55
25		Th	Sir Chris. Wren d. 1723; b. 20 Oct. 1632.	6 56	5 30	56
26		F	Loss of *Birkenhead,* 1852. Lord Cro[illegible]er b.'41.	6 54	5 32	57
27		S	Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 53	5 33	58
28		S	Quadragesima. First Sunday in Lent.	6 51	5 35	59

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	5d.	8h.	25m.	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	13	0	47	Afternoon.
● New Moon	20	10	52	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	27	2	49	Morning.

Apogee 8d. 5h. M. 252,400 | Perigee 20d. 11h. A. 222,000

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1909.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	12	6	6	12
Wolverhampton ....W.	13	7	7	13
Birmingham .....Th.	14	8	8	14
Stourbridge .....F.	15	9	9	15
Dudley .....S.	16	10	10	16

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas, Scottish Quarter Day.

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditor to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 20th.

27. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1908,

on 14 days; total fall, 1·45 inches; *below* average, 1841–90, by ·03 inch.

THE SUN.

Day	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 44	0·34	20 57 56	10·20	17 11 50	42·5	20 44 12	3 15 16
2	13 52	0·31	21 2 1	10·16	16 54 42	43·2	20 48 9	3 11 20
3	13 59	0·27	21 6 4	10·13	16 37 17	43·9	20 52 5	3 7 24
4	14 5	0·24	21 10 7	10·10	16 19 34	44·6	20 56 2	3 3 28
5	14 10	0·20	21 14 9	10·06	16 1 35	45·3	20 59 58	2 59 32
6	14 15	0·17	21 18 10	10·03	15 43 19	46·0	21 3 55	2 55 36
7	14 18	0·14	21 22 10	9·99	15 24 47	46·7	21 7 51	2 51 40
8	14 21	0·10	21 26 9	9·96	15 6 0	47·3	21 11 48	2 47 44
9	14 23	0·07	21 30 8	9·93	14 46 57	47·9	21 15 45	2 43 49
10	14 25	0·04	21 34 6	9·90	14 27 39	48·6	21 19 41	2 39 53
11	14 25	0·01	21 38 3	9·86	14 8 7	49·2	21 23 38	2 35 57
12	14 25	0·02	21 41 59	9·83	13 48 20	49·7	21 27 34	2 32 1
13	14 24	0·05	21 45 55	9·80	13 28 20	50·3	21 31 31	2 28 5
14	14 22	0·09	21 49 50	9·77	13 8 7	50·8	21 35 27	2 24 9
15	14 20	0·12	21 53 44	9·74	12 47 41	51·4	21 39 24	2 20 13
16	14 17	0·14	21 57 37	9·71	12 27 2	51·9	21 43 20	2 16 17
17	14 13	0·17	22 1 30	9·68	12 6 11	52·4	21 47 17	2 12 21
18	14 9	0·20	22 5 22	9·65	11 45 9	52·8	21 51 14	2 8 25
19	14 3	0·23	22 9 14	9·63	11 23 55	53·3	21 55 10	2 4 29
20	13 58	0·26	22 13 4	9·60	11 2 31	53·7	21 59 7	2 0 34
21	13 51	0·29	22 16 54	9·57	10 40 56	54·2	22 3 3	1 56 38
22	13 44	0·31	22 20 44	9·54	10 19 11	54·6	22 7 0	1 52 42
23	13 36	0·34	22 24 32	9·52	9 57 17	54·9	22 10 56	1 48 46
24	13 28	0·37	22 28 21	9·49	9 35 14	55·3	22 14 53	1 44 50
25	13 19	0·39	22 32 8	9·46	9 13 3	55·7	22 18 49	1 40 54
26	13 9	0·42	22 35 55	9·44	8 50 43	56·0	22 22 46	1 36 58
27	12 59	0·44	22 39 41	9·42	8 28 15	56·3	22 26 43	1 33 2
28	12 48	0·46	22 43 27	9·39	8 5 40	56·6	22 30 39	1 29 6

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.47)
2. (5.49)
3. (5.50)
4. (5.52)
5. (5.54)
6. (5.56)
7. ♅. (5.57)
8. (5.58)
9. (6.0)
10. (6.2)
11. (6.4)
12. (6.6)
13. (6.8)
14. ♅. (6.10)
15. (6.12)
16. (6.13)
17. (6.15)
18. (6.17)
19. (6.19)
20. (6.21)
21. ♅. (6.23)
22. (6.25)
23. (6.27)
24. (6.28)
25. (6 30)
26. (6.32)
27. (6.33)
28. ♅. (6.35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1908.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. Direction.	Pressure (Pressure lbs. to foot.) lbs.	RAINFALL. inch.	SUNSHINE. hours.
	°	°	°	inches.*				
1	42·6	33·9	39·6	29·806	NNW	6·4	...	5·8
2	41·5	28·4	·5	30·159	N	3·1	...	6·8
3	44·4	28·3	·5	29·957	WSW	7·1	·04	...
4	42·7	34·6	·5	30.290	N	5·6	...	3·8
5	42·8	32·1	·6	30·467	W	1·1	...	2·3
6	49·2	37·7	·6	30·517	WSW	0·2	...	1·7
7	48·3	36·6	·5	30·490	WNW	0·2	·01	...
8	47·1	37·1	·3	30·269	WNW	1·8	...	6·3
9	48·0	35·3	·1	30·291	NNW	0·2	...	...
10	45·0	33·6	38·9	30·338	WSW	0·0	...	...
11	50·0	31·6	·8	30·379	SW	1·2	...	0·7
12	52·0	33·3	·8	30·289	SW	0·2	...	8·4
13	48·0	28·7	39·0	30·034	E	0·1	·01	3·0
14	51·5	39·1	·3	30·076	WSW	1·6	...	1·5
15	50·2	37·4	·4	29·887	WSW	11·5	·11	...
16	46·1	33·7	·5	29·993	W	5·5	...	5·2
17	54·5	36·1	·6	29·381	SW	4·8	·41	1·0
18	50·8	42·1	·5	29·488	NW	11·5	·24	1·6
19	51·6	39·6	·5	29·693	WNW	4·1	...	1·8
20	51·2	43·1	·5	29·791	WSW	1·0	·10	...
21	52·0	43·0	·6	29·723	W	5·0	...	0·1
22	50·0	41·6	·7	29·528	WSW	20·0	·08	0·2
23	50·5	39·3	·8	29·563	W	5·5	·02	1·6
24	44·8	36·1	40·0	29·522	NW	12·8	·13	...
25	45·8	37·4	·1	29·702	NNW	11·0	·14	0·9
26	47·5	36·6	·2	29·823	WNW	3·4	·07	1·1
27	47·9	36·6	·3	29·524	WSW	4·5	...	0·9
28	43·0	32·4	·3	29·063	W	7·4	·07	4·2
29	39·9	31·0		29·074	NW	3·8	·02	3·9
Mn	47·5	35·7	39·5	29·501		Sum	1·45	62·8

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer*, with the average for 65 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine*, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Southing Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	0 59	5 4	9 30	5 54 12 23 45 43	N 55 51 15	15 10	12	31	○42
2	1 48	6 5	10 23	6 49 2 24 23 56	55 22 15	7 41	12	2	○14●
3	2 45	6 55	11 14	7 43 7 23 48 56	54 58 15	0 12	12	2	○34
4	3 49	7 34	mrn.	8 35 36 22 5 56	54 37 14	54 13	12		○1234
5	4 57	8 4	0 3	9 25 56 19 23 53	54 20 14	50 14	12		○234●
6	6 5	8 29	0 50	10 13 58 15 53 47	54 8 14	47 15	12	23	○4
7	7 13	8 48	1 34	10 59 53 11 47 6	54 1 14	45 16	12	3	○14●
8	8 19	9 5	2 16	11 44 12 7 14 46	53 59 14	44 17	12	3	○42
9	9 25	9 21	2 57	12 27 33 2 26 47	N 54 5 14	46 18	12	24	○1
10	10 34	9 36	3 37	13 10 46 2 27 38	54 19 14	49 19	12	4	○3
11	11 42	9 50	4 18	13 54 41 7 19 27	54 41 14	56 20	12	4	○123
12	mrn. 10	7 5	0 14	40 13 11 59 4	55 13 15	4 21	12	4	○23
13	0 53	10 27	5 45	15 28 17 16 15 16	55 54 15	15 22	12		☽ 23○
14	2 6	10 52	6 33	16 19 41 19 54 24	56 43 15	29 23	12	43	○1
15	3 19	11 25	7 25	17 14 55 22 40 5	57 38 15	44 24	12	4	○2
16	4 31	aft.	8 22	18 13 55 24 14 15	58 37 16	0 25	12	43	○1
17	5 35	1 10	9 22	19 15 49 24 20 31	59 34 16	15 26	12	2	○43
18	6 28	2 25	10 24	20 19 3 22 49 3	60 24 16	29 27	12		○1243
19	7 10	3 50	11 25	21 21 46 19 41 10	61 1 16	39 28	12	1	○234
20	7 41	5 20	aft.	22 22 34 15 10 22	61 20 16	44 0	1	☽ 2	○14
21	8 6	6 51	1 21	23 20 53 9 39 22	61 20 16	44 1	1	32	○14
22	8 28	8 19	2 15	0 16 52 3 35 12	8 61 0 16	39 2	1	33	○24
23	8 47	9 45	3 7	1 11 9 2 35 24	N 60 23 16	29 3	1	☽ 3	○14
24	9 7	11 7	3 58	2 4 35 8 28 43	59 36 16	16 4	1	21	○34
25	9 28	mrn.	4 49	2 57 56 13 45 10	58 43 16	1 5	1	1	○4213
26	9 51	0 28	5 41	3 51 46 18 9 20	57 48 15	47 6	1	1	○23
27	10 22	1 47	6 34	4 46 18 21 29 42	56 57 15	33 7	1	1	○234
28	10 57	2 59	7 27	5 41 20 23 38 35	N 56 12 15	20 8	1	43	○●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	21 56 25	19 50 33	17 5 54	10 57 17	0 27 25
10	21 38 28	20 16 51	17 20 21	10 55 15	0 29 11
15	21 16 36	20 42 45	17 34 54	10 53 2	0 30 3
20	21 2 52	21 8 11	17 49 29	10 50 42	0 32 59
25	21 1 17	21 33 8	18 4 7	10 48 18	0 35 1

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
5	9 43 40 S	21 20 25 S	22 45 35 S	8 8 on	0 27 59 N
10	10 18 23	20 15 55	23 5 52	8 21 34	0 40 15
15	12 3 46	18 56 30	23 21 25	8 35 57	0 53 2
20	13 52 49	17 23 22	23 32 38	8 50 53	1 6 16
25	15 6 38 S	15 37 54 S	23 37 58 S	9 6 50	1 19 54 N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	12 1	5 6	4 8	2 0	0 9
15	8 9	13 6	5 5	5 1	2 0	0 9
25	8 9	11 7	5 4	5 3	2 0	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃
′ ″	″	″	″	″
16 15	4 6	5 4	2 6	20 2
16 13	5 2	5 3	2 7	20 5
16 11	4 5	5 2	2 8	20 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 83° 26′ 11″.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 42*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 46*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 6*m.*

Feb. 2. Mercury stationary, 2*h. morn.*

Feb. 3. Occultation of B.D. + 23° − 1744; magnitude 6·0. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 1*m. morn.*, 145° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 8*m. morn.*, 161° from the vertex.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·6*s.*

Feb. 7. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 12*m. morn.*, ♃ 3° 53′ S.

Feb. 11. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 2*h. aft.*

Feb. 15. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 43*m. aft.*, ♂ 0° 1′ N.

Feb. 16. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. aft.* Ceres 0° 59′ N.

Feb. 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 11*m. morn.*, ♀ 3° 3′ N.

Feb. 19. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h.* 38*m. morn.*, ☿ 7° 12′ N.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·0*s.*

Feb. 22. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 29*m. aft.*, ♄ 2° 52′ N.

Feb. 23. Mercury stationary, 3*h. aft.*

Feb. 27. Occultation of 105 Tauri, magnitude 5·8. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 47*m. aft.*, 1° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h.* 31*m. aft.*, 184° from the vertex.

Feb. 28. Occultation of *n* Tauri, magnitude 5·2. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 42*m. morn.*, 1° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 31*m. morn.*, 201° from the vertex.

Feb. 28. Jupiter in opposition to the Sun, 7*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 50*m.*, and the Afternoons 48*m.*

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week		London Bridge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	M	10 50	11 29	8 30	9 5	3 49	4 29	2 58	3 41	9 9	9 45	11 54	...	8 5	8 41
2	Tu	...	0 6	9 35	10 0	5 6	5 38	4 17	4 47	10 18	10 46	0 28	0 57	9 13	9 42
3	W	0 38	1 5	10 23	10 44	6 5	6 30	5 11	5 33	11 11	11 35	1 22	1 45	10 7	10 29
4	Th	1 29	1 52	11 4	11 24	6 53	7 15	5 53	6 13	11 57	...	2 7	2 27	10 48	11 6
5	F	2 13	2 31	11 43	...	7 35	7 54	6 33	6 52	0 18	0 38	2 46	3 4	11 23	11 40
6	S	2 49	3 6	0 1	0 18	8 11	8 27	7 10	7 27	0 57	1 14	3 21	3 37	11 57	...
7	S	3 22	3 38	0 35	0 51	8 43	8 59	7 43	7 59	1 31	1 48	3 52	4 8	0 13	0 30
8	M	3 54	4 10	1 8	1 24	9 15	9 30	8 14	8 28	2 4	2 20	4 24	4 40	0 47	1 3
9	Tu	4 26	4 42	1 39	1 55	9 45	9 59	8 42	8 56	2 35	2 51	4 57	5 14	1 20	1 37
10	W	4 57	5 12	2 10	2 25	10 14	10 29	9 11	9 26	3 6	3 21	5 30	5 46	1 53	2 9
11	Th	5 26	5 42	2 40	2 56	10 44	10 58	9 42	9 59	3 36	3 52	6 3	6 21	2 26	2 43
12	F	5 59	6 17	3 13	3 31	11 13	11 30	10 17	10 37	4 9	4 28	6 40	7 1	3 1	3 21
13	S	6 37	6 58	3 51	4 14	11 49	...	10 57	11 19	4 48	5 10	7 24	7 49	3 43	4 8
14	S	7 21	7 47	4 41	5 13	0 11	0 37	11 43	...	5 34	6 3	8 18	8 52	4 36	5 9
15	M	8 17	8 52	5 53	6 36	1 11	1 49	0 11	0 46	6 38	7 16	9 30	10 9	5 44	6 21
16	Tu	9 33	10 17	7 19	8 0	2 31	3 15	1 29	2 20	7 56	8 38	10 48	11 26	6 59	7 37
17	W	10 59	11 40	8 39	9 15	3 58	4 39	3 9	3 52	9 19	9 57	...	0 3	8 15	8 52
18	Th	...	0 18	9 46	10 11	5 17	5 50	4 27	4 57	10 30	10 58	0 37	1 7	9 26	9 55
19	F	0 49	1 16	10 35	10 59	6 18	6 45	5 21	5 44	11 25	11 51	1 33	1 58	10 20	10 43
20	S	1 41	2 6	11 23	11 47	7 10	7 34	6 8	6 32	...	0 17	2 22	2 44	11 5	11 26
21	S	2 30	2*52	...	0 10	7 57	8 19	6 56	7 19	0 42	1 6	3 6	3 28	11 48	...
22	M	3*14	3*35	0 32	0 55	8 40	9 2	7 41	8 2	1 29	1 51	3 49	4 11	0 11	0 34
23	Tu	3*57	4*19	1 17	1 39	9 24	9 45	8 22	8 42	2 13	2 35	4 34	4 56	0 57	1 19
24	W	4*41	5* 2	2 0	2 20	10 5	10 25	9 2	9 22	2 56	3 17	5 19	5 41	1 42	2 4
25	Th	5*23	5 43	2 41	3 1	10 45	11 4	9 43	10 4	3 37	3 57	6 3	6 26	2 26	2 48
26	F	6 4	6 26	3 22	3 43	11 22	11 42	10 26	10 49	4 18	4 40	6 49	7 14	3 10	3 34
27	S	6 49	7 14	4 7	4 36	...	0 5	11 12	11 37	5 3	5 28	7 41	8 12	4 0	4 30
28	S	7 41	8 12	5 8	5 48	0 32	1 4	...	0 6	5 59	6 35	8 47	9 26	5 4	5 41

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	7 41M	0 56A	6 11A	6 44M	10 51M	2 58A	4 8M	8 6M	0 4A	7 10A	1 59M	8 44M	9 21M	3 27A	9 33A
12	6 54M	0 2A	5 10A	6 43M	11 0M	3 17A	4 4M	7 59M	11 54M	6 38A	1 29M	8 15M	8 54M	3 2A	9 10A
19	6 14M	11 10M	4 6A	6 38M	11 8M	3 38A	4 0M	7 52M	11 44M	6 5A	0 58M	7 47M	8 28M	2 37A	8 46A
26	5 57M	10 40M	3 23A	6 32M	11 15M	3 58A	3 53M	7 45M	11 37M	5 32A	0 27M	7 18M	8 1M	2 12A	8 23A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	25	59·5	88	49	30
10	1	25	49·9	88	49	29
19	1	25	41·9	88	49	28
28	1	25	34·7	88	49	26

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star in the beginning of the month, setting W.S.W. ; a morning star in the latter half of the month, rising E.S.E.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♂ Mars is a morning star, rising S.E.

♃ Jupiter is in the constellation Leo, nearly in same position as last month ; rises in the evening E. by N.

♄ Saturn is an evening star towards the end of the month, setting nearly due W.

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding *a* Canceri about 8*m*. in R.A. and nearly same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be best observed in this month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 19th. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8*h*. 34*m*. and Decl. 20° 20′ N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Canceri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month : it will be found in R.A. 8*h*. 6*m*. 50*s*. and Decl. 17° 55′ N. Neptune can be observed in this month. See p. 94.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days.—Events. Sun's Longitude, 0° ♈ 21d. 6h. M. Spring Commences.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.
1		M	St. David's Day. Mamelukes massacre, 1811.	6 49	5 37	60
2		Tu	*St. Chad.* John Wesley died, 1791.	6 47	5 38	61
3		W	William C. Macready b. 1793; d. 27 April 1873.	6 44	5 40	62
4		Th	R. C. Hierarchy re-estab. in Scotland, 1878.	6 42	5 42	63
5		F	Sir A. H. Layard b. 1817; d. 5 July 1894.	6 40	5 44	64
6		S	Elizabeth Barrett Browning born, 1809.	6 38	5 46	65
7		S	2nd Sunday in Lent. *St. Perpetua.*	6 35	5 47	66
8		M	Aboukir, 1801. Bernadotte died, 1844.	6 33	5 49	67
9		Tu	*Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862.	6 30	5 51	68
10		W	Marriage of King Edward VII., 1863.	6 28	5 53	69
11		Th	First London daily paper published, 1709.	6 25	5 55	70
12		F	*St. Gregory.* Sir J. Abbott b. 1821; d. 30 Oct. '93.	6 23	5 56	71
13		S	Felice Orsini executed, 1858.	6 21	5 58	72
14		S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Karl Marx died, 1883.	6 19	6 0	73
15		M	Viscount Melbourne b. 1779; d. 24 Nov. '48.	6 17	6 1	74
16		Tu	H.R.H. Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 15	6 3	75
17		W	St. Patrick's Day. Philip Massinger d. 1640.	6 13	6 5	76
18		Th	*Edward, K.W.S.* Sterne died, 1768.	6 10	6 6	77
19		F	Sir Richard Burton, Orientalist, born, 1821.	6 8	6 8	78
20		S	Louis Kossuth d. 1894; b. 16 Sept. 1802.	6 6	6 10	79
21		S	4th Sunday in Lent. *St. Benedict.*	6 3	6 12	80
22		M	Sir A. Vandyck b. 1599; d. 9 Dec. 1641.	6 1	6 14	81
23		Tu	Battle of Novara, 1849. Lord Milner b. 1854.	5 59	6 16	82
24		W	Henry W. Longfellow d. 1882; b. 27 Feb. '07.	5 56	6 18	83
25		Th	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	6 19	84
26		F	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge b. 1819; d. 17 Mar.	5 52	6 20	85
27		S	John Bright d. 1889; b. 16 Nov. 1811. [1904.	5 50	6 22	86
28		S	5th Sunday in Lent. Peg Woffington d. 1760.	5 47	6 23	87
29		M	John Jacob Astor d. 1848; b. 17 July 1763.	5 45	6 25	88
30		Tu	Loss of S.S. *Stella*, 1899. Arch. Forbes d. 1900.	5 43	6 27	89
31		W	Deptford Dockyard closed, 1869.	5 40	6 28	90

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○	Full Moon	7d.	2h. 56m.	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	15	3 42	Morning.
●	New Moon	21	8 11	Afternoon.
☽	First Quarter	28	4 49	Afternoon.

Apogee 7d. 8h. M. 252,600.
Perigee 21d. 11h. M. 221,900.

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1908,
on 17 days; total fall, 2·21 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by ·75 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be ele
Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in
Parishes to take place during this month.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accor
Overseers and Parish Councils to be m
to 31st.

The Sun.

After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
12 36	0·49	22 47 12	9·37	7 42 58	56·9	22 34 36	1 25 10
12 24	0·51	22 50 57	9·36	7 20 10	57·1	22 36 32	1 21 14
12 12	0·53	22 54 41	9·33	6 57 15	57·4	22 42 29	1 17 19
11 59	0·55	22 58 24	9·31	6 34 15	57·6	22 46 25	1 13 23
11 46	0·57	23 2 8	9·29	6 11 9	57·8	22 50 22	1 9 27
11 32	0·59	23 5 50	9·27	5 47 58	58·0	22 54 18	1 5 31
11 18	0·60	23 9 33	9·25	5 24 43	58·2	22 58 15	1 1 35
11 3	0·62	23 13 14	9·24	5 1 23	58·4	23 2 12	0 57 39
10 48	0·63	23 16 56	9·22	4 37 59	58·6	23 6 8	0 53 43
10 33	0·65	23 20 37	9·21	4 14 32	58·7	23 10 5	0 49 47
10 17	0·66	23 24 18	9·19	3 51 1	58·8	23 14 1	0 45 51
10 1	0·67	23 27 58	9·18	3 27 28	58·9	23 17 58	0 41 55
9 44	0·69	23 31 39	9·17	3 3 52	59·0	23 21 54	0 37 59
9 28	0·70	23 35 19	9·16	2 40 14	59·1	23 25 51	0 34 4
9 11	0·71	23 38 58	9·15	2 16 34	59·2	23 29 47	0 30 8
8 54	0·72	23 42 38	9·14	1 52 53	59·2	23 33 44	0 26 12
8 37	0·72	23 46 17	9·13	1 29 10	59·3	23 37 41	0 22 16
8 19	0·73	23 49 56	9·12	1 5 27	59·3	23 41 37	0 18 20
8 2	0·74	23 53 35	9·12	0 41 44	59·3	23 45 34	0 14 24
7 44	0·74	23 57 14	9·11	0 18 1	59·3	23 49 30	0 10 28
7 26	0·75	0 0 53	9·11	North.	59·3	23 53 27	0 6 32
7 8	0·75	0 4 31	9·10	0 29 24	59·2	23 57 23	0 2 36
							23 58 40
6 50	0·76	0 8 10	9·10	0 53 5	59·2	0 1 20	23 54 45
6 32	0·76	0 11 48	9·10	1 16 44	59·1	0 5 16	23 50 49
6 13	0·76	0 15 26	9·09	1 40 21	59·0	0 9 13	23 46 53
5 55	0·76	0 19 5	9·09	2 3 56	58·9	0 13 9	23 42 57
5 37	0·77	0 22 43	9·09	2 27 27	58·8	0 17 6	23 39 1
5 18	0·77	0 26 21	9·09	2 50 56	58·6	0 21 3	23 35 5
5 0	0·77	0 29 59	9·09	3 14 21	58·5	0 24 59	23 31 9
4 42	0·76	0 33 37	9·09	3 37 43	58·3	0 28 56	23 27 13
4 23	0·76	0 37 16	9·09	4 1 0	58·1	0 32 52	23 23 17

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.37)
2. (6.38)
3. (6.40)
4. (6.42)
5. (6.44)
6. (6.46)
7. ☽ (6.47)
8. (6.49)
9. (6.51)
10. (6.53)
11. (6.55)
12. (6.56)
13. (6.58)
14. ☽ (7.0)
15. (7.1)
16 (7.3)
17. (7.5)
18. (7.6)
19. (7.8)
20. (7.10)
21. ☽ (7.12)
22. (7.14)
23. (7.16)
24. (7.18)
25. (7.19)
26. (7.20)
27. (7.22)
28. ☽ (7.23)
29. (7.25)
30. (7 27)
31. (7.28)

Meteorological Observations, March, 1908.

Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 14-11-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure	Rain-fall inch.	Sun-shine hours.
°	°	°	inches.		lbs.		
40·8	33·1	40·4	29·172	NNW	3·0	·06	0·4
42·4	32·8	·4	29·492	N	0·1	·07	0·6
44·0	32·6	·5	29·470	SE	3·1	·11	0·5
43·1	31·4	·7	29·523	ESE	2·7	·19	0·6
44·0	33·1	·9	29·809	WSW	0·7	...	1·0
51·0	37·3	41·0	29·073	SW	6·5	·28	4·0
46·0	37·1	·0	29·633	W	10·3	...	0·6
56·0	37·1	·1	29·513	SW	13·0	·03	0·7
50·7	38·5	·0	29·225	WSW	10·0	·07	6·0
49·9	39·5	40·9	29·212	W	8·6	·04	1·3
47·0	31·2	41·0	29·645	N	7·2	·04	3·7
47·1	28·7	·1	29·858	WSW	0·1	...	5·0
44·6	30·6	·3	29·971	NE	0·2	...	3·9
44·1	28·3	·5	30·045	SE	0·0	...	7·3
42·2	24·3	·7	30·018	NE	0·2	...	5·4
48·5	32·0	·9	29·796	SW	1·0	·05	2·0
43·9	31·5	42·0	29·705	N	0·8	...	4·8
42·4	32·0	·0	29·710	NE	1·5	·01	0·9
43·9	28·9	41·9	29·713	ENE	1·2	...	6·1
42·2	26·8	·9	29·701	NE	0·1	...	2·1
47·3	31·1	·9	29·824	SSW	0·0	...	1·5
48·0	31·0	42·0	29·424	S	8·1	·10	2·0
53·4	38·6	·2	29·749	WNW	0·0	...	0·9
59·2	32·3	·4	29·925	SW	0·6	...	9·9
47·0	41·3	·7	29·788	SE	1·7	·55	...
45·7	39·7	43·0	29·900	N	0·9	·27	...
53·3	38·6	·3	29·918	SW	2·0	...	5·7
50·0	38·3	·7	29·888	NW	3·4	·07	3·8
52·8	36·6	44·1	29·848	SW	4·8	·08	6·3
56·0	37·9	·5	29·710	WSW	11·3	·29	8·0
49·4	37·2	·9	29·595	W	10·5	...	6·8
47·6	33·9	41·9	29·673		Sum	2·21	101·8

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Morning.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Midnight.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	11 43	4 3	8 19	6 36	19 24 32	3 11	55 33	15 10	9 1	4 ○ 21
2	aft.	4 54	9 11	7 30	27 24	12 22	55 1	15 1	10 1	4 21 ○ 3
3	1 40	5 38	10 0	8 23	2 22	43 11	54 36	14 54	11 1	4 ○ 2 13
4	2 46	6 9	10 47	9 13	33 20	23 13	54 17	14 49	12 1	4 1 ○ 23
5	3 55	6 34	11 32	10 1	50 16	52 37	54 5	14 46	13 1	2 ○ 34 1
6	5 3	6 54	morn.	10 48	3 12	52 18	53 58	14 44	14 1	3 2 1 ○ 4
7	6 11	7 12	0	11 32	39	8 23	53	56 14	43 15	1 ☽ 3 ○ 24
8	7 16	7 27	0	12 16	11	3 35	13 54	0 14	44 16	1 3 ○ 12 4
9	8 26	7 42	1 36	12 59	23	1 21	19 54	9 14	47 17	1 21 ○ 3 4
10	9 33	7 56	2 17	13 43	0	6 16	48	54 24	14 51	18 1 ○ 13 4 ●
11	10 42	8 12	2 58	14 27	50	11 1	14	54 45	14 57	19 1 ○ 2 3 4
12	11 55	8 31	3 42	15 14	40	15 23	41	55 14	15 5	20 1 ○ 3 1 4
13	morn.	8 53	4 28	16 4	26	19 11	42	55 50	15 14	21 3 2 1 4 ○
14	1 6	9 22	5 17	16 57	6	22 11	11	56 34	15 26	22 1 3 4 ○
15	2 18	10 0	6 11	17 53	19	24 6	41	57 23	15 40	23 1 ○ 2 3 4
16	3 23	10 51	7 7	18 52	25	24 43	22	58 17	15 55	24 1 4 2 1 ○ 3
17	4 18	11 57	8 6	19 53	21	23 50	9	59 13	16 10	25 1 4 2 3
13	5 3	aft.	9 6	20 54	41	21 23	19	60 4	16 24	26 1 ○ 2 3
19	5 37	2 44	10 5	21 55	7	17 28	44	60 47	16 35	27 1 4 2 ○ 3
20	6 5	4 13	11 2	22 53	53	12 21	57	61 15	16 43	28 1 4 2 3 ○
21	6 27	5 43	11 57	23 50	52	6 25	33	61 24	16 46	29 1 ○ 3 4
22	6 47	7 13	aft.	0 46	31	0 5	58	61 14	16 43	0 16 3 ○ 2 4 ●
23	7 7	8 39	1 44	1 41	28	6 9	53	60 44	16 35	1 16 2 1 3 ○ 4
24	7 28	10 5	2 37	2 36	27	11 57	11	59 59	16 22	2 16 2 ○ 1 3 4
25	7 50	11 28	3 30	3 31	58	16 55	0	59 5	16 8	3 16 1 ○ 2 3 4
26	8 18	morn.	4 25	4 28	11	20 47	27	58 7	15 52	4 16 2 ○ 1 3 4
27	8 52	0 46	5 19	5 24	52	23 24	19	57 10	15 36	5 16 2 1 3 ○ 4
28	9 36	1 55	6 14	6 21	16	24 41	12	56 18	15 22	6 16 3 ○ 1 2 4
29	10 30	3 2	7 7	7 17	16	38 24	39	55 35	15 10	7 16 3 1 ○ 4 2
30	11 29	3 39	7 57	8 10	10	23 24	55	54 57	15 0	8 16 2 ☽ 4 3 ○
31	aft.	4 14	8 45	9 1	22	21 6	48	54 30	14 52	9 16 4 2 ○ 1 3

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury. H.	M.	S.	♀ Venus. H.	M.	S.	♂ Mars. H.	M.	S.	♃ Jupiter. H.	M.	S.	♄ Saturn. H.	M.	S.
2	21	9	59	21	57	37	18	18	46	10	45	51	0	37	7
7	21	25	57	22	21	40	18	33	25	10	43	25	0	39	16
12	21	46	46	22	45	18	18	48	3	10	41	2	0	41	28
17	22	10	51	23	8	36	19	2	39	10	38	44	0	43	42
22	22	37	14	23	31	39	19	17	11	10	36	34	0	45	59
27	23	5	22	23	54	29	19	31	38	10	34	35	0	48	17

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ °	′	″	♀ °	′	″	♂ °	′	″	♃ °	′	″	♄ °	′	″
2	15	36	48	13	41	36	23	38	55	9	21	16	1	33	52
7	15	22	49	11	35	59	23	35	0	9	36	10	1	48	6
12	14	30	7	9	22	34	23	26	16	9	50	32	2	2	32
17	13	0	55	7	2	52	23	12	46	10	4	6	2	17	7
22	10	57	41	4	38	26	22	54	37	10	16	40	2	31	47
27	8	22	31	2	10	46	22	31	57	10	28	11	2	46	29

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	10 1	5 3	5 6	2 0	0 9
15	8 8	8 7	5 3	5 9	2 0	0 9
25	8 8	7 7	5 2	6 2	2 0	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉ ′	″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
16 9	3 8	5 1	3 0	20 6	7
16 6	3 3	5 0	3 1	20 5	7
16 3	2 9	5 0	3 3	20 2	7

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 55*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 10*h.* 48*m.*

Mar. 1. Occultation of ω Geminorum; magnitude 5·3. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 57*m. aft.*, 24° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h.* 38*m. aft.*, 3° from the vertex.

Mar. 3. Occultation of γ Cancri; magnitude 4·8. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 32*m. aft.*, 9° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 358° from the vertex.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·0*s.*

Mar. 9. Mercury at greatest elongation (27° 26′) West, 7*h. aft.*

Mar. 11. Occultation of κ Virginis; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 44*m. morn.*, 190° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 37*m. morn.*, 270° from the vertex.

Mar. 16. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 3*m. aft.* 1° 26′ N.

Mar. 16. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h. aft.* Ceres 0° 58′ N.

Mar. 19. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 35*m. aft.* ☿ 3° 5′ N.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Mar. 21. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h. 0m. morn.* 3° 52′ N.

Mar. 21. Sun enters sign Aries, Spring commences, 6*h.* 13*m. morn.*

Mar. 22. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 46*m. morn.* ♄ 2° 41′ N.

Mar. 25. Occultation of B.A. 1240; magnitude 5·7. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 43*m. aft.*, 71° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 1° from the vertex. The star is setting at the reappearance.

Mar. 26. Mars and Uranus in conjunction, 8*h.* 54*m. aft.* 0° 18′ S.

In this month the Morning increase 1*h.* 9*m.*, and the Afternoons 51*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	8 49	9 33	6 36	7 22	1 44	2 30	0 41	1 29	7 16	7 59	10 8	10 51	6 20	7 1
2	Tu	10 20	11 6	8 7	8 47	3 18	4 5	2 24	3 15	8 44	9 26	11 33	...	7 43	8 22
3	W	11 48	...	9 22	9 49	4 47	5 23	3 59	4 34	10 3	10 33	0 11	0 44	8 58	9 28
4	Th	0 24	0 53	10 12	10 32	5 53	6 18	5 1	5 23	10 59	11 22	1 11	1 34	9 55	10 18
5	F	1 17	1 39	10 50	11 7	6 40	7 0	5 42	5 59	11 42	...	1 55	2 13	10 35	10 50
6	S	1 58	2 15	11 23	11 39	7 18	7 34	6 16	6 32	0 0	0 17	2 29	2 45	11 5	11 20
7	S	2 30	2 45	11 55	...	7 50	8 6	6 48	7 5	0 34	0 51	3 0	3 15	11 35	11 50
8	M	3 0	3 15	0 11	0 27	8 21	8 35	7 21	7 36	1 7	1 22	3 30	3 44	...	0 5
9	Tu	3 29	3 43	0 42	0 57	8 50	9 4	7 50	8 3	1 38	1 53	3 59	4 13	0 20	0 35
10	W	3 58	4 13	1 11	1 25	9 17	9 31	8 16	8 29	2 7	2 21	4 27	4 42	0 50	1 5
11	Th	4 27	4 42	1 39	1 54	9 45	9 59	8 43	8 57	2 35	2 50	4 57	5 13	1 20	1 36
12	F	4 56	5 11	2 9	2 24	10 13	10 27	9 11	9 26	3 5	3 20	5 29	5 45	1 52	2 8
13	S	5 25	5 41	2 40	2 57	10 42	10 58	9 42	9 59	3 35	3 51	6 2	6 21	2 25	2 43
14	S	5 59	6 20	3 15	3 36	11 15	11 34	10 19	10 42	4 10	4 32	6 43	7 8	3 3	3 27
15	M	6 42	7 7	4 2	4 33	11 58	...	11 7	11 35	4 57	5 26	7 37	8 11	3 55	4 28
16	Tu	7 38	8 14	5 11	5 56	0 29	1 7	...	0 7	6 1	6 41	8 49	9 32	5 5	5 46
17	W	8 56	9 45	6 47	7 36	1 52	2 42	0 48	1 44	7 25	8 12	10 18	11 3	6 30	7 13
18	Th	10 34	11 19	8 19	8 57	3 33	4 19	2 41	3 30	8 56	9 37	11 44	...	7 54	8 33
19	F	11 59	...	9 28	9 54	4 58	5 32	4 9	4 40	10 12	10 41	0 20	0 50	9 7	9 37
20	S	0 32	0 59	10 18	10 41	6 0	6 26	5 5	5 27	11 7	11 31	1 16	1 40	10 3	10 25
21	S	1 24	1 47	11 3	11 25	6 50	7 13	5 49	6 11	11 55	...	2 2	2 24	10 45	11 6
22	M	2* 9	2*30	11 47	...	7 35	7 56	6 33	6 56	0 19	0 42	2 45	3 6	11 27	11 48
23	Tu	2*51	3*12	0 8	0 30	8 17	8 38	7 18	7 39	1 4	1 26	3 27	3 48	...	0 9
24	W	3*33	3*54	0 52	1 13	8 59	9 19	7 59	8 18	1 48	2 9	4 9	4 30	0 31	0 52
25	Th	4*15	4*36	1 33	1 54	9 39	9 59	8 37	8 56	2 29	2 50	4 51	5 13	1 14	1 36
26	F	4*56	5 16	2 14	2 34	10 18	10 37	9 16	9 36	3 10	3 30	5 34	5 56	1 57	2 19
27	S	5 37	5 58	2 54	3 15	10 56	11 15	9 57	10 19	3 50	4 11	6 19	6 43	2 41	3 4
28	S	6 20	6 44	3 38	4 5	11 36	...	10 43	11 9	4 34	5 0	7 10	7 41	3 29	3 59
29	M	7 11	7 43	4 38	5 18	0 2	0 34	11 38	...	5 30	6 6	8 16	8 56	4 34	5 12
30	Tu	8 20	9 3	6 5	6 55	1 14	2 1	0 12	0 57	6 48	7 33	9 40	10 25	5 53	6 36
31	W	9 52	10 40	7 42	8 23	2 50	3 39	1 53	2 47	8 18	9 0	11 9	11 48	7 19	7 58

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	5 48M	10 29M	3 10A	6 23M	11 22M	4 21A	3 45M	7 37M	11 29M	4 59A	11 52A	6 49M	7 36M	1 48A	8 0A
12	5 41M	10 29M	3 17A	6 11M	11 27M	4 43A	3 37M	7 30M	11 23M	4 27A	11 21A	6 19M	7 9M	1 23A	7 37A
19	5 35M	10 36M	3 37A	6 0M	11 32M	5 4A	3 28M	7 23M	11 18M	3 54A	10 50A	5 51M	6 43M	0 59A	7 15A
26	5 27M	10 46M	4 5A	5 46M	11 37M	5 28A	3 17M	7 16M	11 15M	3 23A	10 20A	5 21M	6 18M	0 35A	6 52A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H.	R.A. M.	R.A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	25	34·7	88	49	25
10	1	25	27·5	88	49	23
19	1	25	23·2	88	49	21
28	1	25	20·5	88	49	18

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising E.S.E. in the first half of the month, and later on E. by S. At greatest distance from the Sun on the 16th, at 8*h. morn.*

♀ Venus is a morning star till near the end of the month, when it will be too near the Sun for easy observation. Rises E. by S.

♂ Mars is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♃ Jupiter rises in the early afternoon E. by N., and a little to the East of ρ Leonis.

♄ Saturn is an evening star, setting a very little North of West.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from 3½′ to 4′ in diameter; it lies 2½° S.E. of β Ursa Majoris.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the class known as "Spiral Nebulæ," situated in R.A. 12*h.* 14*m.* and Decl. 15° 0′ N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulæ, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 21st of the month.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20d. 6h. A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.			THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		Th	All Fools' Day. Prince Bismarck born, 1815.	5 38	6 30	91	274
2		F	Steele's *Tatler* publd., 1709. Copenhagen, 1801.	5 36	6 32	92	273
3		S	*St. Richard.* Lord Loreburn born, 1846.	5 33	6 33	93	272
4		S	Palm Sunday. *St. Ambrose.*	5 31	6 35	94	271
5		M	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster died, 1886.	5 29	6 36	95	270
6		Tu	J. Francis ("Athenæum") d. '82; b. 18 July '11.	5 27	6 38	96	269
7		W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Old Lady Day.	5 25	6 39	97	268
8		Th	Sir Anthony Panizzi died, 1879.	5 23	6 41	98	267
9		F	Good Friday. National Gallery opened, 1838.	5 21	6 43	99	266
10		S	"General" William Booth born, 1829.	5 18	6 44	100	265
11		S	Easter Day. Sir Charles Hallé born, 1819.	5 16	6 46	101	264
12		M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	5 14	6 48	102	263
13		Tu	Easter Tuesday. G. F. Handel died, 1759.	5 12	6 50	103	262
14		W	Battle of Barnet, 1471. Thos. Otway d. 1685.	5 9	6 51	104	261
15		Th	Dr. Jowett born, 1817; died 1 Oct. 1893.	5 7	6 53	105	260
16		F	Alexis de Tocqueville died, 1859.	5 5	6 55	106	259
17		S	Fernando Magalhaens, navigator, died, 1521.	5 3	6 57	107	258
18		S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	5 1	6 58	108	257
19		M	*St. Alphege.* Primrose Day.	4 59	6 59	109	256
20		Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. [1859.	4 57	7 1	110	255
21		W	First drinking fountain erected in London,	4 55	7 3	111	254
22		Th	Henry Fielding born, 1707; died 8 Oct. 1754.	4 52	7 5	112	253
23		F	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare died, 1616.	4 50	7 6	113	252
24		S	J. S. Scrimegeour (Union Bank) died, 1868.	4 48	7 7	114	251
25		S	2nd Sunday after Easter. St. Mark.	4 46	7 9	115	250
26		M	Daniel Defoe born, 1661; died, 26 April 1731.	4 44	7 11	116	249
27		Tu	Mary Wollstonecroft b. 1759; d. 10 Sept. 1797.	4 42	7 13	117	248
28		W	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789. [1868.	4 40	7 14	118	247
29		Th	Raja Brooke, of Sarawak, b. 1803; d. 11 June	4 38	7 16	119	246
30		F	Admiral Fitzroy (Barometer) died, 1865.	4 36	7 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3d.	8h.	28m.	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	13	2	30	Afternoon.
● New Moon	20	4	51	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	27	8	36	Morning.

Apogee 3d. 11h. M. 252,500.
Perigee 18d. 8h. A. 223,700.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1908,

on 15 days; total fall, 2·1 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by ·44 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1908-1909, for Imperial purposes ends to-day. – Ordinary day for election of Urban and Rural District Councillors. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

12. Bank Holiday.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

The Sun.

Day	After Cook.	Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascen. mean of Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 5	0·76	0 40 54	9·10	4 24 12	57·9	0 36 49	23 19 21
2	3 47	0·75	0 44 32	9·10	4 47 20	57·7	0 40 45	23 15 25
3	3 29	0·75	0 48 11	9·11	5 10 22	57·5	0 44 42	23 11 30
4	3 11	0·74	0 51 49	9·11	5 33 19	57·2	0 48 38	23 7 34
5	2 53	0·74	0 55 28	9·12	5 56 10	57·0	0 52 35	23 3 38
6	2 36	0·73	0 59 7	9·13	6 18 55	56·7	0 56 32	22 59 42
7	2 18	0·72	1 2 46	9·14	6 41 34	56·4	1 0 28	22 55 46
8	2 1	0·71	1 6 26	9·15	7 4 5	56·2	1 4 25	22 51 50
9	1 44	0·70	1 10 5	9·16	7 26 30	55·9	1 8 21	22 47 54
10	1 28	0·69	1 13 45	9·17	7 48 46	55·5	1 12 18	22 43 58
11	1 11	0·68	1 17 26	9·18	8 10 55	55·2	1 16 14	22 40 2
12	0 55	0·66	1 21 6	9·19	8 32 56	54·9	1 20 11	22 36 6
13	0 39	0·65	1 24 47	9·21	8 54 49	54·5	1 24 7	22 32 10
14	0 24	0·64	1 28 28	9·22	9 16 33	54·1	1 28 4	22 28 15
15	0 9	0·62	1 32 9	9·23	9 38 8	53·7	1 32 1	22 24 19
16	Def.	0·61	1 35 51	9·25	9 59 33	53·3	1 35 57	22 20 23
17	0 20	0·59	1 39 33	9·27	10 20 48	52·9	1 39 54	22 16 27
18	0 34	0·57	1 43 16	9·28	10 41 54	52·5	1 43 50	22 12 31
19	0 48	0·56	1 46 59	9·30	11 2 48	52·1	1 47 47	22 8 35
20	1 1	0·54	1 50 42	9·32	11 23 32	51·6	1 51 43	22 4 39
21	1 14	0·52	1 54 26	9·33	11 44 5	51·1	1 55 40	22 0 43
22	1 26	0·50	1 58 11	9·35	12 4 26	50·6	1 59 36	21 56 47
23	1 38	0·49	2 1 55	9·37	12 24 36	50·1	2 3 33	21 52 51
24	1 49	0·47	2 5 40	9·39	12 44 33	49·6	2 7 30	21 48 55
25	2 0	0·45	2 9 26	9·41	13 4 17	49·1	2 11 26	21 45 0
26	2 11	0·43	2 13 12	9·43	13 23 48	48·5	2 15 23	21 41 4
27	2 21	0·41	2 16 59	9·45	13 43 6	48·0	2 19 19	21 37 8
28	2 30	0·39	2 20 46	9·47	14 2 11	47·4	2 23 16	21 33 12
29	2 39	0·37	2 24 33	9·49	14 21 1	46·8	2 27 12	21 29 16
30	2 48	0·35	2 28 21	9·51	14 39 37	46·2	2 31 9	21 25 20

Meteorological Observations, April, 1908.

Day	Temperature. Maximum	Minimum	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean (Pressure Red. to foot.)	Wind. Directn.	Wind. Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	51·1	36·2	45·3	29·804	WNW	2·3	...	3·0
2	60·3	43·0	·7	29·810	WSW	3·8	...	0·6
3	54·0	41·5	46·0	29·696	W	10·5	·04	6·9
4	51·8	38·6	·2	29·714	NW	3·8	·01	1·8
5	45·9	39·0	·3	29·767	N	5·8	·29	1·3
6	49·0	37·8	·3	30·098	NNE	4·4	...	5·2
7	54·0	36·2	·3	30·143	NE	7·8	...	12·1
8	57·1	32·8	·1	30·014	ENE	1·9	...	10·3
9	58·1	28·4	·0	29·853	NE	0·2	...	10·3
10	48·6	41·0	45·9	29·764	NNE	0·3	·02	0·2
11	45·5	40·2	·8	29·685	ESE	0·0	...	...
12	53·9	39·3	·9	29·879	NE	2·6	·01	0·2
13	49·5	34·9	46·1	29·986	E	1·3	...	5·9
14	48·0	34·7	·4	30·006	ENE	3·0	...	3·0
15	56·9	36·6	·8	30·001	ENE	3·6	...	8·5
16	59·1	38·2	47·2	30·077	E	13·6	...	11·9
17	57·6	37·1	·6	29·981	ENE	3·5	...	11·9
18	50·3	36·4	48·0	29·721	NNE	8·8	...	5·9
19	45·8	33·0	·3	29·526	NNE	8·1	·14	2·5
20	45·8	32·4	·5	29·646	NNE	5·2	·02	7·2
21	47·2	31·9	·7	29·640	NNW	1·8	·05	...
22	55·2	38·2	·7	29·532	W	3·5	...	3·8
23	46·2	31·6	·6	29·421	ESE	2·6	·46	...
24	40·9	30·5	·6	29·286	N	3·2	·18	7·1
25	46·1	31·6	·6	29·203	V'blo.	8·0	·13	0·3
26	51·2	32·4	·6	29·465	WNW	7·5	·02	12·2
27	55·5	37·3	·7	29·625	SW	0·2	·14	0·9
28	47·6	42·9	·8	29·519	SE	5·0	·41	...
29	62·0	44·4	49·0	29·897	NW	0·6	...	4·5
30	57·7	47·1	·1	30·034	SE	2·0	·18	...
Mn	51·7	36·8	47·3	29·760		Sum.	2·10	137·5

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.30)
2. (7.32)
3. (7.33)
4. ☽. (7.35)
5. (7.36)
6. (7.38)
7. (7.39)
8. (7.41)
9. (7.43)
10. (7.44)
11. ☽. (7.46)
12. (7.48)
13. (7.50)
14. (7.51)
15. (7.53)
16. (7.55)
17. (7.57)
18. ☽. (7.58)
19. (7.59)
20. (8.1)
21. (8.3)
22. (8.5)
23. (8.6)
24. (8.7)
25. ☽. (8.9)
26. (8.11)
27. (8.13)
28. (8.14)
29. (8.16)
30. (8.18)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 12h. P.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	″	″	d. h.	
1	1 43	4 40	9 30	9 50 8	17 55 38N	54 11	14 47	10 16	41○23
2	2 53	5 21	10 14	10 36 41	14 2 17	54 1	14 45	11 16	4○213
3	4 01	5 19	10 55	11 21 29	9 37 12	53 58	14 44	12 16	4213○
4	5 8	5 35	11 36	12 5 9	4 50 24N	54 1	14 45	13 16	43○21
5	6 15	5 50	mrn.	12 48 24	0 8 23S	54 10	14 47	14 16	431○2
6	7 23	6 3	0 16	13 31 59	5 9 12	54 24	14 51	15 16	423○1
7	8 33	6 19	0 57	14 16 39	10 1 35	54 42	14 56	16 16	2○43●
8	9 44	6 36	1 40	15 3 8	14 34 4	55 4	15 2	17 16	1○243
9	10 57	6 56	2 25	15 52 6	18 33 54	55 32	15 9	18 16	○2134
10	mrn.	7 23	3 14	16 43 59	21 47 10	56 3	15 18	19 16	☽21○4
11	0 10	7 57	4 6	17 38 51	23 59 23	56 40	15 28	20 16	3○14●
12	1 17	8 42	5 0	18 36 16	24 57 5	57 20	15 39	21 16	31○24
13	2 15	9 41	5 57	19 35 20	24 39 16	58 4	15 51	22 16	32○14
14	3 1	10 55	6 55	20 34 49	22 34 53	58 50	16 3	23 16	21○34
15	3 37	aft.	7 52	21 33 36	19 14 19	59 34	16 15	24 16	☽☽○23
16	4 6	1 42	8 48	22 31 31	14 39 20	60 12	16 26	25 16	4○123
17	4 29	3 9	9 42	23 27 2	9 6 51	60 40	16 34	26 16	421○3
18	4 50	4 37	10 35	0 21 58	2 58 14S	60 54	16 37	27 16	43○1●
19	5 9	6 6	11 28	1 16 32	3 22 17N	60 51	16 37	28 16	431○2
20	5 28	7 34	aft.	2 11 28	9 29 26	60 31	16 31	0 7	432○1
21	5 50	8 59	1 15	3 7 24	14 58 50	59 56	16 21	1 7	421○3
22	6 15	10 23	2 10	4 4 33	19 29 11	59 9	16 9	2 7	☽4○23
23	6 45	11 39	3 6	5 2 41	22 44 30	58 15	15 54	3 7	4○123
24	7 26	mrn.	4 3	6 1 1	24 35 51	57 19	15 39	4 7	21○34
25	8 17	0 45	4 58	6 58 28	25 2 1	56 26	15 24	5 7	32○14
26	9 17	1 36	5 51	7 53 58	24 8 38	55 40	15 12	6 7	31○24
27	10 23	2 16	6 41	8 46 49	22 5 53	55 2	15 1	7 7	32○14
28	11 32	2 46	7 27	9 36 49	19 5 53	54 33	14 53	8 7	21○4●
29	aft. 3	7 8	11 10	24 10 15	20 44	54 15	14 48	9 7	○1234
30	1 48	3 26	8 53	11 9 25	11 1 27N	54 6	14 46	10 7	○234●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
1	23 35 5	0 17 13	19 45 58	10 32 48	0 50 36
6	0 6 25	0 39 55	20 0 12	10 31 15	0 52 55
11	0 39 38	1 2 42	20 14 18	10 29 57	0 55 15
16	1 15 7	1 25 37	20 28 16	10 28 55	0 57 33
21	1 53 6	1 48 46	20 42 3	10 28 9	0 59 51
26	2 33 10	2 12 13	20 55 40	10 27 41	1 2 7

Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	5 17 22S	0 18 34N	22 4 58S	10 38 0N	3 1 10N
6	1 44 16S	2 48 6	21 33 50	10 46 29	3 25 45
11	2 13 57N	5 16 22	20 58 46	10 53 23	3 30 12
16	6 32 19	7 41 53	20 20 0	10 58 37	3 44 28
21	11 1 15	10 3 9	19 37 49	11 2 9	3 58 29
26	15 23 36N	12 18 37N	18 52 32S	11 3 57N	4 12 12N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	7 0	5 1	6 7	1 9	0 9
15	8 8	6 6	5 1	7 1	1 9	0 9
25	8 7	6 7	5 1	7 6	1 8	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 0	2 6	4 9	3 5	19 8	7
15 58	2 5	4 9	3 8	19 3	7
15 55	2 6	4 9	4 0	18 8	7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 80° 18′ 11.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 37*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 31*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 12*h.* 52*m.*

Apr. 2. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 48*m. morn.*, ☽ 3° 45′ S.

Apr. 3. Occultation of *ν* Virginis; magnitude 4·2. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 55*m. aft.*, 107° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 5*m. aft.*, 331° from the vertex.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·4*s.*

Apr. 8. Occultation of *μ* Librae; magnitude 5·4. The disappearance takes place at 2*h.* 14*m. morn.*, 127° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h.* 30*m. morn.*, 264° from the vertex.

Apr. 9. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 4*h.* 25*m. aft.* ♀ 0° 58′ S.

Apr. 11. Occultation of *b* Ophiuchi; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 52*m. morn.*, 43° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 32*m. morn.*, 337° from the vertex.

Apr. 13. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h. aft.* Ceres 0° 31′ N.

Apr. 13. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 9*h.* 32*m. aft.* ☿ 0° 39′ N.

Apr. 14. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 52*m. morn.* ♂ 2° 29′ N.

Apr. 19. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 12*m. morn.* ♄ 2° 33′ N.

Apr. 19. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 45*m. aft.* ☿ 3° 28′ N.

Apr. 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 59*m. aft.* ♀ 3° 7′ N.

Apr. 20. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 2*h.* 37*m. morn.* ☿ 0° 22′ N.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·0*s.*

Apr. 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 46*m. aft.* ♃ 3° 59′ S.

In this month the Morning increase 1*h.* 2*m.*, and the Afternoons 48*m.*

of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th	11 22	11 57	8 56	9 24	4 23	4 58	3 34	4 8	9 36	10 6	...	0 19	8 32	9 1
F	...	0 27	9 47	10 6	5 26	5 51	4 36	4 58	10 31	10 53	0 46	1 8	9 27	9 49
S	0 51	1 11	10 23	10 39	6 12	6 31	5 16	5 32	11 12	11 30	1 28	1 45	10 7	10 23
S	1 29	1 46	10 54	11 10	6 48	7 4	5 47	6 3	11 47	...	2 1	2 17	10 38	10 52
M	2 2	2 16	11 25	11 40	7 20	7 36	6 18	6 34	0 3	0 20	2 32	2 46	11 6	11 20
Tu	2 30	2 45	11 55	...	7 51	8 5	6 49	7 4	0 36	0 51	3 0	3 14	11 34	11 48
W	2 59	3 13	0 10	0 25	8 19	8 33	7 19	7 33	1 5	1 20	3 28	3 42	...	0 3
Th	3 27	3 42	0 40	0 55	8 47	9 2	7 47	8 1	1 36	1 51	3 57	4 11	0 19	0 34
F	3 57	4 12	1 10	1 25	9 16	9 30	8 14	8 28	2 6	2 21	4 26	4 42	0 49	1 5
S	4 27	4 43	1 40	1 56	9 45	10 1	8 42	8 58	2 36	2 52	4 59	5 17	1 22	1 39
S	4 59	5 16	2 14	2 33	10 18	10 36	9 16	9 36	3 10	3 29	5 35	5 56	1 59	2 19
M	5 35	5 57	2 53	3 16	10 55	11 16	9 58	10 22	3 49	4 12	6 20	6 46	2 41	3 6
Tu	6 22	6 49	3 43	4 16	11 41	...	10 48	11 17	4 38	5 9	7 16	7 52	3 34	4 11
W	7 21	7 59	4 56	5 43	0 12	0 52	11 54	...	5 47	6 29	8 34	9 20	4 52	5 35
Th	8 44	9 32	6 34	7 21	1 39	2 29	0 35	1 29	7 13	7 57	10 6	10 48	6 17	6 58
F	10 19	11 1	8 1	8 35	3 17	4 0	2 25	3 11	8 39	9 16	11 25	11 58	7 36	8 11
S	11 37	...	9 5	9 29	4 36	5 8	3 48	4 17	9 47	10 15	...	0 27	8 43	9 11
S	0 8	0 34	9 52	10 14	5 34	5 58	4 40	5 2	10 40	11 4	0 51	1 13	9 36	9 58
M	0 57	1 20	10 36	10 58	6 22	6 45	5 23	5 45	11 28	11 52	1 35	1 57	10 19	10 39
Tu	1*43	2* 4	11 20	11 42	7 8	7 30	6 7	6 29	...	0 15	2 18	2 39	11 0	11 21
W	2*25	2*46	...	0 5	7 52	8 13	6 51	7 14	0 37	1 0	3 1	3 23	11 43	...
Th	3* 8	3*29	0 27	0 48	8 34	8 55	7 35	7 53	1 23	1 45	3 44	4 4	0 5	0 27
F	3*50	4*11	1 9	1 29	9 15	9 34	8 12	8 31	2 5	2 25	4 25	4 47	0 48	1 10
S	4 31	4 52	1 50	2 11	9 54	10 14	8 51	9 12	2 46	3 7	5 9	5 31	1 32	1 55
S	5 13	5 34	2 32	2 54	10 35	10 55	9 34	9 57	3 28	3 49	5 55	6 20	2 18	2 41
M	5 57	6 22	3 16	3 41	11 16	11 40	10 21	10 47	4 12	4 37	6 46	7 15	3 6	3 34
Tu	6 49	7 19	4 13	4 49	...	0 9	11 15	11 46	5 6	5 39	7 49	8 27	4 8	4 44
W	7 53	8 32	5 31	6 16	0 45	1 27	...	0 24	6 17	6 57	9 9	9 50	5 23	6 4
Th	9 15	9 59	7 1	7 39	2 12	2 57	1 9	2 2	7 38	8 16	10 29	11 5	6 41	7 16
F	10 38	11 12	8 13	8 40	3 37	4 13	2 46	3 24	8 51	9 21	11 38	...	7 48	8 17

SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 19M	11 0M	4 41A	5 33M	11 41M	5 49A	3 5M	7 8M	11 11M	2 52A	9 50A	4 52M	5 51M	0 10A	6 29A
5 11M	11 18M	5 25A	5 19M	11 45M	6 11A	2 54M	7 1M	11 8M	2 22A	9 21A	4 24M	5 25M	11 46M	6 7A
5 2M	11 39M	6 16A	5 8M	11 50M	6 32A	2 39M	6 53M	11 7M	1 51A	8 51A	3 56M	5 0M	11 22M	5 44A
4 55M	0 5A	7 15A	4 55M	11 55M	6 55A	2 24M	6 44M	11 4M	1 23A	8 23A	3 27M	4 33M	10 57M	5 21A
4 51M	0 25A	8 10A	4 43M	0 0A	7 17A	2 10M	6 36M	11 2M	0 54A	7 55A	3 0M	4 7M	10 33M	4 59A

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star at the end of the month, setting W.N.W. In superior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd, at *0h. morn.*

♀ VENUS rises very nearly with the Sun throughout the month, and cannot easily be observed. In superior conjunction with the Sun on the 28th, at *5h. aft.*

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising S.E. by E.

♃ JUPITER in the constellation Leo, near to *ρ* Leonis.

♄ SATURN is a morning star towards the end of the month, rising a little N. of E.

ARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND LINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			Decl. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	25	19·5	88	49	17
1	25	18·8	88	49	14
1	25	19·6	88	49	11
1	25	22·5	88	49	9

At the latter part of April the constellations aco, Bootes, and Libra will be on the meridian out midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in nes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of *η* Ursæ Majoris, n be observed in this month. The Southern ebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous ht, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, the Halo Nebula." Later observations placed among the "Spiral" Nebulæ. That this is not true incandescent Nebula is shown by the absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15*h.* 14*m.*, Decl. 2° 28′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 15th are the best for observing these objects,

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ 21*d.* 6*h.* A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	St. Philip & St. James. Union with Scot. 1707.	4 34	7 20	121	244
2		S	3rd Sunday after Easter.	4 32	7 22	122	243
3		M	Royal Academy opens. King of Rumania b. '39.	4 30	7 24	123	242
4		Tu	Irish Reb. 1798. Seringapatam stormed, 1799.	4 29	7 25	124	241
5		W	Napoleon I. died, 1821; born, 15 Aug. 1769.	4 27	7 27	125	240
6		Th	*St. John a. P. L.* The Czar born, 1868 (O.S.).	4 26	7 28	126	239
7		F	Robert Browning b. 1812; d. 12 Dec. 1889.	4 24	7 29	127	238
8		S	Le Sage born, 1668; died 17 Nov. 1747.	4 22	7 30	128	237
9		S	4th Sunday after Easter. Half Quarter Day.	4 20	7 32	129	236
10		M	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M., born, 1838.	4 19	7 33	130	235
11		Tu	Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812. [1809.	4 17	7 35	131	234
12		W	Strafford beh'd, 1641. Passage of the Douro,	4 15	7 37	132	233
13		Th	Sir Arthur Sullivan b. 1842; d. 22 Nov. 1900.	4 13	7 39	133	232
14		F	Old May Day.	4 12	7 40	134	231
15		S	J. Whitaker, F.S.A., d. 1895; b. 4 May 1820.	4 10	7 42	135	230
16		S	Rogation Sunday. Earl of Elgin born, 1849.	4 9	7 43	136	229
17		M	King of Spain born, 1886. Rogation Day.	4 7	7 45	137	228
18		Tu	First Peace Conf. met, 1899. Rogation Day.	4 6	7 46	138	227
19		W	*St. Dunstan.* Rogation Day.	4 5	7 47	139	226
20		Th	Ascension Day. Consols £113 11*s.* 3*d.* 1897.	4 4	7 48	140	225
21		F	Maria Edgeworth died, 1849.	4 2	7 50	141	224
22		S	Robert Vernon, art collector, died, 1849.	4 1	7 51	142	223
23		S	Sunday after Ascension.	4 0	7 53	143	222
24		M	QUEEN VICTORIA born, 1819. EMPIRE DAY.	3 59	7 55	144	221
25		Tu	E. Malone, Shakespearean critic, died, 1812.	3 58	7 56	145	220
26		W	*St. Augustin, Archbishop.* S. Pepys d. 1703.	3 56	7 58	146	219
27		Th	*Venerable Bede.* Habeas Corpus passed, 1679.	3 55	7 59	147	218
28		F	EASTER LAW S. END. William Pitt b. 1759.	3 54	8 0	148	217
29		S	Charles II. b. 1630. Monarchy restored, 1660.	3 53	8 1	149	216
30		S	Whit S. Pentecost. Alexander Pope d. 1744.	3 52	8 2	150	215
31		M	Whit Monday. Bk. Holiday. Haydn d. 1809.	3 51	8 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon 5*d.* 0*h.* 8*m.* Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter 12 9 45 Afternoon.
● New Moon 19 1 42 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter 27 1 28 Morning.

Apogee 1*d.* 0*h.* M. 251,900. | Perigee 15*d.* 9*h.* A. 226,700.
Apogee 28*d.* 5*h.* A. 251,400.

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1908,
on 15 days; total fall, 1·52 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by ·5 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
3. Royal Academy opens.
31. Bank Holiday.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS are:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1 and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are—May 28; Nov. 28.

The Sun.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (-) Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 56	0·32	2 32 10	9·53	14 57 59	45·6	2 35 5	21 21 24
2	3 3	0·30	2 35 59	9·55	15 16 6	45·0	2 39 2	21 17 28
3	3 10	0·28	2 39 48	9·58	15 33 57	44·3	2 42 59	21 13 32
4	3 17	0·26	2 43 38	9·60	15 51 33	43·7	2 46 55	21 9 36
5	3 23	0·23	2 47 29	9·62	16 8 54	43·0	2 50 52	21 5 40
6	3 28	0·21	2 51 20	9·65	16 25 58	42·3	2 54 48	21 1 45
7	3 33	0·19	2 55 12	9·67	16 42 46	41·7	2 58 45	20 57 49
8	3 37	0·16	2 59 4	9·69	16 59 17	41·0	3 2 41	20 53 53
9	3 41	0·14	3 2 57	9·72	17 15 32	40·2	3 6 38	20 49 57
10	3 44	0·11	3 6 51	9·74	17 31 29	39·5	3 10 34	20 46 1
11	3 46	0·09	3 10 45	9·77	17 47 9	38·8	3 14 31	20 42 5
12	3 48	0·06	3 14 40	9·79	18 2 31	38·0	3 18 28	20 38 9
13	3 49	0·04	3 18 35	9·82	18 17 35	37·3	3 22 24	20 34 13
14	3 50	0·02	3 22 31	9·84	18 32 21	36·5	3 26 21	20 30 17
15	3 50	0·01	3 26 27	9·87	18 46 48	35·7	3 30 17	20 26 21
16	3 49	0·03	3 30 24	9·89	19 0 56	34·9	3 34 14	20 22 25
17	3 48	0·06	3 34 22	9·92	19 14 45	34·1	3 38 10	20 18 30
18	3 47	0·08	3 38 20	9·94	19 28 14	33·3	3 42 7	20 14 34
19	3 44	0·11	3 42 19	9·96	19 41 24	32·5	3 46 3	20 10 38
20	3 42	0·13	3 46 18	9·99	19 54 13	31·7	3 50 0	20 6 42
21	3 38	0·15	3 50 18	10·01	20 6 43	30·8	3 53 57	20 2 46
22	3 34	0·17	3 54 19	10·03	20 18 51	29·9	3 57 53	19 58 50
23	3 30	0·19	3 58 20	10·05	20 30 39	29·1	4 1 50	19 54 54
24	3 25	0·21	4 2 21	10·07	20 42 6	28·2	4 5 46	19 50 58
25	3 20	0·24	4 6 23	10·09	20 53 11	27·3	4 9 43	19 47 2
26	3 14	0·26	4 10 26	10·11	21 3 54	26·4	4 13 39	19 43 6
27	3 7	0·27	4 14 29	10·13	21 14 16	25·5	4 17 36	19 39 10
28	3 1	0·29	4 18 32	10·15	21 24 16	24·5	4 21 32	19 35 15
29	2 53	0·31	4 22 36	10·17	21 33 53	23·6	4 25 29	19 31 19
30	2 46	0·33	4 26 40	10·19	21 43 8	22·7	4 29 26	19 27 23
31	2 37	0·35	4 30 45	10·20	21 52 1	21·7	4 33 22	19 23 27

Meteorological Observations, May, 1908.

Day	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot) Directn.	Pressure.	Rain-fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	73·3	59·0	49·3	30·000	SW	0·6	...	7·7
2	75·5	48·4	·5	29·891	E	0·4	...	6·2
3	53·5	47·7	·8	29·820	ENE	3·4	·10	...
4	63·8	46·2	50·0	29·549	SE	0·9	...	0·8
5	58·1	47·6	·3	29·350	SSW	7·0	·11	0·6
6	59·5	47·7	·5	29·303	SW	8·7	·04	1·9
7	64·1	43·6	·7	29·756	WSW	3·2	·04	12·0
8	59·5	50·6	51·0	29·695	SW	7·0	·02	...
9	68·3	47·3	·2	29·656	WSW	3·2	...	9·1
10	64·6	45·8	·5	29·752	WSW	3·0	·01	5·4
11	63·7	39·6	·8	29·769	SE	0·5	·29	3·8
12	66·5	46·4	52·1	29·636	W	1·0	·07	8·4
13	61·0	44·3	·4	29·576	WSW	4·8	·01	9·1
14	56·5	41·6	·6	29·479	SSW	4·4	·06	1·5
15	56·5	45·6	·8	29·572	SW	9·0	·09	1·9
16	65·0	45·9	53·0	30·070	W	3·1	...	6·2
17	75·2	55·1	·1	30·248	WSW	3·4	...	9·8
18	72·4	52·0	·3	30·272	W	1·7	...	13·3
19	77·0	50·6	·5	30·137	WSW	0·6	...	10·3
20	65·0	48·7	·8	30·103	ENE	2·3	...	4·2
21	72·2	44·1	54·3	29·653	W	3·9	...	8·1
22	61·3	42·0	·6	29·630	WSW	6·0	·04	8·4
23	64·0	43·2	·9	29·898	NNE	3·1	...	12·7
24	66·0	37·8	55·3	29·781	SW	3·7	...	11·0
25	61·1	48·7	·5	29·727	WSW	2·8	·01	0·6
26	66·1	51·0	·8	30·044	W	2·5	...	0·8
27	74·6	48·0	56·0	30·314	NE	1·2	...	14·0
28	71·4	47·0	·2	30·260	ENE	3·5	...	13·0
29	72·8	49·3	·4	30·054	ENE	9·0	·10	9·0
30	68·1	52·9	·7	29·812	E	1·5	·53	2·7
31	75·3	54·9	57·1	29·785	ESE	0·6	...	7·4
Mn	66·2	47·5	53·1	29·826	Sum		1·52	199·9

Memoranda.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.20)
2. ☽ (8.22)
3. (8.24)
4. (8.25)
5. (8.27)
6. (8.28)
7. (8.29)
8. (8.30)
9. ☽ (8.32)
10. (8.33)
11. (8.35)
12. (8.37)
13. (8.39)
14. (8.40)
15. (8.42)
16. ☽ (8.43)
17. (8.45)
18. (8.46)
19. (8.47)
20. (8.48)
21. (8.50)
22. (8.51)
23. ☽ (8.53)
24. (8.55)
25. (8.56)
26. (8.58)
27. (8.59)
28. (9.0)
29. (9.1)
30. ☽ (9.2)
31. (9.3)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Southis Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	2 56	3 43	9 34	11 53 16	6 17 58n	54 6 14	45 11	7	21○34
2	4 3	3 58	10 14	12 36 30	1 19 35n	54 13 14	48 12	7	324○1
3	5 12	4 11	10 55	13 19 56	3 44 21S	54 20 14	52 13	7	341○2
4	6 23	4 25	11 38	14 4 23	8 43 46	54 47 14	57 14	7	♅ 43○1
5	7 34	4 42	mrn.	14 50 39	13 27 11	55 11 15	4 15	7	421○●
6	8 47	5 2	0 23	15 39 25	17 41 37	55 37 15	11 16	7	4○213
7	10 1	5 25	1 10	16 31 7	21 11 46	56 6 15	19 17	7	41○23
8	11 11	5 57	2 2	17 25 49	23 42 43	56 36 15	27 18	7	421○3
9	mrn.	6 38	2 56	18 23 3	25 0 9	57 7 15	35 19	7	423○1
10	0 13	7 34	3 53	19 21 48	24 53 55	57 39 15	44 20	7	314○2
11	1 2	8 42	4 50	20 20 46	23 20 20	58 11 15	53 21	7	3○214
12	1 40	10 0	5 46	21 18 47	20 23 5	58 42 16	1 22	7	213○4
13	2 10	11 23	6 41	22 15 9	16 12 28	59 12 16	10 23	7	○134●
14	2 35	aft.	7 34	23 9 49	11 3 29	59 38 16	16 24	7	1○234
15	2 56	2 12	8 26	0 3 13	5 14 12S	59 57 16	22 25	7	♅2○34
16	3 12	3 37	9 16	0 56 8	0 55 19n	60 16 16	24 26	7	23○4●
17	3 30	5 2	10 7	1 49 26	7 3 21	60 5 16	24 27	7	31○24
18	3 50	6 29	11 0	2 43 56	12 47 16	59 50 16	20 28	7	3○241
19	4 14	7 52	11 54	3 40 9	17 44 42	59 23 16	12 29	7	21340
20	4 41	9 14	aft.	4 38 6	21 35 45	58 45 16	2 0	22	4○13●
21	5 17	10 26	1 47	5 37 10	24 5 44	58 0 15	50 1	22	41○23
22	6 3	11 28	2 45	6 36 10	25 7 52	57 12 15	37 2	22	42○13
23	7 0	mrn.	3 40	7 33 43	24 44 0	56 25 15	24 3	22	423○●
24	8 5	0 13	4 32	8 28 42	23 3 13	55 41 15	12 4	22	431○2
25	9 14	0 47	5 21	9 20 35	20 18 33	55 5 15	2 5	22	43○12
26	10 25	1 14	6 7	10 9 23	16 43 52	54 37 14	55 6	22	4231○
27	11 35	1 33	6 50	10 55 35	12 31 52	54 20 14	50 7	22	2○413
28	aft.	1 50	7 31	11 39 54	7 53 28	54 12 14	48 8	22	1○243
29	1 48	2 5	8 11	12 23 11	2 58 9n	54 15 14	48 9	22	2○134
30	2 58	2 20	8 52	13 6 21	2 5 20S	54 27 14	52 10	22	23○14
31	4 6	2 32	9 33	13 50 19	7 7 51S	54 47 14	57 11	22	♃3○24

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 14 26	2 36 1	21 9 6	10 27 31	1 4 21
6	3 54 10	3 0 15	21 22 20	10 27 38	1 6 32
11	4 30 11	3 24 56	21 35 22	10 28 2	1 8 41
16	5 0 47	3 50 5	21 48 11	10 28 43	1 10 45
21	5 24 44	4 15 42	22 0 46	10 29 40	1 12 46
26	5 41 5	4 41 45	22 13 6	10 30 53	1 14 43
31	5 49 7	5 8 8	22 25 10	10 32 21	1 16 34

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	19 15 24n	14 26 42n	18 4 28S	11 4 1n	4 25 35n
6	22 14 43	16 25 54	17 13 54	11 2 23	4 38 33
11	24 12 2	18 14 40	16 21 10	10 59 5	4 51 5
16	25 10 30	19 51 31	15 26 39	10 54 10	5 3 9
21	25 19 22	21 15 1	14 30 46	10 47 39	5 14 40
26	24 49 2	22 23 50	13 33 55	10 39 36	5 25 36
31	23 49 15n	23 16 46n	12 36 29S	10 30 5n	5 35 55n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	7 6	5 1	8 1	1 8	0 9
15	8 7	9 4	5 1	8 7	1 7	0 9
25	8 7	11 9	5 1	9 4	1 7	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 53	2 9	4 9	4 3	18 3	7 5
15	15 51	3 6	4 9	4 6	17 7	7 5
25	15 49	4 5	4 9	5 0	17 2	7 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 70° 43′ ♊.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 46*m.*

May 2. Jupiter stationary, 0*h. morn.*

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

May 11. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h. morn.* Ceres 0° 38′ S.

May 12. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h.* 28*m. aft.* ♂ 2° 56′ N.

May 16. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 40*m. aft.* ♄ 2° 25′ N.

May 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 34*m. aft.* ♀ 1° 6′ N.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·3*s.*

May 20. Mercury at greatest elongation (22° 22′) East, 4*h. aft.*

May 21. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 35*m. morn.* ☿ 1° 40′ N.

May 22. Occultation of ω Geminorum; magnitude 5·3. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 12*m. aft.*, 74° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 2*m. aft.*, 222° from the vertex.

May 26. Occultation of *i* Leonis; magnitude 5·7. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 42*m. aft.*, 28° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 22*m. aft.*, 309° from the vertex.

May 26. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 5*m. aft.* ♃ 4° 13′ S.

May 31. Occultation of κ Virginis; magnitude 4·3. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 44*m. aft.*, 128° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 4*m. aft.*, 301° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m.*, and the Afternoons 43*m.*

ay of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places--

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Far).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
S	11 42	...	9 5	9 26	4 42	5 8	3 53	4 17	9 47	10 10	0 3	0 27	8 43	9 6
M	0 8	0 30	9 44	10 1	5 30	5 50	4 38	4 55	10 31	10 49	0 48	1 7	9 27	9 46
Tu	0 49	1 7	10 17	10 32	6 8	6 26	5 11	5 27	11 7	11 24	1 24	1 40	10 3	10 18
W	1 24	1 40	10 48	11 4	6 43	6 59	5 42	5 57	11 41	11 58	1 55	2 10	10 32	10 46
Th	1 56	2 11	11 20	11 37	7 15	7 31	6 13	6 29	...	0 15	2 25	2 41	11 1	11 16
F	2 26	2 42	11 54	...	7 47	8 3	6 45	7 3	0 32	0 49	2 56	3 12	11 32	11 49
S	2 58	3 13	0 11	0 28	8 19	8 35	7 19	7 35	1 6	1 24	3 28	3 45	...	0 6
S	3 29	3 47	0 45	1 3	8 52	9 9	7 51	8 7	1 42	1 59	4 2	4 20	0 24	0 42
M	4 5	4 23	1 31	1 40	9 27	9 45	8 23	8 42	2 17	2 36	4 39	4 59	1 1	1 22
Tu	4 42	5 2	2 0	2 21	10 4	10 24	9 2	9 23	2 56	3 17	5 21	5 44	1 44	2 7
W	5 23	5 47	2 44	3 9	10 46	11 9	9 47	10 13	3 39	4 4	6 9	6 37	2 31	2 58
Th	6 14	6 44	3 37	4 10	11 35	...	10 42	11 13	4 32	5 4	7 10	7 45	3 29	4 5
F	7 17	7 53	4 48	5 30	0 7	0 44	11 46	...	5 39	6 17	8 26	9 8	4 44	5 23
S	8 32	9 15	6 15	6 59	1 26	2 10	0 23	1 9	6 57	7 36	9 49	10 28	6 1	6 38
S	9 57	10 35	7 36	8 8	2 55	3 34	2 1	2 44	8 13	8 47	11 2	11 33	7 12	7 43
M	11 8	11 38	8 36	9 2	4 9	4 39	3 20	3 49	9 18	9 46	11 59	...	8 13	8 41
Tu	...	0 5	9 25	9 48	5 6	5 31	4 14	4 36	10 12	10 36	0 24	0 47	9 7	9 32
W	0 30	0 54	10 10	10 33	5 55	6 19	4 57	5 19	11 0	11 25	1 9	1 32	9 55	10 17
Th	1 17	1 40	10 57	11 20	6 43	7 7	5 42	6 5	11 50	...	1 55	2 17	10 38	11 0
F	2 3	2*25	11 43	...	7 30	7 52	6 29	6 52	0 15	0 39	2 40	3 2	11 22	11 44
S	2 46	3 8	0 5	0 27	8 13	8 34	7 14	7 35	1 2	1 24	3 23	3 44	...	0 6
S	3 29	3 50	0 48	1 10	8 55	9 16	7 54	8 13	1 45	2 6	4 5	4 27	0 28	0 50
M	4 12	4 33	1 31	1 52	9 36	9 56	8 33	8 54	2 27	2 48	4 49	5 12	1 12	1 35
Tu	4 54	5 14	2 13	2 34	10 16	10 36	9 15	9 37	3 9	3 30	5 35	5 59	1 57	2 20
W	5 36	6 0	2 56	3 20	10 57	11 19	10 1	10 26	3 53	4 17	6 24	6 51	2 44	3 10
Th	6 26	6 54	3 47	4 17	11 44	...	10 52	11 19	4 43	5 11	7 21	7 53	3 39	4 12
F	7 23	7 54	4 50	5 26	0 13	0 46	11 48	...	5 41	6 13	8 20	9 4	4 46	5 19
S	8 27	9 2	6 3	6 41	1 22	1 59	0 19	0 55	6 46	7 20	9 39	10 12	5 51	6 23
S	9 39	10 13	7 16	7 45	2 36	3 11	1 38	2 19	7 53	8 23	10 43	11 11	6 53	7 21
M	10 44	11 12	8 12	8 37	3 43	4 12	2 53	3 24	8 51	9 17	11 37	...	7 47	8 12
M	11 38	...	8 59	9 20	4 38	5 2	3 49	4 11	9 41	10 4	0 0	0 21	8 36	8 59

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 51M	1 3A	9 15A	4 33M	0 6A	7 39A	1 54M	6 27M	11 0M	0 28A	7 28A	2 32M	3 42M	10 9M	4 36A
4 56M	1 23A	9 50A	4 25M	0 14A	8 3A	1 36M	6 17M	10 58M	0 1A	7 1A	2 5M	3 15M	9 44M	4 13A
5 1M	1 31A	10 1A	4 20M	0 22A	8 24A	1 20M	6 7M	10 54M	11 36M	6 35A	1 37M	2 49M	9 19M	3 49A
4 59M	1 24A	9 49A	4 18M	0 31A	8 44A	1 1M	5 57M	10 53M	11 11M	6 9A	1 11M	2 22M	8 54M	3 26A

PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND
CLINATION OF THE POLE STAR

	R.A.			Decl. N.	
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
	1	25	23·5	88	49	8
	1	25	28·4	88	49	5
	1	25	34·1	88	49	3
	1	25	40·6	88	49	2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting N.W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting W.N.W. ; in latter part of month, N.W. by W.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♃ JUPITER in the constellation Leo ; souths in the early evening. Stationary on the 1st.

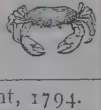
♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising E. by N.

Towards the end of May we shall find the
onstellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and
corpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster
stars situated in R.A. 16*h.* 38*m.* and Decl.
° 41′ N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is
ndensed in the centre, and may be easily re-
olved with moderate telescopic aid ; and a few
ays about the 19th, when the Moon is absent, it
ay, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear
night, be seen with the naked eye plainly be-
tween the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to
η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is
one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies
to be seen in the heavens. With the great Re-
fractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous globe
at the centre has been resolved into separate
points.

Vesta may be observed early in this month.
See p. 94.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22d. 2h. M.
SUMMER COMMENCES.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end
1		Tu	Whit Tues. *St. Nicomede.* Ushant, 1794.	3 51	8 5	152	21
2		W	J. Gordon Bennett ("N. Y. Herald") d. 1872.	3 50	8 6	153	21
3		Th	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1865).	3 49	8 7	154	21
4		F	George III. born, 1738. Magenta, 1859.	3 48	8 8	155	21
5		S	*St. Boniface.* Adam Smith born, 1723.	3 47	8 9	156	20
6		S	Trinity Sunday. Jeremy Bentham d. 1832.	3 47	8 10	157	20
7		M	R. D. Blackmore b. 1825; d. 20 Jan. 1900.	3 47	8 11	158	20
8		Tu	TRIN. LAW S. BEGIN. Tom Paine died, 1809.	3 46	8 12	159	20
9		W	Chas. Dickens died, 1870; born, 7 Feb. 1812.	3 46	8 12	160	20
10		Th	CORPUS CHRISTI. Crystal Palace opened, 1854.	3 45	8 13	161	20
11		F	St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.	3 45	8 14	162	20
12		S	Charles Kingsley b. 1819; d. 23 Jan. 1875.	3 45	8 14	163	20
13		S	1st Sunday after Trin. Fanny Burney b. 1752.	3 45	8 15	164	20
14		M	Battle of Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 44	8 16	165	20
15		Tu	First Hospital Sunday, 1873.	3 44	8 16	166	19
16		W	The King of Sweden born, 1858.	3 44	8 16	167	19
17		Th	*St. Alban.* Joseph Addison died, 1719.	3 44	8 17	168	19
18		F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. G. Grote d. 1871.	3 44	8 18	169	19
19		S	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon b. 1834; d. 31 Jan. 1892.	3 44	8 18	170	19
20		S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. *Trans. K. Edwd.*	3 44	8 18	171	19
21		M	Jacob Offenbach, composer, born, 1819.	3 44	8 18	172	19
22		Tu	Sir Augustus Harris (Drury Lane) d. 1896.	3 44	8 19	173	19
23		W	Lord Chan. Campbell d.'61; b. 15 Sept. 1781.	3 45	8 19	174	19
24		Th	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Quarter Day.	3 45	8 19	175	19
25		F	Sir W. F. Cooke (Elec. Telegraph) d. 1879.	3 45	8 19	176	18
26		S	Navigation Acts repealed, 1849.	3 45	8 19	177	18
27		S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	3 46	8 19	178	18
28		M	Q. Victoria crowned, 1838. Cawnpore, 1857.	3 47	8 19	179	18
29		Tu	St. Peter, Apos. & Mart. Rubens b. 1577.	3 47	8 19	180	18
30		W	General Oglethorpe (Georgia) died, 1785.	3 48	8 18	181	18

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○	Full Moon	4d.	1h. 25m.	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	11	2 43	Morning.
●	New Moon	17	11 28	Afternoon.
☽	First Quarter	25	6 43	Afternoon.

Perigee 12d. 4h. A. 229,500.
Apogee 25d. 0h. A. 251,200.

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1908,

on 6 days; total fall, 2·07 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by ·05 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between t day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix church doors the register of persons qualified vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sher of City of London to be elected by the citizens

28. Quarter Sessions held this week.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of 1's Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 29	0·36	4 34 50	10·23	22 0 30	20·8	4 37 19	19 19 31
2	2 20	0·38	4 38 55	10·24	22 8 37	19·8	4 41 15	19 15 35
3	2 11	0·40	4 43. 1	10·25	22 16 20	18·8	4 45 12	19 11 39
4	2 1	0·41	4 47 7	10·27	22 23 41	17·9	4 49 8	19 7 43
5	1 51	0·43	4 51 14	10·28	22 30 37	16·9	4 53 5	19 3 47
6	1 41	0·44	4 55 21	10·30	22 37 10	15·9	4 57 1	18 59 51
7	1 30	0·45	4 59 28.	10·31	22 43 20	14·9	5 0 58	18 55 55
8	1 19	0·47	5 3 36	10·32	22 49 5	13·9	5 4 55	18 51 59
9	1 8	0·48	5 7 44	10·34	22 54 27	12·9	5 8 51	18 48 4
10	0 56	0·49	5 11 52	10·35	22 59 25	11·9	5 12 48	18 44 8
11	0 44	0·50	5 16 0	10·36	23 3 58	10·9	5 16 44	18 40 12
12	0 32	0·51	5 20 9	10·37	23 8 7	9·9	5 20 41	18 36 16
13	0 20	0·52	5 24 18	10·38	23 11 52	8·9	5 24 37	18 32 20
14	0 7	0·53	5 28 27	10·38	23 15 12	7·8	5 28 34	18 28 24
15	alft.	0·53	5 32 36	10·39	23 18 8	6·8	5 32 30	18 24 28
16	0 18	0·54	5 36 45	10·39	23 20 39	5·8	5 36 27	18 20 32
17	0 31	0·54	5 40 55	10·40	23 22 45	4·8	5 40 24	18 16 36
18	0 44	0·54	5 45 4	10·40	23 24 26	3·7	5 44 20	18 12 40
19	0 57	0·55	5 49 14	10·40	23 25 43	2·7	5 48 17	18 8 44
20	1 10	0·55	5 53 24	10·40	23 26 35	1·7	5 52 13	18 4 49
21	1 24	0·55	5 57 33	10·40	23 27 2	0·6	5 56 10	18 0 53
22	1 37	0·54	6 1 43	10·40	23 27 4	0·4	6 0 6	17 56 57
23	1 50	0·54	6 5 53	10·40	23 26 42	1·5	6 4 3	17 53 1
24	2 3	0·54	6 10 2	10·40	23 25 54	2·5	6 7 59	17 49 5
25	2 15	0·53	6 14 11	10·39	23 24 42	3·5	6 11 56	17 45 9
26	2 28	0·53	6 18 21	10·38	23 23 5	4·6	6 15 53	17 41 13
27	2 41	0·52	6 22 30	10·38	23 21 4	5·6	6 19 49	17 37 17
28	2 53	0·51	6 26 39	10·37	23 18 37	6·6	6 23 46	17 33 21
29	3 5	0·50	6 30 48	10·36	23 15 47	7·6	6 27 42	17 29 25
30	3 17	0·40	6 34 56	10·35	23 12 31	8·7	6 31 39	17 25 29

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1908.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot) Direction	Pressure.	RAIN-FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	81·1	55·0	57·4	29·740	S	2·4	·08	9·6
2	75·1	56·3	·8	29·811	SSW	0·7	·46	10·7
3	77·9	54·1	58·1	29·891	ESE	2·2	...	13·0
4	81·5	57·1	·3	29·839	NE	4·0	·95	6·2
5	66·3	53·0	·4	29·827	N	3·8	...	10·1
6	58·3	45·8	·3	29·846	N	6·7	...	7·6
7	65·0	41·7	·2	29·991	N	1·0	...	6·3
8	69·2	49·8	·1	29·948	WSW	2·6	...	6·8
9	70·5	47·1	·0	30·070	W	2·2	·03	2·2
10	74·8	55·5	·1	30·109	WSW	0·4	...	5·9
11	71·6	51·6	·2	30·002	SW	4·3	...	13·8
12	68·0	51·5	·4	29·820	WSW	3·4	...	1·2
13	67·0	49·3	·5	29·691	WSW	8·2	...	5·7
14	68·1	49·1	·7	29·667	W	6·1	...	5·0
15	70·0	43·3	·8	29·728	SW	3·4	...	14·2
16	68·8	52·4	·9	29·558	SW	1·1	·14	3·8
17	61·1	51·3	59·0	29·589	ENE	0·4	·41	0·3
18	70·2	45·2	·2	29·767	WSW	1·2	...	12·9
19	72·0	44·6	·5	29·627	NW	1·0	...	12·0
20	67·1	50·4	·9	29·796	NNE	4·0	...	12·1
21	65·0	46·7	60·3	30·001	NE	2·3	...	5·8
22	69·2	43·6	·6	29·980	NE	0·5	...	9·8
23	74·0	46·4	·9	29·993	NE	1·0	...	12·5
24	74·3	45·6	61·2	30·114	NE	3·0	...	14·2
25	71·2	48·5	·4	30·150	ENE	2·2	...	8·5
26	78·6	45·4	·5	30·167	E	2·5	...	15·3
27	68·5	51·8	·6	30·203	ENE	2·4	...	3·1
28	73·8	54·3	·6	30·117	SE	2·1	...	8·6
29	76·0	53·2	·6	30·060	ESE	2·5	...	12·5
30	77·0	52·2	·5	30·059	ESE	2·2	...	11·5
Mn.	71·0	49·7	59·4	29·906		Sum	2·07	261·2

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9.5)
2. (9.6)
3. (9.7)
4. (9.8)
5. (9.9)
6. (9.10)
7. (9.11)
8. (9.12)
9. (9.12)
10. (9.13)
11. (9.14)
12. (9.14)
13. (9.15)
14. (9.16)
15. (9.16)
16. (9.16)
17. (9.17)
18. (9.18)
19. (9.18)
20. (9.18)
21. (9.18)
22. (9.19)
23. (9.19)
24. (9.19)
25. (9.19)
26. (9.19)
27. (9.19)
28. (9.19)
29. (9.19)
30. (9.18)

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 18	2 48	10 17	14 35 58	11 58 59S	55 13	15 4	12 22	3○124
2	6 31	3 5	11 4	15 24 7	16 26 14	55 44	15 13	13 22	321○4
3	7 47	3 28	11 55	16 15 23	20 14 42	56 17	15 22	14 22	2○314
4	8 58	3 57	mrn.	17 10 0	23 7 47	56 51	15 31	15 22	1○423
5	10 6	4 36	0	49 18	7 35	24 49 7	57 23	15 40	16 22	2	4○13
6	11 1	5 26	1	46 19	7 5	25 6 0	57 52	15 48	17 22	421○3
7	11 43	6 33	2	45 20	6 59	23 52 52	58 18	15 55	18 22	43○12
8	mrn.	7 48	3	42 21	5 50	21 12 57	58 40	16 1	19 22	43○2●
9	0 16	9 10	4	38 22	2 41	17 17 24	58 57	16 6	20 22	4321○
10	0 41	10 33	5	31 22	57 19	12 22 18	59 11	16 9	21 22	42○31
11	1 21	11 57	6	22 23	50 6	6 46 2	59 20	16 12	22 22	41○23
12	1 21	aft.	7	12 0	41 51	0 47 36S	59 24	16 13	23 22	4○213
13	1 37	2 43	8	1 1	33 32	5 13 47N	59 21	16 12	24 22	21○43
14	1 55	4 6	8	51	26 6	10 58 31	59 12	16 10	25 22	3○14●
15	2 15	5 29	9	43	3 20	20 16 6	44	58 56	16 5	26 22	3○24●
16	2 40	6 51	10	37	4 16	36 20 19	5	58 32	15 59	27 22	321○4
17	3 11	8 7	11	33	5 14	39 23 18	47	58 1	15 50	28 22	2○14●
18	3 53	9 12	aft.	6	13 35	24 54 30	57	25 15	40	0 13	1○234
19	4 45	10 5	1	27	7 12	2 25 2	53	56 46	15 30	1 13	O	234
20	5 47	10 45	2	21	8 8	34 23 49	2	56 7	15 19	2 13	21○34
21	6 57	11 15	3	13	9 2	14 21 24	25	55 30	15 9	3 13	4	3○12
22	8 7	11 37	4	0	9 52	41 18 3	24	54 59	15 0	4 13	341○2
23	9 17	11 55	4	44	10 40	9 14 0	20	54 35	14 54	5 13	1	432○
24	10 26	mrn.	5	26	11 25	17 9 27	50	54 20	14 50	6 13	423○1
25	11 34	0 10	6	7	12 8	53 4	36 29N	54 14	14 48	7 13	41○23
26	aft.	0 26	6	47	12 51	52 0	24 36S	54 20	14 50	8 13	4○123
27	1 50	0 38	7	28	13 35	12 5	26 51	54 35	14 54	9 13	421○3
28	3 0	0 53	8	10	14 19	52	10 21	7 55	0 15	1 10	13	423○1
29	4 12	1 9	8	56	15 6	48	14 56	32 55	32	15 10	11	341○2
30	5 27	1 30	9	45	15 56	48	18 59	41S	56 11	15 20	12 13	32○14

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
4	5 49 27	5 29 28	22 34 38	10 33 42	1 17 59
9	5 43 10	5 56 17	22 46 12	10 35 45	1 19 40
14	5 32 17	6 23 10	22 57 28	10 37 41	1 21 15
19	5 21 15	6 50 1	23 8 23	10 40 0	1 22 43
24	5 14 32	7 16 42	23 18 54	10 42 29	1 24 4
29	5 15 1	7 43 4	23 29 1	10 45 9	1 25 17

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
4	22 46 35N	23 47 4N	11 50 24S	10 21 27N	5 43 42N
9	21 19 3	24 9 16	10 52 56	10 9 28	5 52 48
14	19 55 20	24 13 40	9 56 5	9 56 12	6 1 11
19	18 53 35	24 0 9	9 0 22	9 41 41	6 8 48
24	18 28 27	23 28 55	8 6 16	9 26 1	6 15 36
29	18 44 8N	22 40 30N	7 14 15S	9 9 16N	6 21 24N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	14 9	5 2	10 3	1 6	0 9
15	8 7	15 9	5 3	11 1	1 6	0 9
25	8 7	14 1	5 4	12 1	1 5	0 9

Semidiameter of the Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 47	5 7	5 0	5 5	16 7	7 7
15	15 46	6 0	5 0	5 9	16 2	7 8
25	15 46	5 4	5 1	6 4	15 8	8 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 77° 4′ ☊.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16*h.* 14*m.*

June 4. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 83.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·48*s.*

June 7. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 3*h.* 12*m. aft.* ☿ 2° 11′ S.

June 10. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h.* 53*m. morn.* ♂ 2° 33′ N.

June 12. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 7*h. morn.*

June 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 9*m. morn.* ♄ 2′ 13′ N.

June 14. Occultation of 64 Ceti; magnitude 5·7. The disappearance takes place at 2*h.* 4*m. morn.*, 33° from the vertex; reappearance at 2*h.* 22*m. morn.*, 354° from the vertex.

June 15. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 0*h. morn.*

June 17. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 14*m. aft.* ☿ 4° 29′ S.

June 17. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 83.

June 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1*h.* 59*m. morn.* ♀ 1° 8′ S.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·78*s.*

June 22. Sun enters the sign Cancer. Summer commences, 2*h.* 6*m. morn.*

June 23. Venus and Neptune in conjunction, 5*h.* 46*m. morn.* ♀ 1° 52′ N.

June 23. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 57*m. aft.* ♃ 4° 21′ S.

June 24. Occultation of ν Virginis; magnitude 4·2. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 15*m. aft.*, 37° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h.* 59*m. aft.*, 307° from the vertex.

June 25. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 4*h. morn.*

June 26. Mercury stationary, 6*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 3*m.*; the Afternoons 13 *m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tu	0 2	0 24	9 39	9 57	5 24	5 44	4 32	4 50	10 25	10 45	0 41	1 1	9 21	9 41
W	0 44	1 3	10 14	10 32	6 3	6 22	5 7	5 23	11 4	11 23	1 19	1 36	9 59	10 16
Th	1 20	1 38	10 50	11 9	6 41	7 0	5 40	5 58	11 43	...	1 53	2 11	10 33	10 50
F	1 57	2 15	11 28	11 48	7 19	7 38	6 17	6 37	0 3	0 23	2 29	2 47	11 8	11 26
S	2 33	2 51	...	0 8	7 57	8 16	6 57	7 17	0 43	1 3	3 6	3 26	11 46	...
Su	3 10	3 30	0 28	0 48	8 36	8 55	7 36	7 54	1 24	1 45	3 45	4 5	0 6	0 27
M	3 50	4 11	1 9	1 30	9 15	9 36	8 13	8 33	2 5	2 26	4 26	4 48	0 48	1 11
Tu	4 33	4 55	1 52	2 16	9 58	10 21	8 55	9 16	2 48	3 12	5 13	5 37	1 35	2 1
W	5 18	5 44	2 41	3 7	10 44	11 8	9 44	10 11	3 37	4 3	6 5	6 34	2 28	2 56
Th	6 12	6 41	3 35	4 5	11 33	...	10 40	11 9	4 31	5 0	7 5	7 39	3 25	3 57
F	7 11	7 43	4 38	5 14	0 1	0 33	11 39	...	5 31	6 3	8 14	8 51	4 32	5 8
S	8 17	8 53	5 52	6 30	1 9	1 47	0 10	0 44	6 37	7 10	9 28	10 3	5 43	6 14
Su	9 28	10 1	7 4	7 35	2 25	3 0	1 24	2 6	7 42	8 13	10 33	11 1	6 44	7 12
M	10 33	11 4	8 5	8 33	3 34	4 6	2 43	3 17	8 44	9 14	11 29	11 56	7 40	8 10
Tu	11 35	...	9 0	9 26	4 36	5 4	3 45	4 12	9 43	10 12	...	0 22	8 39	9 8
W	0 4	0 31	9 50	10 13	5 31	5 57	4 37	5 1	10 39	11 5	0 48	1 13	9 35	9 59
Th	0 56	1 21	10 37	11 2	6 23	6 48	5 23	5 46	11 30	11 56	1 37	2 0	10 22	10 44
F	1 45	2 9	11 26	11 50	7 13	7 37	6 10	6 35	...	0 21	2 23	2 46	11 7	11 29
S	2 32	2 55	...	0 13	8 0	8 22	6 59	7 22	0 46	1 9	3 9	3 31	11 51	...
Su	3 16	3 37	0 35	0 56	8 43	9 3	7 43	8 2	1 32	1 53	3 52	4 13	0 13	0 35
M	3 58	4 19	1 17	1 37	9 23	9 43	8 20	8 39	2 13	2 33	4 34	4 55	0 57	1 18
Tu	4 39	4 59	1 57	2 17	10 2	10 21	8 59	9 19	2 53	3 13	5 17	5 39	1 40	2 2
W	5 19	5 40	2 38	2 58	10 40	10 59	9 40	10 2	3 34	3 54	6 1	6 24	2 24	2 46
Th	6 2	6 24	3 19	3 41	11 19	11 39	10 24	10 47	4 15	4 37	6 48	7 13	3 9	3 33
F	6 47	7 11	4 5	4 30	...	0 1	11 9	11 32	5 0	5 23	7 39	8 6	3 58	4 25
S	7 35	8 1	4 57	5 28	0 26	0 54	11 55	...	5 48	6 16	8 35	9 6	4 53	5 22
Su	8 30	9 1	6 1	6 35	1 24	1 56	0 22	0 53	6 45	7 15	9 37	10 7	5 51	6 19
M	9 34	10 5	7 7	7 35	2 29	3 2	1 29	2 8	7 44	8 13	10 36	11 3	6 46	7 12
Tu	10 34	11 2	8 2	8 29	3 33	4 2	2 42	3 13	8 41	9 9	11 28	11 53	7 38	8 5
W	11 30	11 57	8 55	9 19	4 30	4 57	3 42	4 7	9 36	10 2	...	0 17	8 32	8 58

...ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
).	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	4 47M	1 0A	9 13A	4 20M	0 40A	9 0A	0 43M	5 46M	10 49M	10 47M	5 44A	0 44M	1 57M	8 29M	3 1A
1	4 24M	0 22A	8 20A	4 27M	0 50A	9 13A	0 25M	5 35M	10 45M	10 23M	5 19A	0 18M	1 31M	8 4M	2 37A
8	3 51M	11 39M	7 27A	4 38M	1 0A	9 22A	0 5M	5 22M	10 39M	9 58M	4 52A	11 49A	1 4M	7 39M	2 14A
5	3 18M	11 2M	6 46A	4 54M	1 10A	9 26A	11 45A	5 10M	10 33M	9 32M	4 30A	11 22A	0 38M	7 13M	1 48A

...PPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND ...ECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A.			Decl. N.	
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	25	44·1	88	49	1
10	1	25	52·1	88	49	0
19	1	26	1·4	88	48	59
28	1	26	10·1	88	48	59

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star early in the month, setting N.W. by W.; a morning star at end of month, rising N.E. by E. In inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th, at *0h. morn.*

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W. At least distance from the Sun on the 25th, at *4h. morn.*

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising E. by S.

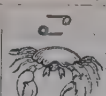
♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W. by N.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising E. by N.

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape. It will be found in R.A. *18h. 15m.*, and Decl. 16° 25′ S. The spectroscope shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing. Uranus, Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta may be well observed in this month. See p. 94.



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° ☊ 23d. 1h. A.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		Th	DOMINION DAY. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	3 48	8 18	182	183
2		F	*Visitation B.V.M.* S. Hahnemann died, 1843.	3 49	8 18	183	182
3		S	Niger Territories purchased by Crown, 1899.	3 50	8 18	184	181
4		S	4th S. aft. Trin. Independence Day, U.S.A.	3 51	8 17	185	180
5		M	Battle of Wagram, 1809.	3 51	8 17	186	179
6		Tu	Reginald McKenna, K.C., born, 1863. [1816.	3 52	8 16	187	178
7		W	John Huss burnt, 1415. R. B. Sheridan died,	3 53	8 16	188	177
8		Th	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.	3 54	8 16	189	176
9		F	Edmund Burke died, 1797; born, 12 Jan. 1729.	3 55	8 15	190	175
10		S	John Calvin born, 1509; died, 27 May 1564.	3 56	8 14	191	174
11		S	5th Sunday after Trinity. Oudenarde, 1708.	3 57	8 13	192	173
12		M	Hor. Smith ("Rejected Addresses") d. 1849.	3 58	8 12	193	172
13		Tu	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with honour," 1878.	3 59	8 11	194	171
14		W	French National Holiday.	4 0	8 11	195	170
15		Th	*St. Swithun.* W. Mackworth Praed d. 1839.	4 2	8 10	196	169
16		F	Sir Joshua Reynolds b. 1723; d. 23 Feb. 1792.	4 3	8 9	197	168
17		S	Charlotte Corday died, 1793.	4 4	8 8	198	167
18		S	6th Sunday after Trinity. Petrarch d. 1374.	4 5	8 7	199	166
19		M	Samuel Colt (Revolver) b. 1814; d. 10 Jan. 1862.	4 6	8 6	200	165
20		Tu	*St. Margaret.* Army purchase abolished, 1871.	4 7	8 5	201	164
21		W	Sir John Gilbert, R.A., b. 1817; d. 5 Oct. 1897.	4 9	8 3	202	163
22		Th	*St. Mary Magdalene.* C. Landseer, R.A., d. 1879.	4 10	8 2	203	162
23		F	Ghuznee, 1839. Coventry Patmore b. 1823.	4 12	8 0	204	161
24		S	Alexandre Dumas b. 1803; d. 5 Dec. 1870.	4 13	7 59	205	160
25		S	7th Sunday after Trinity. *St. James.*	4 14	7 58	206	159
26		M	The Irish Church disestablished, 1869.	4 16	7 56	207	158
27		Tu	Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809.	4 17	7 55	208	157
28		W	Prof. J. S. Blackie b. 1809; d. 2 March 1895.	4 18	7 54	209	156
29		Th	Spanish Armada finally dispersed, 1588.	4 20	7 52	210	155
30		F	Relief of Derry, 1689. Thos. Gray d. 1771.	4 21	7 51	211	154
31		S	TRINITY LAW SIT. END. Abbé Liszt d. 1886.	4 23	7 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○	Full Moon	3d.	0h. 17m.	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	10	6 58	Morning.
●	New Moon	17	10 45	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	25	11 45	Morning.

Perigee 7d. 8h. A. 228,800.
Apogee 23d. 6h. M. 251,600.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1908,
on 12 days; total fall, 3·66 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by 1·41 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

8. Old Quarter Day.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

17. Glasgow Fair Saturday.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

THE SUN.

Day of Month	After Clock	Hrly Var. of Equn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. (+) or (−) Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 29	0·48	5 39 4	10·34	23 8 52	9·7	6 35 35	17 21 34
2	3 40	0·47	6 43 12	10·33	23 4 48	10·7	6 39 32	17 17 38
3	3 52	0·46	6 47 20	10·32	23 0 20	11·7	6 43 29	17 13 42
4	4 3	0·45	6 51 28	10·31	22 55 28	12·7	6 47 25	17 9 46
5	4 13	0·44	6 55 35	10·29	22 50 12	13·7	6 51 22	17 5 50
6	4 24	0·42	6 59 42	10·28	22 44 32	14·7	6 55 18	17 1 54
7	4 33	0·41	7 3 48	10·27	22 38 28	15·6	6 59 15	16 57 58
8	4 43	0·39	7 7 54	10·25	22 32 1	16·6	7 3 11	16 54 2
9	4 52	0·38	7 12 0	10·24	22 25 11	17·6	7 7 8	16 50 6
10	5 1	0·36	7 16 6	10·22	22 17 57	18·6	7 11 4	16 46 10
11	5 10	0·35	7 20 11	10·20	22 10 21	19·5	7 15 1	16 42 14
12	5 18	0·33	7 24 15	10·19	22 2 21	20·5	7 18 58	16 38 18
13	5 25	0·31	7 28 20	10·17	21 53 59	21·4	7 22 54	16 34 23
14	5 33	0·29	7 32 23	10·15	21 45 14	22·3	7 26 51	16 30 27
15	5 39	0·27	7 36 27	10·13	21 36 7	23·3	7 30 47	16 26 31
16	5 46	0·25	7 40 29	10·11	21 26 37	24·2	7 34 44	16 22 35
17	5 51	0·23	7 44 32	10·09	21 16 46	25·1	7 38 40	16 18 39
18	5 57	0·21	7 48 33	10·06	21 6 33	26·0	7 42 37	16 14 43
19	6 1	0·18	7 52 35	10·04	20 55 58	26·9	7 46 33	16 10 47
20	6 5	0·16	7 56 35	10·02	20 45 3	27·8	7 50 30	16 6 51
21	6 9	0·14	8 0 36	9·99	20 33 46	28·6	7 54 27	16 2 55
22	6 12	0·11	8 4 35	9·97	20 22 9	29·5	7 58 23	15 58 59
23	6 14	0·09	8 8 34	9·95	20 10 11	30·3	8 2 20	15 55 3
24	6 16	0·06	8 12 32	9·92	19 57 53	31·2	8 6 16	15 51 8
25	6 17	0·04	8 16 30	9·90	19 45 14	32·0	8 10 13	15 47 12
26	6 18	0·01	8 20 27	9·87	19 32 17	32·8	8 14 9	15 43 16
27	6 18	0·01	8 24 24	9·84	19 18 59	33·6	8 18 6	15 39 20
28	6 17	0·04	8 28 20	9·82	19 5 23	34·4	8 22 2	15 35 24
29	6 16	0·06	8 32 15	9·79	18 51 28	35·2	8 25 59	15 31 28
30	6 14	0·09	8 36 10	9·77	18 37 14	36·0	8 29 56	15 27 32
31	6 12	0·12	8 40 4	9·74	18 22 42	36·7	8 33 52	15 23 36

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (9.18)
2. (9.18)
3. (9.18)
4. ☾ (9.17)
5. (9.17)
6. (9.16)
7. (9.16)
8. (9.16)
9. (9.15)
10. (9.14)
11. ☾ (9.13)
12. (9.12)
13. (9.11)
14. (9.11)
15. (9.10)
16. (9.9)
17. (9.8)
18. ☾ (9.7)
19. (9.6)
20. (9.5)
21. (9.3)
22. (9.2)
23. (9.0)
24. (8.59)
25. ☾ (8.58)
26. (8.56)
27. (8.55)
28. (8.54)
29. (8.52)
30. (8.51)
31. (8.49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1908.

Day of Month	TEMPERATURE Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Dir.	to.	Pressure.	RAIN. FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	79·9	52·6	61·5	30·121	ESE	ESE	0·3	...	15·0
2	80·1	52·1	·6	30·124	ENE	ENE	2·3	...	13·4
3	84·0	49·6	·8	29·996	SE	SE	1·6	...	14·4
4	62·1	55·6	62·1	29·892	ESE	ESE	1·2	·54	...
5	71·0	52·2	·3	29·894	ESE	ESE	0·6	...	4·1
6	75·5	49·9	·4	29·842	SW	SW	0·7	...	5·0
7	75·0	55·9	·4	29·755	W	W	3·1	...	7·4
8	66·5	54·9	·4	29·653	WSW	WSW	4·5	·13	1·2
9	73·0	53·1	·4	29·702	W	W	8·4	·17	9·2
10	69·0	53·3	·5	29·638	WSW	WSW	7·3	·04	0·6
11	73·7	58·3	·7	29·554	WSW	WSW	7·2	·01	5·6
12	69·3	56·6	·9	29·440	WSW	WSW	0·4	·18	0·2
13	59·0	55·2	63·1	29·471	W	W	1·0	1·64	...
14	68·0	51·1	·3	29·643	W	W	2·3	·07	6·1
15	73·0	51·9	·4	29·774	W	W	2·7	...	6·9
16	66·5	54·6	·4	29·596	WSW	WSW	6·0	·74	0·3
17	68·9	55·1	·4	29·253	WSW	WSW	6·5	·30	4·9
18	64·8	55·0	·3	29·509	N	N	6·0	·43	0·5
19	63·5	51·8	·2	29·921	NNE	NNE	4·0	·01	0·9
20	68·5	47·1	·2	29·956	NNE	NNE	2·5	...	0·8
21	70·0	51·6	·2	30·056	Calm	Calm	0·4	...	2·4
22	77·8	48·1	·1	29·960	WSW	WSW	1·1	...	13·0
23	79·0	55·2	·0	29·935	W	W	0·2	...	8·3
24	82·9	53·1	62·9	29·897	WSW	WSW	0·6	...	11·0
25	79·0	57·1	·7	29·815	WSW	WSW	2·0	...	4·1
26	79·0	53·9	·5	29·664	W	W	6·7	...	10·1
27	78·0	51·1	·4	29·975	WNW	WNW	0·5	...	13·1
28	74·1	55·0	·3	30·075	NE	NE	2·2	...	8·0
29	75·8	53·1	·3	30·257	NE	NE	1·2	...	14·2
30	83·1	47·6	·3	30·158	WNW	WNW	1·0	...	11·9
31	74·5	56·7	·2	30·105	NNE	NNE	2·4	...	9·4
Mn	73·0	53·2	62·7	29·838		Sum	3·66	202·0	

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	6 40	1 55	10 38	16 50 23	22 14 24	58	52 15	31 13	23○4●
2	7 51	2 30	11 35	17 47 32	24 22 59	57	34 15	43 14	1○234
3	8 52	3 17	mrn.	18 47 26	25 9 13	58	13 15	53 15	1○234
4	9 40	4 18	0	34 19	48 36 24	23	58 46	16 2	1○34
5	10 17	5 32	1	33 20	49 15 22	4	59 11	16 9	1○234
6	10 45	6 54	2	31 21	48 0 18	22	59 27	16 13	1○234
7	11 8	8 21	3	27 22	44 13 13	34	59 34	16 15	1○234
8	11 27	9 44	4	19 23	38 3 8	1	59 32	16 15	1○234
9	11 44	11 7	5	9 0	30 12 2	4	59 24	16 13	1○234
10	mrn.	aft.	5	59 1	21 35 3	56	59 11	16 9	1○234
11	0 1	1 53	6	48 2	13 15 9	42	58 53	16 4	1○234
12	0 21	3 13	7	38 3	6 5	14	58 31	15 58	1○234
13	0 43	4 35	8	30 4	0 40	19	58 7	15 52	1○234
14	1 12	5 52	9	25 4	57 6	22	57 40	15 44	1○234
15	1 47	7 1	10	20 5	54 52	24	57 15	15 36	1○234
16	2 35	7 59	11	17 6	52 50	25	56 49	15 27	1○234
17	3 33	8 41	aft.	7	49 41	24	56 25	15 19	1○234
18	4 40	9 15	1	4 8	44 14	22	56 3	15 11	1○234
19	5 50	9 40	1	53 9	35 50	19	55 45	15 4	1○234
20	7 2	10 0	2	39 10	24 27	15	55 31	14 58	1○234
21	8 12	10 17	3	22 11	10 27	10	55 20	14 54	1○234
22	9 19	10 32	4	3 11	54 33	6	55 12	14 51	1○234
23	10 27	10 45	4	43 12	37 36	1	55 7	14 48	1○234
24	11 35	10 58	5	23 13	20 29	3	54 58	14 48	1○234
25	nft.	11 14	6	4 14	4 12	8	54 58	14 54	1○234
26	1 53	11 33	6	48 14	49 40	13	55 3	15 1	1○234
27	3 5	11 55	7	34 15	37 50	17	55 19	15 11	1○234
28	4 19	mrn.	8	25 16	29 25	21	55 40	15 24	1○234
29	5 31	0 25	9	20 17	24 46	23	56 5	15 37	1○234
30	6 38	1 5	10	18 18	23 34	25	56 33	15 51	1○234
31	7 31	1 58	11	18 19	24 43	24	57 2	16 4	1○234

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
4	5 23 52	8 9 3	23 38 40	10 47 59	1 26 23
9	5 41 20	8 34 35	23 47 49	10 50 58	1 27 20
14	6 7 14	8 59 37	23 56 24	10 54 5	1 28 8
19	6 41 4	9 24 7	0 4 18	10 57 20	1 28 47
24	7 21 24	9 48 6	0 11 28	11 0 42	1 29 17
29	8 5 16	10 11 36	0 17 48	11 4 10	1 29 37

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
4	19 33 41n	21 35 44n	6 24 45s	8 5 28n	6 26 41n
9	20 42 47	20 15 39	5 38 15	8 32 44	6 30 54
14	21 52 21	18 41 28	4 55 20	8 13 5	6 34 14
19	22 39 33	16 54 33	4 16 36	7 52 36	6 36 37
24	22 40 18	14 56 21	3 42 33	7 31 20	6 38 4
29	21 37 50n	12 48 25n	3 13 36s	7 9 22n	6 38 34n

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	11 1	5 5	13 2	1 5	0 9
15	8 7	8 7	5 6	14 4	1 5	0 9
25	8 7	7 1	5 8	15 8	1 4	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 45	4 2	5 2	7 0	15 4	8 1
15 46	3 3	5 4	7 7	15 1	8 2
15 46	2 7	5 5	8 4	14 8	8 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 75° 29′ ♊.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

July 1. In this month there is no real night till after the 20th, the length of the day being 16*h*. 30*m*.

July 1. Occultation of 39 Ophiuchi; magnitude 6·0. The disappearance takes place at 2*h*. 29*m*. *aft*., 147° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h*. 40*m*. *aft*., 274° from the vertex.

July 4. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h*. 30*m*. *morn*. Uranus 2° 22 N.

July 4. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 4*h*. *morn*.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

July 5. Occultation of 33 Capricorni: magnitude 5·6. The disappearance takes place at 10*h*. 48*m*. *aft*., 79° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h*. 49*m*. *aft*., 306° from the vertex.

July 8. Mercury at greatest elongation (21° 11′) West. 5*h*. *morn*.

July 8. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h*. 46*m*. *aft*. ♂ 1° 21′ N.

July 8. Occultation of B.A.C. 17; magnitude 5·9. At disappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich; reappearance takes place at 11*h*. 59*m*. *aft*., 333° from the vertex.

July 10. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2*h*. 46*m*. *aft*. ♄ 1° 54′ N.

July 14. Occultation of B.D. + 20° 785; magnitude 5·8. At disappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich; the reappearance takes place at 1*h*. 18*m*. *morn*., 310° from the vertex.

July 15. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h*. 37*m*. *aft*. ☿ 2° 48′ S.

July 19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h*. 50*m*. *morn*. ♀ 3° 5′ S.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1*m*. 7·4*s*.

July 21. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h*. 39*m*. *morn*. ♃ 4° 22′ S.

July 26. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 7*h*. *morn*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 35*m*., and the Afternoons 29*m*.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th	...	0 22	9 41	10 2	5 22	5 46	4 30	4 52	10 27	10 50	0 40	1 2	9 23	9 46
F	0 46	1 8	10 23	10 45	6 9	6 32	5 12	5 32	11 13	11 37	1 24	1 45	10 8	10 29
S	1 30	1 52	11 7	11 29	6 55	7 18	5 53	6 15	...	0 1	2 7	2 28	10 49	11 9
Su	2 13	2 34	11 51	...	7 40	8 1	6 38	7 1	0 24	0 47	2 49	3 10	11 30	11 53
M	2 55	3 17	0 14	0 38	8 23	8 46	7 24	7 46	1 11	1 35	3 32	3 55	...	0 17
Tu	3 40	4 3	1 1	1 24	9 8	9 30	8 7	8 28	1 58	2 21	4 18	4 41	0 40	1 4
W	4 26	4 51	1 48	2 12	9 53	10 16	8 50	9 13	2 44	3 8	5 6	5 32	1 29	1 55
Th	5 14	5 38	2 36	3 1	10 40	11 3	9 38	10 4	3 32	3 57	5 59	6 26	2 22	2 48
F	6 4	6 31	3 26	3 52	11 27	11 51	10 30	10 57	4 22	4 47	6 54	7 23	3 15	3 42
S	6 58	7 25	4 19	4 48	...	0 16	11 23	11 49	5 13	5 40	7 53	8 24	4 11	4 42
Su	7 53	8 23	5 19	5 53	0 43	1 14	...	0 16	6 8	6 39	8 57	9 31	5 14	5 45
M	8 54	9 28	6 29	7 5	1 49	2 25	0 46	1 22	7 11	7 44	10 3	10 34	6 15	6 45
Tu	10 2	10 37	7 39	8 12	3 1	3 37	2 5	2 47	8 17	8 51	11 5	11 36	7 16	7 47
W	11 11	11 44	8 43	9 12	4 11	4 44	3 23	3 55	9 24	9 55	...	0 5	8 18	8 50
Th	...	0 15	9 39	10 5	5 15	5 44	4 23	4 50	10 25	10 53	0 33	1 0	9 21	9 49
F	0 44	1 11	10 30	10 55	6 12	6 39	5 15	5 39	11 21	11 47	1 26	1 52	10 15	10 38
S	1 37	2 2	11 18	11 40	7 5	7 29	6 3	6 26	...	0 12	2 16	2 38	10 59	11 19
Su	2 24	2 44	...	0 1	7 50	8 10	6 48	7 9	0 35	0 56	2 59	3 19	11 39	...
M	3 4	3 24	0 22	0 42	8 30	8 49	7 30	7 49	1 17	1 37	3 39	3 58	0 0	0 20
Tu	3 44	4 3	1 1	1 19	9 7	9 25	8 6	8 22	1 56	2 15	4 17	4 36	0 39	0 58
W	4 21	4 39	1 37	1 54	9 42	9 59	8 39	8 56	2 33	2 51	4 55	5 14	1 18	1 37
Th	4 57	5 14	2 11	2 29	10 16	10 33	9 13	9 31	3 8	3 25	5 32	5 51	1 56	2 15
F	5 31	5 48	2 46	3 4	10 49	11 5	9 49	10 7	3 42	4 0	6 10	6 30	2 33	2 52
S	6 7	6 27	3 22	3 41	11 22	11 40	10 27	10 47	4 18	4 37	6 51	7 13	3 12	3 33
Su	6 47	7 8	4 2	4 25	11 59	....	11 7	11 28	4 57	5 18	7 36	8 1	3 55	4 20
M	7 31	7 55	4 50	5 18	0 21	0 46	11 50	...	5 41	6 7	8 28	8 58	4 46	5 14
Tu	8 22	8 52	5 52	6 28	1 14	1 48	0 15	0 44	6 37	7 9	9 29	10 1	5 43	6 13
W	9 26	10 3	7 5	7 41	2 24	3 1	1 21	2 7	7 43	8 18	10 34	11 7	6 45	7 18
Th	10 39	11 13	8 14	8 46	3 38	4 14	2 47	3 25	8 53	9 26	11 39	...	7 50	8 21
F	11 46	...	9 14	9 41	4 47	5 17	3 58	4 20	9 57	10 26	0 9	0 36	8 52	9 22
S	0 17	0 45	10 6	10 29	5 46	6 13	4 51	5 15	10 54	11 20	1 2	1 27	9 50	10 14

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	52M	10 40M	6 28A	5 12M	1 19A	9 26A	11 25A	4 56M	10 25M	9 17M	4 7A	10 57A	0 11M	6 47M	1 23A
2	36M	10 34M	6 32A	5 33M	1 28A	9 23A	11 5A	4 41M	10 15M	8 56M	3 43A	10 30A	11 40A	6 21M	0 58A
2	36M	10 45M	6 54A	5 54M	1 35A	9 16A	10 43A	4 26M	10 6M	8 35M	3 20A	10 5A	11 14A	5 55M	0 32A
2	59M	11 11M	7 23A	6 16M	1 41A	9 6A	10 22A	4 9M	9 53M	8 15M	2 57A	9 39A	10 47A	5 28M	0 5A
3	42M	11 44M	7 46A	6 38M	1 46A	8 54A	9 59A	3 50M	9 38M	7 55M	2 35A	9 15A	10 20A	5 1M	11 38M

PPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND ECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A.			Decl. N.		
).	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	26	13·6	88	48	59
0	1	26	22·5	88	48	59
9	1	26	32·2	88	49	0
8	1	26	41·6	88	49	1

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. In conjunction with Neptune on the 23rd, at 5*h.* 17*m. aft.* ☿ 1° 6′ N.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting WNW.

♂ MARS rises between 10*h.* and 11*h. aft.*, in the middle of the month, E. by S.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W. by N.

♄ SATURN is a morning star at the beginning of the month, rising E. by N. Nearly stationary in the constellation Pisces.

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebulæ; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it well: it is in R.A. 18*h.* 50*m.* and Decl. 32° 54′ N. It exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas. There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyræ and β Cygni. It is in R.A. 19*h.* 13*m.*, Decl. 30° 1′ N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 16th.

Uranus, Ceres, and Pallas may be well observed in this month. See p. 94.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 150° ♍ 23d. 8h. A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of year.
1		S	8th Sunday after Trinity. *Lammas Day.*	4 24	7 48	213	152
2		M	Bank Holiday. Royal Academy closes.	4 26	7 46	214	151
3		Tu	Viscount Peel b. 1829. Eugène Sue d. 1859.	4 28	7 44	215	150
4		W	Admiral Lord Duncan died, 1804.	4 30	7 42	216	149
5		Th	First British-American cable worked, 1858.	4 31	7 41	217	148
6		F	*Transfiguration.* Tennyson born, 1809.	4 33	7 39	218	147
7		S	*Name of Jesus.* Old S. James's Day. Grotto Day.	4 34	7 38	219	146
8		S	9th Sunday after Trinity. Canning d. 1827.	4 35	7 37	220	145
9		M	Coronation of King Edward VII. [1876.	4 36	7 34	221	144
10		Tu	*St. Lawrence.* E. W. Lane (Orientalist) d.	4 38	7 32	222	143
11		W	Half Quarter Day. Dog Days end.	4 40	7 30	223	142
12		Th	Grouse Shooting begins. G. Stephenson d.'48.	4 41	7 29	224	141
13		F	E. J. Trelawny d. 1881; b. 13 Nov. 1792.	4 43	7 27	225	140
14		S	Relief of Peking by the Allies, 1900.	4 45	7 25	226	139
15		S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 46	7 22	227	138
16		M	"Peterloo" Meeting at Manchester, 1819.	4 48	7 20	228	137
17		Tu	Matthew Boulton, machinist, died, 1809.	4 49	7 19	229	136
18		W	Emperor of Austria b. 1830. Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	7 17	230	135
19		Th	Admiral Boscawen b. 1711; d. 10 Jan. 1761.	4 52	7 15	231	134
20		F	Lord Herbert of Cherbury died, 1648.	4 53	7 13	232	133
21		S	Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu died, 1762.	4 55	7 11	233	132
22		S	11th Sunday after Trinity.	4 57	7 9	234	131
23		M	Georges Cuvier b. 1769; d. 13 May 1832.	4 59	7 7	235	130
24		Tu	St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Massacre, 1572.	5 0	7 4	236	129
25		W	James Watt (Steam Engine) died, 1819.	5 2	7 2	237	128
26		Th	Prince Consort b. 1819; d. 14 Dec. 1861.	5 4	7 0	238	127
27		F	First hydrogen balloon ascent, 1783.	5 6	6 58	239	126
28		S	*St. Augustin.* Leigh Hunt died, 1859.	5 7	6 56	240	125
29		S	12th Sunday after Trinity. *Beh. St. John Bapt.*	5 8	6 54	241	124
30		M	Admiral Sir John Ross (Arctic) died, 1856.	5 10	6 52	242	123
31		Tu	Kandahar, 1880. Qn. of Netherlands b. 1880.	5 11	6 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	1d.	9h.	14m.	Afternoon
☾ Last Quarter	8	0	10	Afternoon.
● New Moon	15	11	55	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	24	3	55	Morning.
○ Full Moon	31	5	8	Morning.

Perigee 4d. 4h. M. 225,700.
Apogee 19d. 11h. A. 252,200.

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1908, on 14 days; total fall, 3.29 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by .94 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists of Voters to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays. —Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster Season opens.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voting claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors to Town Clerks and Clerks to County Councils.

The Sun.

Day.	After Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. (Cl's Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 9	0·14	8 43 58	9·72	18 7 52	37·5	8 37 49	15 19 40
2	6 5	0·17	8 47 50	9·69	17 52 44	38·2	8 41 45	15 15 44
3	6 1	0·19	8 51 43	9·67	17 37 19	38·9	8 45 42	15 11 48
4	5 56	0·22	8 55 34	9·64	17 21 37	39·6	8 49 38	15 7 53
5	5 51	0·24	8 59 25	9·62	17 5 37	40·3	8 53 35	15 3 57
6	5 45	0·26	9 3 16	9·59	16 49 21	41·0	8 57 31	15 0 1
7	5 38	0·29	9 7 6	9·57	16 32 49	41·7	9 1 28	14 56 5
8	5 31	0·31	9 10 55	9·54	16 16 0	42·4	9 5 25	14 52 9
9	5 23	0·34	9 14 44	9·52	15 58 56	43·0	9 9 21	14 48 13
10	5 15	0·36	9 18 32	9·50	15 41 36	43·6	9 13 18	14 44 17
11	5 6	0·38	9 22 20	9·47	15 24 1	44·3	9 17 14	14 40 21
12	4 56	0·40	9 26 7	9·45	15 6 11	44·9	9 21 11	14 36 25
13	4 46	0·43	9 29 54	9·43	14 48 7	45·5	9 25 7	14 32 29
14	4 36	0·45	9 33 40	9·41	14 29 48	46·1	9 29 4	14 28 33
15	4 25	0·47	9 37 25	9·38	14 11 16	46·6	9 33 0	14 24 38
16	4 13	0·49	9 41 10	9·36	13 52 30	47·2	9 36 57	14 20 42
17	4 1	0·52	9 44 55	9·34	13 33 30	47·7	9 40 54	14 16 46
18	3 49	0·54	9 48 39	9·32	13 14 18	48·3	9 44 50	14 12 50
19	3 35	0·56	9 52 22	9·30	12 54 53	48·8	9 48 47	14 8 54
20	3 22	0·58	9 56 5	9·28	12 35 15	49·3	9 52 43	14 4 58
21	3 8	0·60	9 59 47	9·26	12 15 26	49·8	9 56 40	14 1 2
22	2 53	0·62	10 3 29	9·24	11 55 25	50·3	10 0 36	13 57 6
23	2 38	0·64	10 7 11	9·22	11 35 13	50·7	10 4 33	13 53 10
24	2 22	0·66	10 10 52	9·20	11 14 50	51·2	10 8 29	13 49 14
25	2 6	0·68	10 14 32	9·18	10 54 17	51·6	10 12 26	13 45 18
26	1 50	0·69	10 18 13	9·16	10 33 33	52·0	10 16 23	13 41 23
27	1 33	0·71	10 21 52	9·15	10 12 39	52·4	10 20 19	13 37 27
28	1 16	0·73	10 25 32	9·13	9 51 35	52·8	10 24 16	13 33 31
29	0 58	0·74	10 29 10	9·11	9 30 22	53·2	10 28 12	13 29 35
30	0 40	0·76	10 32 49	9·10	9 9 1	53·6	10 32 9	13 25 39
31	0 22	0·77	10 36 27	9·09	8 47 30	53·9	10 36 5	13 21 43

Memoranda.

1. ☉. Lamps to be lighted (8.48)
2. (8.46)
3. (8.44)
4. (8.42)
5. (8.41)
6. (8.39)
7. (8.38)
8. ☉. (8.37)
9. (8.34)
10. (8.32)
11. (8.30)
12. (8.29)
13. (8.27)
14. (8.25)
15. ☉. (8.22)
16. (8.20)
17. (8.19)
18. (8.17)
19. (8.15)
20. (8.13)
21. (8.11)
22. ☉. (8.9)
23. (8.7)
24. (8.4)
25. (8.2)
26. (8.0)
27. (7.58)
28. (7.56)
29. ☉. (7.54)
30 (7.52)
31. (7.49)

Meteorological Observations, August, 1908.

Day	Temperature Maximum.	Temperature Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Direction.	Wind. Pressure lbs. to foot.	Rain. Fall.	Sunshine.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	71·2	51·0	62·2	30·114	NNE	1·5	...	13·1
2	72·7	48·1	·1	30·202	ENE	1·9	...	13·6
3	83·0	47·1	·1	30·152	NNE	0·5	...	11·5
4	80·2	55·4	·1	29·956	WNW	2·2	...	8·2
5	63·3	54·6	·1	29·653	NW	8·5	·07	0·2
6	68·2	56·1	·2	29·836	NNE	7·0	...	3·7
7	75·6	55·2	·2	29·984	NE	2·7	...	10·8
8	71·1	51·3	·3	30·001	WNW	0·2	...	6·0
9	78·0	51·7	·3	29·892	NNE	0·1	...	10·7
10	76·4	52·4	·3	29·735	W	3·0	·13	7·3
11	69·9	47·3	·4	29·987	NNW	4·3	...	13·3
12	66·9	46·9	·5	30·030	NNW	1·2	...	8·6
13	63·5	50·2	·5	29·761	NW	2·8	·09	0·1
14	66·6	51·7	·5	29·772	NNE	1·5	...	7·0
15	69·3	49·2	·4	29·904	E	2·1	...	9·9
16	70·2	48·2	·3	29·951	E	1·4	...	12·3
17	71·0	47·2	·1	29·968	NE	1·3	...	10·7
18	64·0	51·1	61·9	30·007	NE	0·9	...	...
19	66·3	53·7	·7	30·004	ENE	0·5	...	0·9
20	64·0	53·0	·5	29·773	E	3·2	·47	0·1
21	74·9	55·3	·3	29·635	WSW	2·3	...	9·8
22	71·0	54·1	·1	29·663	W	2·0	·14	1·9
23	56·8	52·1	60·9	29·656	W	0·9	·67	...
24	77·3	52·1	·8	29·689	WSW	3·0	·09	8·3
25	72·0	54·8	·7	29·547	WSW	4·1	·24	9·6
26	70·6	52·4	·7	29·631	WSW	8·0	·01	4·3
27	68·0	53·6	·6	29·502	WSW	12·0	·25	7·5
28	67·9	51·3	·4	29·336	WSW	12·4	·72	2·8
29	69·0	52·0	·3	29·518	WSW	6·8	·01	10·6
30	69·2	46·9	·1	29·741	W	4·0	·09	8·6
31	63·8	46·6	59·9	29·600	WSW	10·1	·31	2·6
Mn	70·0	51·4	61·6	29·813		Sum	3·29	214·0

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Southing Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	8 14	3 10	...	20 26 32.23	5 44.8	59 32	16 15.5	1	♃ 4 O 1 3
2	8 46	4 30	0 18	21 27 17.19	46 16	60 2	16 23.6	1	2 4 O 3 ●
3	9 11	5 57	1 16	22 25 51.15	9 42	60 19	16 28.7	1	1 3 O 2 4
4	9 32	7 25	2 11	23 21 55.9	37 36	60 21	16 28.8	1	3 O 1 2 4
5	9 49	8 53	3 4	0 15 53.3	34 11.8	60 11	16 26.9	1	3 2 1 O 4
6	10 8	10 18	3 55	1 8 34.2	37 11.0	59 49	16 20.0	1	2 3 O 1 4
7	10 26	11 40	4 45	2 0 56.8	34 29.9	59 20	16 12.2	1	1 C 3 2 4
8	10 48	aft.	5 35	2 53.52	13 59.7	58 46	16 2.22	1	○ 2 1 3 4
9	11 13	2 24	6 27	3 48.3	18 34.0	58 10	15 53.23	1	2 O 3 4 ●
10	11 46	3 42	7 20	4 43.43	22.4	40.7	57 34	15 43.24	1	♃ 1 O 4 ●
11	mrn.	4 53	8 15	5 40.35	24.19.53	57.0	15 33.25	1	3 4 O 1 2
12	0 29	5 53	9 10	6 37.50	25.13.18	56.27	15 24.26	1	3 4 1 2 O
13	1 24	6 41	10 5	7 34.18	24.44.44	55.57	15.16.27	1	4 2 3 O 1
14	2 27	7 17	10 58	8 28.55	23.0.15	55.28	15.8.28	1	4 1 O 3 2
15	3 37	7 44	11 48	9 20.55	20.10.44	55.3	15.2.29	1	4 O 1 2 3
16	4 47	8 4	aft.	10 10.7	16.29.32	54.41	14.55.0	12	4 2 1 O 3
17	5 59	8 21	1 18	10 56.43	12.10.23	54.23	14.51.1	12	♃ 4 O 3 ●
18	7 8	8 37	2 0	11 41.16	7.25.57	54.10	14.47.2	12	3 4 O 1 2
19	8 15	8 50	2 40	12.24.31	2.27.27	54.3	14.45.3	12	3 1 2 O ●
20	9 24	9 3	3 20	13.7.15	2.35.12	54.3	14.45.4	12	
21	10 30	9 18	4 0	13.50.21	7.32.49	54.12	14.48.5	12	
22	11 38	9 35	4 42	14.34.43	12.16.10	54.30	14.53.6	12	
23	aft.	9 55	5 27	15.21.13	16.35.5	54.58	15.0.7	12	
24	2 2	10 21	6 15	16.10.38	20.17.32	55.36	15.10.8	12	
25	3 13	10 54	7 6	17.3.31	23.9.20	56.22	15.23.9	12	
26	4 21	11 41	8 2	17.59.56	24.54.38	57.15	15.37.10	12	
27	5 20	mrn.	9 0	18.59.17	25.18.12	58.11	15.53.11	12	
28	6 6	0 42	10 0	20.0.20	24.9.10	59.7	16.8.12	12	
29	6 43	2 0	10 59	21.1.30	21.25.3	59.57	16.22.13	12	
30	7 10	3 25	11 56	22.1.25.17	13.55.60	36.16	33.14.12	
31	7 32	4 55	mrn.	22.59.24	11.53.21	8.61	0.16.39	15.12	

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible until October 19.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	8 49 5	10 34 37	0 23 13	11 7 44	1 29 47
8	9 30 15	10 57 15	0 27 38	11 11 22	1 29 48
13	10 7 48	11 19 34	0 30 53	11 15 5	1 29 39
18	10 41 47	11 41 37	0 32 54	11 18 52	1 29 21
23	11 12 40	12 3 31	0 33 36	11 22 43	1 28 53
28	11 40 56	12 25 19	0 32 57	11 26 35	1 28 16

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
3	19 32 8 11	10 32 14 11	2 50 10.8	6 46 45.1	6 38 7.1
8	16 37 51	8 9 19	2 32 42	6 23 33	6 36 44
13	13 13 26	5 41 8	2 21 38	5 59 49	6 34 25
18	9 33 56	3 9 7	2 17 43	5 35 37	6 31 11
23	5 49 52	0 34 47.1	2 19 21	5 11 0	6 27 3
28	2 N 32.1	2 0 26.8	2 27 38.8	4 46 4.1	6 22 6.1

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	6 5	6 0	17.4	1.4	1.0
15	8 7	6 6	6 2	19.0	1.4	1.0
25	8 7	7 0	6 5	20.5	1.4	1.0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 48	2 5	5 7	9 3	14 6	8 6
15 49	2 5	5 9	10 1	14 4	8 7
15 51	2 7	6 2	10 9	14 3	8 8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 73° 50′ II.

Eclipses, Occultations and other Celestial Phenomena.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 10*h.* 41*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 15*h.* 24*m.*

Aug. 4. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 11*h. morn.*

Aug 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 5. Occultation of 30 Piscium; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 18*m. morn.*, 58° from the vertex: the reappearance at 4*h.* 27*m. morn.*, 219° from the vertex.

Aug. 5. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 15*m. aft.* ♂ 0° 13′ S.

Aug. 6. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h.* 45*m. aft.* ♄ 1° 32′ N.

Aug. 6. Occultation of *ν* Piscium; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 35*m. aft.*, 64° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h.* 23*m. morn.*, on the 7th, 315° from the vertex.

Aug. 12. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 7*h.* 2*m. morn.* ♀ 0° 12′ N.

Aug. 16. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h.* 56*m. aft.* ☿ 3° 53′ S.

Aug. 17. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11*h.* 36*m. aft.* ♃ 4° 17′ S.

Aug. 18. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 0*h.* 13*m. aft.* ♀ 4° 15′ S.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·9*s.*

Aug. 23. Mars stationary, 3*h. aft.*

Aug. 24. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h. aft.* Vesta 0° 44′ N.

Aug. 25. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 0*h. 0m. aft.* ☿ 0° 40′ S.

Aug. 27. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6*h.* 38*m. aft.* Uranus 2° 22′ N.

Aug. 29. Occultation of 37 Capricorni; magnitude 5·9. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 50*m. aft.*, 55° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 59*m. aft.*, 251° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 59*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	☆	1 11	1 36	10 52	11 16	6 39	7 4	5 38	6 1	11 45	...	1 51	2 14	10 36	10 57
2	M	1 59	2 22	11 39	...	7 27	7 50	6 25	6 48	0 10	0 35	2 37	2 59	11 19	M 42
3	Tu	2 44	3 6	0 3	0 27	8 12	8 35	7 12	7 35	0 59	1 23	3 21	3 44	...	0 5
4	W	3 29	3 51	0 50	1 12	8 57	9 19	7 57	8 17	1 46	2 8	4 6	4 29	0 29	0 52
5	Th	4 14	4 36	1 34	1 56	9 41	10 2	8 37	8 58	2 30	2 52	4 52	5 15	1 15	1 39
6	F	4 58	5 21	2 19	2 41	10 23	10 45	9 20	9 43	3 15	3 37	5 39	6 4	2 3	2 27
7	S	5 44	6 7	3 3	3 26	11 6	11 27	10 6	10 30	3 59	4 22	6 29	6 54	2 51	3 15
8	☆	6 31	6 56	3 50	4 15	11 49	...	10 55	11 20	4 46	5 11	7 21	7 50	3 41	4 8
9	M	7 22	7 49	4 43	5 15	0 13	0 40	11 45	...	5 37	6 5	8 20	8 53	4 38	5 10
10	Tu	8 19	8 52	5 51	6 32	1 11	1 47	0 12	0 44	6 37	7 13	9 29	10 6	5 43	6 17
11	W	9 30	10 12	7 14	7 54	2 28	3 11	1 26	2 17	7 52	8 32	10 43	11 20	6 53	7 30
12	Th	10 53	11 32	8 31	9 5	3 53	4 32	3 3	3 44	9 11	9 47	11 55	...	8 7	8 42
13	F	...	0 8	9 35	10 1	5 7	5 38	4 17	4 46	10 19	10 48	0 27	0 56	9 15	9 44
14	S	0 39	1 6	10 24	10 46	6 7	6 33	5 12	5 34	11 14	11 38	1 23	1 47	10 10	10 31
15	☆	1 31	1 54	11 7	11 26	6 57	7 18	5 55	6 15	...	0 0	2 9	2 29	10 50	11 8
16	M	2 14	2 32	11 45	...	7 37	7 55	6 35	6 54	0 21	0 41	2 47	3 4	11 25	11 42
17	Tu	2 50	3 8	0 4	0 22	8 13	8 30	7 13	7 31	1 0	1 18	3 22	3 39	...	0 0
18	W	3 25	3 41	0 39	0 55	8 46	9 2	7 47	8 1	1 35	1 51	3 56	4 12	0 17	0 34
19	Th	3 56	4 12	1 11	1 26	9 17	9 32	8 15	8 29	2 7	2 22	4 28	4 44	0 50	1 6
20	F	4 28	4 43	1 41	1 56	9 46	10 1	8 43	8 58	2 37	2 52	5 0	5 16	1 22	1 39
21	S	4 58	5 14	2 11	2 27	10 16	10 31	9 13	9 29	3 8	3 23	5 33	5 50	1 56	2 12
22	☆	5 30	5 45	2 43	2 59	10 46	11 0	9 45	10 2	3 39	3 55	6 7	6 25	2 29	2 46
23	M	6 2	6 20	3 16	3 35	11 15	11 33	10 20	10 40	4 12	4 31	6 45	7 7	3 5	3 26
24	Tu	6 41	7 4	3 56	4 21	11 53	...	11 1	11 24	4 52	5 15	7 31	7 58	3 49	4 16
25	W	7 29	7 56	4 52	5 29	0 17	0 48	11 50	...	5 43	6 16	8 30	9 7	4 48	5 23
26	Th	8 30	9 9	6 12	6 56	1 25	2 8	0 22	1 5	6 54	7 34	9 46	10 25	6 0	6 37
27	F	9 53	10 36	7 39	8 18	2 52	3 35	1 55	2 44	8 15	8 56	11 4	11 41	7 15	7 52
28	S	11 17	11 54	8 52	9 23	4 17	4 54	3 29	4 4	9 33	10 7	...	0 15	8 28	9 2
29	☆	...	0 27	9 49	10 12	5 27	5 55	4 35	5 0	10 36	11 2	0 45	1 11	9 32	9 57
30	M	0 54	1 19	10 35	10 58	6 21	6 45	5 22	5 44	11 27	11 51	1 34	1 57	10 19	10 40
31	Tu	1 42	2 4	11 21	11 45	7 8	7 31	6 6	6 29	...	0 15	2 19	2 41	11 1	11 23

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	4 37M	0 17A	7 57A	7 0M	1 51A	8 42A	9 37A	3 30M	9 20M	7 35M	2 12A	8 49A	9 53A	4 34M	11 11M
13	5 31M	0 43A	7 55A	7 23M	1 55A	8 27A	9 12A	3 7M	8 59M	7 16M	1 50A	8 24A	9 25A	4 6M	10 43M
20	6 17M	1 2A	7 47A	7 43M	1 58A	8 13A	8 46A	2 42M	8 34M	6 56M	1 28A	8 0A	8 57A	3 38M	10 15M
27	6 57M	1 15A	7 31A	8 5M	2 1A	7 57A	8 18A	2 15M	8 7M	6 37M	1 5A	7 33A	8 30A	3 10M	9 46M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 26 45·6	88 49 2
10	1 26 54·3	88 49 4
19	1 27 1·8	88 49 6
28	1 27 9·6	88 49 9

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting N.W. by W. in the early days of the month, and W. by N. towards the end.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting W. by N. till the last week in the month, when it sets nearly due W.

♂ Mars nearly stationary in Pisces; rises in the late evening nearly due E. At least distance from the Sun on the 13th, at *8h. aft.*

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, setting W. by N.

♄ Saturn rises in the late evening E. by N. Stationary on the 6th, at *11h. morn.*

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula, 3½° due north of γ Sagittæ, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. *19h. 55m.* and Decl. 22° 26′ N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ε Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not easy for small telescopes; ε Delphini is situated in R.A. *20h. 28m. 49s.* and Decl. 11° 0′ N.—a tiny star, 9th mag. precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 15th of this month. Uranus may be observed at the beginning of the month. See p. 94.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days.—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23d 5h. A.
AUTUMN COMMENCES.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		W	*St. Giles.* Partridge Shooting commences.	5 13	6 46	244	122
2		Th	The Board of Trade constituted, 1786.	5 15	6 44	245	120
3		F	Oliver Cromwell d. 1658; b. 25 April 1599.	5 17	6 41	246	119
4		S	French Republic declared, 1870.	5 18	6 40	247	118
5		S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 20	6 38	248	117
6		M	J. B. Colbert died, 1683; born, 29 Aug. 1619.	5 21	6 35	249	116
7		Tu	*St. Evurtius.* H.M.S. *Captain* lost, 1870.	5 23	6 33	250	115
8		W	*Nativity B.V.M.* Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.	5 25	6 31	251	114
9		Th	Admiral Sir P. Broke (*Shannon*) born, 1776.	5 26	6 28	252	113
10		F	Queen Henrietta Maria died, 1669.	5 27	6 26	253	112
11		S	Battle of Malplaquet, 1709.	5 29	6 24	254	111
12		S	14th Sunday after Trin. Mr. Asquith b. 1852.	5 30	6 22	255	110
13		M	Capture of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 32	6 20	256	109
14		Tu	*Holy Cross.* Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 34	6 18	257	108
15		W	3,183 deaths from cholera, 8–15 Sept. 1849.	5 35	6 15	258	107
16		Th	John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, died, 1519.	5 37	6 13	259	106
17		F	*St. Lambert.* W. S. Landor died, 1864.	5 39	6 11	260	105
18		S	Dr. Samuel Johnson b. 1709; d. 13 Dec. 1784.	5 40	6 8	261	104
19		S	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 6	262	103
20		M	Battle of Alma, 1854. Capture of Delhi, 1857.	5 44	6 4	263	102
21		Tu	St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr.	5 45	6 1	264	101
22		W	Lord Chesterfield b. 1694; d. 24 March 1773.	5 47	5 59	265	100
23		Th	Wilkie Collins died, 1889; born, 8 Jan. 1824.	5 49	5 57	266	99
24		F	Pan-Anglican Synod met, 1867.	5 50	5 54	267	98
25		S	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Samuel Butler d. 1680.	5 51	5 52	268	97
26		S	16th Sunday after Trinity. *St. Cyprian.*	5 53	5 50	269	96
27		M	George Cruikshank b. 1792; d. 1 Feb. 1878.	5 54	5 48	270	95
28		T	Thomas Day (Sandford and Merton) d. 1789.	5 56	5 46	271	94
29		W	St. Michael and All A. Michaelmas Qr. Day.	5 58	5 44	272	93
30		Th	*St. Jerome.* Lord Roberts, VC, born, 1832.	5 59	5 41	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	6d.	7h.	44m.	Afternoon.
● New Moon	14	3	9	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	22	6	32	Afternoon.
○*Full Moon	29	1	5	Afternoon.

Perigee 1d. 7h. M. 223,100 | Apogee 15d. 10h. M 252,600.
Perigee 29d. 5h. A. 221,700.
* The Harvest Moon.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1908,
on 13 days; total fall, 1·21 inches; *below* the average, 1841-90, by 1·04 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

3. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts.

21. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday.

24. Sheriffs of City of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for past half-year.

The Sun.

Day of Month	After Clock.	Error (−) or (+) Fast of Sun.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (North or South)	Hourly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time of Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 3	0·78	10 40 5	9·07	8 25 51	54·3	10 40 2	13 17 47
2	Before	0·79	10 43 43	9·06	8 4 4	54·6	10 43 58	13 13 51
3	0 35	0·81	10 47 20	9·05	7 42 9	54·9	10 47 55	13 9 55
4	0 54	0·82	10 50 57	9·04	7 20 6	55·2	10 51 52	13 5 59
5	1 14	0·83	10 54 34	9·03	6 57 56	55·5	10 55 48	13 2 3
6	1 34	0·83	10 58 11	9·02	6 35 40	55·8	10 59 45	12 58 8
7	1 54	0·84	11 1 47	9·01	6 13 16	56·1	11 3 41	12 54 12
8	2 14	0·85	11 5 24	9·01	5 50 47	56·4	11 7 38	12 50 16
9	2 35	0·86	11 9 0	9·00	5 28 11	56·6	11 11 34	12 46 20
10	2 55	0·86	11 12 36	8·99	5 5 30	56·8	11 15 31	12 42 24
11	3 16	0·87	11 16 11	8·99	4 42 43	57·0	11 19 27	12 38 28
12	3 37	0·87	11 19 47	8·98	4 19 52	57·2	11 23 24	12 34 32
13	3 58	0·87	11 23 23	8·98	3 56 55	57·4	11 27 21	12 30 36
14	4 19	0·88	11 26 58	8·98	3 33 55	57·6	11 31 17	12 26 40
15	4 40	0·88	11 30 34	8·98	3 10 51	57·7	11 35 14	12 22 44
16	5 1	0·88	11 34 9	8·97	2 47 43	57·9	11 39 10	12 18 48
17	5 22	0·88	11 37 45	8·97	2 24 32	58·0	11 43 7	12 14 53
18	5 43	0·88	11 41 20	8·97	2 1 18	58·1	11 47 3	12 10 57
19	6 4	0·88	11 44 55	8·97	1 38 1	58·2	11 51 0	12 7 1
20	6 26	0·88	11 48 31	8·97	1 14 43	58·3	11 54 56	12 3 5
21	6 47	0·88	11 52 6	8·98	0 51 22	58·4	11 58 53	11 59 9
22	7 8	0·88	11 55 42	8·98	0 28 0	58·4	12 2 49	11 55 13
23	7 29	0·87	11 59 17	8·98	0 4 37	58·5	12 6 46	11 51 17
24	7 50	0·87	12 2 53	8·99	South	58·5	12 10 43	11 47 21
25	8 10	0·86	12 6 29	8·99	0 42 10	58·5	12 14 39	11 43 25
26	8 31	0·86	12 10 5	9·00	1 5 34	58·5	12 18 36	11 39 29
27	8 51	0·85	12 13 41	9·01	1 28 58	58·5	12 22 32	11 35 33
28	9 12	0·84	12 17 17	9·02	1 52 21	58·4	12 26 29	11 31 38
29	9 32	0·83	12 20 54	9·03	2 15 44	58·4	12 30 25	11 27 42
30	9 51	0·82	12 24 31	9·04	2 39 5	58·3	12 34 22	11 23 46

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.46)
2. (7.44)
3. (7.41)
4. (7.40)
5. Su. (7.38)
6. (7.35)
7. (7.33)
8. (7.31)
9. (7.28)
10. (7.26)
11. (7.24)
12. Su. (7.22)
13. (7.20)
14. (7.18)
15. (7.15)
16. (7.13)
17. (7.11)
18. (7.8)
19. Su. (7.6)
20. (7.4)
21. (7.1)
22. (6.59)
23. (6.57)
24. (6.54)
25. (6.52)
26. Su. (6.50)
27. (6.48)
28. (6.46)
29. (6.44)
30. (6.41)

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to. foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	RAIN-FALL.	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	61·0	50·1	59·8	29·190	WNW	15·7	·07	3·2
2	64·5	46·7	57	29·658	NW	4·8	·19	8·1
3	60·7	43·3	56	29·707	SW	6·0	·36	3·1
4	54·1	46·6	·5	29·735	NE	4·7	·33	...
5	64·8	40·0	·4	30·105	W	1·3	...	8·3
6	68·0	48·1	·2	30·022	WNW	5·0	...	9·6
7	71·4	47·3	·0	29·841	WSW	1·6	...	11·0
8	74·3	43·3	58·8	29·543	SW	5·2	...	7·2
9	66·0	50·5	·6	29·470	W	16·2	·02	8·8
10	60·0	44·2	·4	29·643	WNW	4·0	...	11·2
11	57·6	43·1	·1	29·637	N	1·3	·01	3·2
12	59·5	40·1	·0	29·845	NNE	2·1	...	8·7
13	61·9	36·1	57·8	30·081	W	0·5	...	5·3
14	67·2	48·9	·7	30·039	WSW	2·0	...	6·6
15	63·0	45·6	·6	29·807	W	0·4	·10	0·2
16	64·0	44·6	·5	30·003	W	3·1	...	4·4
17	71·0	50·1	·2	29·933	WSW	2·5	...	10·5
18	73·6	45·0	56·9	29·814	S	1·7	·01	3·9
19	74·1	53·0	·5	29·919	SW	0·2	...	6·7
20	77·2	52·6	·2	29·792	S	1·4	...	6·6
21	64·2	47·5	55·9	29·857	W	0·4	·04	0·5
22	62·1	41·5	·6	29·772	Calm	0·0	·02	0·4
23	66·0	52·4	·4	29·665	SE	0·8	...	3·2
24	66·8	53·2	·3	29·731	NE	2·4	·03	0·7
25	62·0	50·1	·2	29·759	SW	0·3	...	1·7
26	67·0	51·0	·2	29·745	W	3·2	·02	9·3
27	63·6	50·3	·1	29·795	SW	6·7	...	0·3
28	71·8	56·1	54·9	29·886	WSW	1·6	...	3·4
29	75·2	56·1	·7	30·031	SSW	2·2	...	8·3
30	79·9	55·8	·4	30·059	SSW	0·3	·01	10·7
Mn	66·4	47·7	57·2	29·804	Sum		1·21	165·1

The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	7 54	6 25	0 51	23 55 26	5 47 12S	61 6	16 41	16 12	
2	8 11	7 53	1 45	0 50 5	0 38 6N	60 53	16 37	17 12	
3	8 30	9 22	2 37	1 44 9	6 56 41	60 25	16 29	18 12	
4	8 51	10 48	3 29	2 38 30	12 45 7	59 45	16 19	19 12	
5	9 16	aft.	4 22	3 33 44	17 43 22	58 59	16 6	20 12	
6	9 46	1 33	5 16	4 30 7	21 35 26	58 10	15 53	21 12	
7	10 26	2 48	6 11	5 27 26	24 9 55	57 23	15 40	22 12	
8	11 18	3 50	7 6	6 24 54	25 20 58	56 39	15 28	23 12	
9	mrn.	4 41	8 1	7 21 30	25 8 50	56 0	15 17	24 12	
10	0 18	5 19	8 54	8 16 14	23 39 31	55 27	15 8	25 12	
11	1 27	5 49	9 45	9 8 26	21 3 18	54 59	15 0	26 12	
12	2 37	6 11	10 32	9 57 51	17 32 46	54 36	14 54	27 12	
13	3 47	6 29	11 16	10 44	43 13 20	57	54	19 14	49 28	12
14	4 57	6 43	11 58	11 29	31 8 40	20	54	6 14	46 29	12
15	6 5	6 59	aft.	12 12	54 3 42	19N	53	58 14	44 0	21
16	7 13	7 11	1 19	12 55	38 1 22	36S	53	56 14	43 1	21
17	8 20	7 25	1 59	13 38	30 6 24	37	54	0 14	44 2	21
18	9 28	7 40	2 40	14 22	18 11 13	57	54	10 14	47 3	21
19	10 38	7 58	3 23	15 7	50 15 40	25	54	28 14	52 4	21
20	11 49	8 20	4 9	15 55	47 19 32	48	54	55 14	59 5	21
21	aft.	8 50	4 58	16 46	42 22 38	27	55	30 15	9 6	21
22	2 9	9 30	5 51	17 40	47 24 43	37	56	13 15	21 7	21
23	3 11	10 24	6 46	18 37	42 25 34	40	57	4 15	34 8	21
24	4 0	11 33	7 44	19 36	36 25 0	26	58	0 15	50 9	21
25	4 39	mrn.	8 42	20 36	16 22 55	17	58	58 16	6 10	21
26	5 10	0 51	9 39	21 35	30 29 21	27	59	53 16	21 11	21
27	5 34	2 20	10 34	22 33	32 14 29	41	60	40 16	33 12	21
28	5 55	3 48	11 29	23 30	10 8 38	21	61	13 16	42 13	21
29	6 13	5 20	mrn.	0 25	45 2 11	21S	61	27 16	46 14	21
30	6 32	6 49	0 22	1 20	59 4 24	24N	61	21 16	45 15	21

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible until the 29th of October.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	12 6 55	12 47 7	0 31 0	11 30 31	1 27 30
7	12 30 46	13 8 59	0 27 47	11 34 27	1 26 36
12	12 52 22	13 31 2	0 23 28	11 38 25	1 25 34
17	13 11 12	13 53 20	0 18 18	11 42 24	1 24 26
22	13 26 10	14 15 55	0 12 39	11 46 23	1 23 11
27	13 35 20	14 38 52	0 6 54	11 50 21	1 21 52

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	1 24 48S	4 35 38	2 41 22S	4 20 52N	6 16 22N
7	4 45 8	7 7 41	2 59 38	3 55 28	6 9 54
12	7 47 56	9 36 55	3 21 4	3 29 54	6 2 46
17	10 26 44	12 1 16	3 43 46	3 4 16	5 55 4
22	12 32 8	14 19 15	4 5 30	2 38 37	5 46 53
27	13 49 48	16 29 18S	4 24 8S	2 13 2N	5 38 19N

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	7 7	6 8	2 1 9	1 4 1	1 0
15	8 8	8 8	7 2	2 2 6	1 4 1	1 0
25	8 8	10 5	7 6	2 2 4	1 4 1	1 1

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
5	15 54	2 9	6 5	11 6	14 2	9 0
15	15 56	3 3	6 8	12 0	14 1	9 1
25	15 59	4 0	7 2	11 9	14 2	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1. 72° 12′ ♊.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 8*h.* 53*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 13*h.* 33*m.*

Sept. 2. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h.* 39*m. morn.*, ♂ 1° 4′ S.

Sept. 3. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 4*h.* 33*m. morn.*, ♄ 1° 14′ N.

Sept. 3. Occultation of 64 Ceti; magnitude 5·7. The disappearance not visible at Greenwich; the reappearance takes place at 8*h.* 58*m. aft.*, 235° from the vertex, of Ceti; magnitude 4·5. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 21*m. aft.*, 130° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h.* 50*m. aft.*, 255° from the vertex.

Sept. 4. Occultation of ε Arietis; magnitude 5·5. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 22*m. morn.*, 68° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 33*m. morn.*, 219° from the vertex.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 5. Occultation of ω Tauri; magnitude 5·8. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 51*m. aft.*, 37° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h.* 9*m. morn.*, on the 6th, 1° from the vertex.

Sept. 17. Mercury at greatest elongation (26° 34′) East, 10*h. morn.*

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 3·8*s.*

Sept. 21. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. aft.* Vesta 0° 34′ N.

Sept. 23. Occultation of σ Sagittarii; magnitude 2·1. The disappearance takes place at 3*h.* 39*m. aft.*, 109° from the vertex; the reappearance at 4*h.* 53*m. aft.*, 303° from the vertex.

Sept. 28. Occultation of 30 Piscium; magnitude 4·7. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 7*m. aft.*, 84° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h.* 9*m. morn.*, on the 29th, at 206° from the vertex.

Sept. 29. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h. morn.*, ♂ 0° 9′ N.

In this month the Morning decrease 46*m.*, and the Afternoon 5*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	2*26	2*48	...	0 8	7 54	8 16	6 53	7 16	0 38	1 2	3 3	3 25	11 45	...
2	Th	3*10	3*32	0 30	0 51	8 38	8 59	7 37	7 57	1 25	1 48	3 47	4 8	0 8	0 30
3	F	3*53	4*15	1 13	1 35	9 20	9 40	8 17	8 37	2 10	2 31	4 30	4 53	0 53	1 16
4	S	4*37	4*58	1 56	2 16	10 0	10 20	8 57	9 18	2 52	3 13	5 15	5 37	1 38	2 0
5	Su	5 18	5 39	2 36	2 57	10 40	10 59	9 39	10 1	3 33	3 53	6 0	6 23	2 22	2 45
6	M	6 1	6 24	3 19	3 43	11 19	11 41	10 24	10 48	4 15	4 39	6 48	7 15	3 9	3 35
7	Tu	6 49	7 17	4 11	4 44	...	0 7	11 14	11 43	5 5	5 35	7 46	8 21	4 5	4 39
8	W	7 48	8 25	5 23	6 9	0 39	1 19	...	0 17	6 11	6 52	9 1	9 44	5 17	5 57
9	Th	9 8	9 56	6 57	7 43	2 5	2 53	1 2	1 58	7 35	8 19	10 27	11 9	6 38	7 19
10	F	10 42	11 23	8 23	8 57	3 36	4 15	2 50	3 34	9 2	9 39	11 47	...	7 58	8 34
11	S	...	0 0	9 26	9 50	4 47	5 17	4 9	4 38	10 10	10 37	0 20	0 48	9 5	9 33
12	Su	0 30	0 55	10 12	10 31	5 45	6 10	5 1	5 21	11 1	11 22	1 12	1 34	9 57	10 16
13	M	1 18	1 39	10 49	11 6	6 33	6 55	5 40	5 58	11 42	...	1 54	2 12	10 32	10 48
14	Tu	1 57	2 13	11 22	11 38	7 15	7 33	6 15	6 31	0 0	0 17	2 28	2 43	11 3	11 18
15	W	2 28	2 43	11 54	...	7 49	8 4	6 47	7 3	0 34	0 50	2 58	3 12	11 33	11 48
16	Th	2 58	3 13	0 10	0 25	8 18	8 32	7 18	7 32	1 5	1 20	3 27	3 42	...	0 3
17	F	3 27	3 41	0 39	0 54	8 46	9 0	7 46	7 59	1 35	1 50	3 56	4 10	0 18	0 33
18	S	3 56	4 11	1 8	1 22	9 14	9 28	8 12	8 25	2 5	2 19	4 25	4 40	0 48	1 3
19	Su	4 25	4 39	1 36	1 51	9 42	9 56	8 39	8 53	2 33	2 47	4 55	5 11	1 18	1 34
20	M	4 53	5 8	2 6	2 22	10 10	10 25	9 8	9 24	3 2	3 17	5 27	5 44	1 51	2 8
21	Tu	5 24	5 41	2 38	2 56	10 40	10 56	9 41	10 0	3 33	3 52	6 3	6 24	2 26	2 46
22	W	6 1	6 23	3 17	3 41	11 15	11 38	10 22	10 46	4 13	4 37	6 48	7 16	3 8	3 34
23	Th	6 47	7 17	4 12	4 49	...	0 8	11 13	11 44	5 4	5 37	7 48	8 26	4 7	4 43
24	F	7 51	8 33	5 33	6 25	0 44	1 29	...	0 25	6 18	7 4	9 10	9 57	5 24	6 8
25	S	9 24	10 13	7 14	7 56	2 20	3 10	1 21	2 18	7 51	8 35	10 42	11 22	6 52	7 32
26	Su	10 56	11 35	8 33	9 4	3 56	4 34	3 7	3 46	9 14	9 46	11 56	...	8 9	8 42
27	M	...	0 7	9 29	9 53	5 7	5 34	4 16	4 40	10 15	10 41	0 26	0 51	9 11	9 37
28	Tu	0 34	0 59	10 15	10 36	6 0	6 24	5 2	5 23	11 5	11 29	1 14	1 37	9 59	10 19
29	W	1 22	1 44	10 58	11 20	6 47	7 9	5 44	6 6	11 52	...	1 58	2 19	10 39	11 0
30	Th	2* 5	2*26	11 42	...	7 31	7 52	6 29	6 51	0 15	0 38	2 40	3 1	11 21	11 42

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	7 31M	1 24A	7 17A	8 27M	2 4A	7 41A	7 49A	1 45M	7 36M	6 18M	0 43A	7 8A	8 2A	2 41M	9 16M
0	7 59M	1 29A	6 59A	8 47M	2 7A	7 27A	7 19A	1 12M	7 0M	5 59M	0 21A	6 43A	7 33A	2 12M	8 47M
7	8 18M	1 28A	6 38A	9 8M	2 10A	7 12A	6 47A	0 38M	6 24M	5 40M	11 59M	6 18A	7 6A	1 43M	8 16M
4	8 24M	1 20A	6 16A	9 30M	2 14A	6 58A	6 14A	0 2M	5 45M	5 20M	11 37M	5 54A	6 37A	1 14M	7 47M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

	R.A.			Decl. N.	
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	′ ″
1	1	27	12·1	88	49 10
10	1	27	18·8	88	49 13
19	1	27	23·5	88	49 16
28	1	27	27·2	88	49 19

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, setting W. by S. in first half of month, and W.S.W. in the latter half. At greatest distance from the Sun on the 8th, at *6h. morn.*

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting at first W. by S., and afterwards W.S.W.

♂ Mars rises in the evening, a little S. of E., shortly after sunset.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, rather too near the Sun for observation; in conjunction on the 18th.

♄ Saturn rises in the evening E. by N.

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, 3½′ in diameter, 4½° north-west of ε Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved; there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. *21h. 28m.* and Decl. 1° 20′ S.

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. *21h. 35m.* and Decl. 23° 40′ S., can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 14th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 24*d.* 1*h.* M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		F	*St. Remigius.* Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 1	5 39	274	91
2		S	Major André hanged, 1780.	6 2	5 36	275	90
3		S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Elias Howe d. 1867.	6 4	5 34	276	89
4		M	François Guizot b. 1787; d. 12 Sept. 1874.	6 6	5 32	277	88
5		Tu	Marquis Cornwallis d. 1805; b. 31 Dec. 1738.	6 8	5 30	278	87
6		W	*St. Faith.* Jenny Lind b. 1820; d. 2 Nov. 1887.	6 10	5 27	279	86
7		Th	Sir John Fox Burgoyne died, 1871.	6 12	5 24	280	85
8		F	François Boieldieu died, 1834.	6 13	5 22	281	84
9		S	*St. Denys.* Pres. Krüger's Ultimatum, 1899.	6 15	5 19	282	83
10		S	18th Sunday after Trinity.	6 17	5 17	283	82
11		M	Order of the Bath instituted, 1399.	6 18	5 15	284	81
12		Tu	Law S. begin. Robert Stephenson d. 1859.	6 20	5 13	285	80
13		W	*Trans. K. Edwd. Conf.* Sainte-Beuve d. 1869.	6 21	5 11	286	79
14		Th	Sir W. V. Harcourt b. 1827; d. 1 Oct. 1904.	6 23	5 9	287	78
15		F	Oscar Wilde born, 1856; died, 30 Nov. 1900.	6 25	5 7	288	77
16		S	Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt, 1555.	6 27	5 5	289	76
17		S	19th Sunday after Trinity. Smollett died, 1771.	6 29	5 3	290	75
18		M	St. Luke, Evangelist. Whip Dog Day.	6 30	5 1	291	74
19		Tu	Sir T. Browne died, 1682. Talma died, 1826.	6 31	4 59	292	73
20		W	Lord Palmerston b. 1784; d. 18 Oct. 1865.	6 33	4 57	293	72
21		Th	Trafalgar Day (1805).	6 35	4 55	294	71
22		F	Sir Cloudesley Shovel died, 1707.	6 37	4 53	295	70
23		S	Lord St. Aldwyn b. 1837. Conington d. 1869.	6 39	4 50	296	69
24		S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Ld. Ripon b. 1827.	6 40	4 48	297	68
25		M	*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	4 46	298	67
26		Tu	Wreck of the *Royal Charter*, 1859.	6 44	4 44	299	66
27		W	Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858. Metz, 1870.	6 45	4 43	300	65
28		Th	St. Simon and St. Jude. Grant Allen d. 1899.	6 47	4 41	301	64
29		F	George Morland d. 1804; b. 26 June 1763.	6 49	4 39	302	63
30		S	Dr. Edmund Cartwright (Loom) died, 1823.	6 51	4 37	303	62
31		S	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 53	4 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter 6*d.* 6*h.* 44*m.* Morning.
● New Moon 14 8 13 Morning.
☽ First Quarter 22 7 4 Morning.
○ Full Moon 28 10 7 Afternoon.
Apogee 13*d.* 0*h.* A. 252,700.
Perigee 28*d.* 5*h.* M. 222,300.

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1903, on 18 days; total fall, 1·98 inches; *below* the average, 1841–90, by 0·83 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire.
14. Fire Insurances must be paid.
18. Quarter Sessions begin.
23. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN.

	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equn of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. of's Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 11	0·81	12 28 8	9·05	3 2 24	58·3	12 38 18	11 19 50
2	10 30	0·79	12 31 45	9·06	3 25 42	58·2	12 42 15	11 15 54
3	10 49	0·78	12 35 23	9·07	3 48 57	58·1	12 46 12	11 11 58
4	11 8	0·77	12 39 1	9·09	4 12 10	58·0	12 50 8	11 8 2
5	11 26	0·75	12 42 39	9·10	4 35 20	57·8	12 54 5	11 4 6
6	11 44	0·74	12 46 17	9·12	4 58 26	57·7	12 58 1	11 0 10
7	12 1	0·72	12 49 57	9·14	5 21 30	57·5	13 1 58	10 56 14
8	12 18	0·70	12 53 36	9·16	5 44 29	57·4	13 5 54	10 52 19
9	12 35	0·68	12 57 16	9·17	6 7 24	57·2	13 9 51	10 48 23
10	12 51	0·66	13 0 57	9·19	6 30 14	57·0	13 13 47	10 44 27
11	13 6	0·64	13 4 38	9·21	6 52 59	56·8	13 17 44	10 40 31
12	13 22	0·62	13 8 19	9·23	7 15 38	56·5	13 21 41	10 36 35
13	13 36	0·60	13 12 1	9·26	7 38 12	56·3	13 25 37	10 32 39
14	13 50	0·58	13 15 43	9·28	8 0 39	56·0	13 29 34	10 28 43
15	14 4	0·56	13 19 26	9·30	8 23 0	55·7	13 33 30	10 24 47
16	14 17	0·53	13 23 10	9·32	8 45 14	55·4	13 37 27	10 20 51
17	14 30	0·51	13 26 54	9·35	9 7 20	55·1	13 41 23	10 16 55
18	14 42	0·48	13 30 38	9·37	9 29 18	54·8	13 45 20	10 12 59
19	14 53	0·46	13 34 24	9·40	9 51 8	54·4	13 49 16	10 9 4
20	15 4	0·43	13 38 9	9·42	10 12 49	54·0	13 53 13	10 5 8
21	15 14	0·41	13 41 56	9·45	10 34 21	53·6	13 57 10	10 1 12
22	15 23	0·38	13 45 43	9·48	10 55 44	53·2	14 1 6	9 57 16
23	15 32	0·35	13 49 31	9·50	11 16 56	52·8	14 5 3	9 53 20
24	15 40	0·33	13 53 19	9·53	11 37 58	52·4	14 8 59	9 49 24
25	15 48	0·30	13 57 8	9·56	11 58 50	51·9	14 12 56	9 45 28
26	15 54	0·27	14 0 58	9·59	12 19 31	51·5	14 16 52	9 41 32
27	16 0	0·24	14 4 49	9·62	12 40 0	51·0	14 20 49	9 37 36
28	16 6	0·21	14 8 40	9·65	13 0 17	50·5	14 24 45	9 33 40
29	16 10	0·18	14 12 32	9·68	13 20 22	50·0	14 28 42	9 29 44
30	16 14	0·14	14 16 24	9·71	13 40 14	49·4	14 32 39	9 25 49
31	16 17	0·11	14 20 18	9·75	13 59 53	48·9	14 36 35	9 21 53

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.39)
2. (6.36)
3. S. (6.34)
4. (6.32)
5. (6.30)
6. (6.27)
7. (6.24)
8. (6.22)
9. (6.19)
10. S. (6.17)
11. (6.15)
12. (6.13)
13. (6.11)
14. (6.9)
15. (6.7)
16. (6.5)
17. S. (6.3)
18. (6.1)
19. (5.59)
20. (5.57)
21. (5.55)
22. (5.53)
23. (5.50)
24. S. (5.48)
25. (5.46)
26. (5.44)
27. (5.43)
28. (5.41)
29. (5.39)
30. (5.37)
31. S. (5.35)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1908.

	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1906 Mean.	Barom. Mean. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) inches.	Wind. Directn.	Pressure lbs.	Rain-fall. inch.	Sun-shine. hours.
1	77·8	50·1	54·1	29·990	SSW	0·4	...	8·7
2	78·5	50·4	53·7	30·007	SE	0·4	·01	7·8
3	78·0	52·1	·3	30·009	SE	0·1	·01	7·9
4	75·2	49·1	·0	30·046	Calm	0·0	·01	7·9
5	60·3	50·3	52·3	30·120	ESE	1·6	·01	0·7
6	64·9	45·4	·5	30·057	SE	2·1	...	10·0
7	72·2	42·5	·3	29·983	SW	0·2	·01	7·3
8	67·0	53·2	·0	29·951	SW	0·7	...	2·9
9	68·6	59·0	51·6	29·815	SW	0·8	·03	0·6
10	65·3	48·6	·3	29·841	W	1·8	·19	3·5
11	65·0	43·7	50·9	30·096	WSW	1·0	...	7·9
12	67·0	46·2	·6	29·977	S	0·8	·02	9·4
13	66·0	48·7	·3	29·899	SE	0·2	...	3·1
14	66·8	50·6	·1	29·864	SW	0·0	...	5·0
15	71·0	46·6	49·9	29·895	SE	1·7	·01	7·5
16	62·2	50·1	·8	29·834	ESE	3·2	·01	4·6
17	64·0	54·0	·6	29·831	SE	0·2	·69	0·1
18	65·1	51·9	·3	29·881	SE	0·3	...	4·7
19	58·5	50·8	·1	29·866	SE	1·2	·08	...
20	53·2	46·4	48·8	29·849	SE	1·2	·01	1·1
21	48·9	39·7	·6	29·966	ESE	5·0	·17	4·5
22	49·0	36·0	·3	30·270	E	5·2	...	2·5
23	52·0	40·0	·1	30·191	NE	1·2	...	1·3
24	46·8	34·5	47·9	29·981	NE	5·2	...	3·2
25	47·4	33·1	·7	29·990	NNE	3·7	...	3·5
26	51·0	42·2	·6	29·818	E	4·3	·14	...
27	49·2	36·5	·5	29·770	SE	2·5	·53	...
28	62·5	38·2	·4	30·006	SW	1·4	·05	0·2
29	67·7	48·1	·3	30·026	SSE	0·1	...	7·8
30	66·0	42·1	·2	29·954	SSE	0·5	...	8·7
31	63·4	46·3	·1	29·974	SW	0·2	·01	0·9
Sum	62·9	46·0	50·0	29·960		Sum	1·98	133·3

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	6 51	8 18	1 15	2 16 38	10 41 27N	60 55	16 38	16 21	Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible until the 19th.
2	7 14	9 48	2 9	3 13 20	16 14 18	60 14	16 26	17 21	
3	7 44	11 15	3 5	4 11 19	20 41 33	59 23	16 12	18 21	
4	8 21	aft.	4 2	5 10 18	23 47 51	58 26	15 57	19 21	
5	9 9	1 45	4 59	6 9 26	25 25 20	57 30	15 42	20 21	
6	10 10	2 42	5 56	7 7 30	25 34 1	56 38	15 27	21 21	
7	11 15	3 24	6 51	8 3 26	24 20 47	55 52	15 15	22 21	
8	mrn.	3 56	7 42	8 56 30	21 57 6	55 14	15 5	23 21	
9	0 25	4 19	8 30	9 46 31	18 36 22	54 44	14 56	24 21	
10	1 37	4 37	9 15	10 33 44	14 31 54	54 22	14 50	25 21	
11	2 47	4 54	9 58	11 18 44	9 55 58	54 7	14 46	26 21	
12	3 54	5 6	10 38	12 2 11	4 59 41N	53 58	14 44	27 21	
13	5 2	5 19	11 18	12 44 54	0 6 41S	53 55	14 43	28 21	
14	6 11	5 32	11 58	13 27 39	5 13 13	53 58	14 44	0 4	
15	7 20	5 46	aft.	14 11 13	10 9 51	54 6	14 46	1 4	
16	8 28	6 4	1 21	14 56 21	14 45 57	54 19	14 50	2 4	
17	9 39	6 24	2 6	15 43 42	18 49 55	54 38	14 55	3 4	
18	10 51	6 50	2 54	16 33 43	22 9 12	55 2	15 1	4 4	
19	aft.	7 25	3 45	17 26 32	24 30 43	55 33	15 10	5 4	412○3
20	1 4	8 14	4 39	18 21 53	25 42 3	56 10	15 20	6 4	42○13
21	1 56	9 15	5 34	19 19 0	25 33 15	56 54	15 32	7 4	41○23
22	2 38	10 28	6 30	20 16 50	23 58 57	57 43	15 45	8 4	43○12
23	3 12	11 50	7 26	21 14 21	20 59 51	58 35	15 59	9 4	432○●
24	3 37	mrn.	8 20	22 10 52	16 43 4	59 27	16 13	10 4	432☌○
25	3 58	1 16	9 13	23 6 15	11 21 34	60 14	16 26	11 4	4○12●
26	4 17	2 44	10 5	0 0 49	5 13 22S	60 51	16 36	12 4	☌ 14○3
27	4 33	4 11	10 58	0 55 16	1 19 14N	61 13	16 43	13 4	2○143
28	4 53	5 43	11 52	1 50 28	7 50 38	61 17	16 44	14 4	1○234
29	5 12	7 12	mrn.	2 47 10	13 53 29	61 1	16 39	15 4	3○124
30	5 38	8 43	0 47	3 45 49	19 1 15	60 27	16 30	16 4	321○4
31	6 12	10 9	1 45	4 46 11	23 51 35N	59 39	16 17	17 4	☌ 32○4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	13 35 58	15 2 13	0 1 24	11 54 18	1 20 28
7	13 25 41	15 25 58	23 56 31	11 58 14	1 19 2
12	13 6 53	15 50 8	23 52 30	12 2 8	1 17 34
17	12 50 13	16 14 41	23 49 35	12 5 59	1 16 5
22	12 46 51	16 39 34	23 47 54	12 9 47	1 14 37
27	12 58 29	17 4 39	23 47 28	12 13 31	1 13 11

DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
2	13 53 40S	18 29 55S	4 37 53S	1 47 35N	5 29 30N
7	12 17 8	20 19 38	4 45 31	1 22 20	5 20 31
12	8 59 43	21 57 3	4 46 8	0 57 21	5 11 30
17	5 26 24	23 20 47	4 39 12	0 32 43	5 2 34
22	3 36 28	24 29 37	4 24 39	0 8 30N	4 53 52
27	4 3 53S	25 22 30S	4 2 49S	0 15 13S	4 45 30N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	12 7	8 0	21 4	1 4	1 1
15	8 8	12 8	8 6	19 9	1 4	1 1
25	8 9	9 7	9 2	18 1	1 4	1 1

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃
′ ″	″	″	″	″
16 2	4 8	7 7	11 4	14 2
16 4	4 8	8 2	10 6	14 3
16 7	3 7	8 8	9 6	14 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 70° 37′ 11″.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 7*h.* 3 *aft.*, the length of the Day be 11*h.* 38*m.*

Oct. 1. Occultation of 38 Arie magnitude 5·2. The disappeara takes place at 8*h.* 25*m.* *aft.*, from the vertex; the reappeara at 9*h.* 20*m.* *aft.*, 273° from vertex.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's se diameter passing the meri 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Oct. 6. Occultation of κ Ge norum; magnitude 3·7. The appearance takes place at 59*m.* *aft.*, 76° from the vertex; reappearance at 0*h.* 34*m.* *mo* on the 7th, at 2° from the verte

Oct. 18. Venus in conjunct with the Moon, 4*h.* 4·0*m.* *m* ♀ 2° 17′ S.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's se diameter passing the merid 1*m.* 5·4*s.*

Oct. 27. Saturn in conjunct with the Moon, 7*h.* 48*m.* *aft.*, 1° 17′ N.

Oct. 28. Mercury at grea elongation (18° 31′) West, 7*h.* *m*

Oct. 29. Occultation of ξ Arie magnitude 5·5. The disapp ance takes place at 0*h.* 22*m.* *m* 123° from the vertex; the appearance at 0*h.* 46*m.* *morn.*, from the vertex. 31 Arietis; n nitude 5·6. The disappeara takes place at 6*h.* 32*m.* *morn.*, from the vertex; the reappear at 6*h.* 57*m.* *morn.*, 274° from vertex.

Oct. 30. Occultation of ω¹ Ta magnitude 5·8. The disappear takes place at 5*h.* 51*m.* *aft.*, from the vertex; the reappear at 6*h.* 40*m.* *aft.*, 292° from vertex. ω² Tauri; magnitude The disappearance takes plac 9*h.* 31*m.* *aft.*, 43° from the ver the reappearance at 9*h.* 57*m.* 351° from the vertex.

Oct 31. Occultation of B. 20° 751; magnitude 5·9. The appearance takes place at 0*h.* *morn.*, 82° from the vertex reappearance at 1*h.* 28*m.* *m* 269° from the vertex.

In this month the Mo decrease 52*m.*, and the Aftern 1*h.* 4*m.*

ay of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar).	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F	2*46	3* 7	0 4	0 25	8 13	8 33	7 13	7 33	1 0	1 22	3 22	3 42	...	0 4
S	3*28	3*49	0 45	1 7	8 53	9 13	7 52	8 11	1 43	2 4	4 3	4 24	0 25	0 47
S	4*10	4*31	1 28	1 49	9 33	9 54	8 31	8 51	2 24	2 45	4 46	5 8	1 10	1 32
M	4 51	5 12	2 10	2 32	10 14	10 34	9 12	9 34	3 6	3 27	5 31	5 55	1 55	2 18
Tu	5 34	5 57	2 54	3 17	10 54	11 16	9 53	10 23	3 50	4 14	6 21	6 49	2 42	3 8
W	6 22	6 51	3 44	4 18	11 42	...	10 50	11 19	4 40	5 10	7 20	7 55	3 38	4 13
Th	7 23	8 1	4 58	5 45	0 14	0 53	11 53	...	5 47	6 29	8 35	9 20	4 53	5 35
F	8 45	9 35	6 36	7 24	1 41	2 32	0 37	1 35	7 15	8 1	10 6	10 50	6 28	7 0
S	10 23	11 5	8 4	8 39	3 21	4 4	2 29	3 15	8 43	9 19	11 29	...	7 39	8 15
S	11 41	...	9 8	9 30	4 40	5 10	3 52	4 20	9 50	10 14	0 2	0 29	8 46	9 10
M	0 11	0 34	9 50	10 7	5 34	5 55	4 41	4 59	10 35	10 55	0 51	1 10	9 32	9 51
Tu	0 53	1 12	10 23	10 38	6 14	6 32	5 15	5 31	11 13	11 30	1 28	1 45	10 7	10 22
W	1 30	1 46	10 53	11 8	6 49	7 4	5 47	6 2	11 47	...	2 0	2 14	10 35	10 48
Th	2 0	2 13	11 22	11 37	7 19	7 33	6 17	6 31	0 3	0 18	2 28	2 42	11 2	11 16
F	2 27	2 41	11 53	...	7 47	8 1	6 46	7 1	0 33	0 48	2 56	3 10	11 30	11 45
S	2 55	3 10	0 8	0 22	8 15	8 29	7 15	7 29	1 3	1 18	3 25	3 39	...	0 0
S	3 24	3 38	0 36	0 51	8 43	8 58	7 42	7 55	1 33	1 47	3 53	4 8	0 15	0 31
M	3 53	4 9	1 6	1 21	9 12	9 27	8 9	8 24	2 2	2 18	4 24	4 40	0 47	1 3
Tu	4 24	4 39	1 37	1 54	9 42	9 58	8 39	8 56	2 34	2 51	4 57	5 15	1 20	1 38
W	4 56	5 14	2 12	2 31	10 14	10 32	9 14	9 35	3 8	3 27	5 34	5 57	1 57	2 19
Th	5 35	5 58	2 52	3 17	10 52	11 15	9 58	10 23	3 49	4 13	6 22	6 50	2 43	3 10
F	6 24	6 55	3 49	4 27	11 45	...	10 51	11 25	4 42	5 18	7 24	8 5	3 43	4 23
S	7 32	8 14	5 13	6 3	0 23	1 9	...	0 6	6 0	6 44	8 51	9 37	5 6	5 49
S	9 2	9 50	6 52	7 34	1 59	2 48	0 56	1 53	7 20	8 11	10 20	10 59	6 30	7 9
M	10 33	11 9	8 8	8 38	3 32	4 9	2 42	3 20	8 47	9 20	11 32	...	7 43	8 15
Tu	11 42	...	9 4	9 28	4 40	5 8	3 50	4 16	9 48	10 14	0 0	0 26	8 44	9 11
W	0 9	0 33	9 49	10 10	5 34	5 57	4 39	4 59	10 38	11 1	0 50	1 12	9 34	9 54
Th	0 55	1*17	10 31	10 53	6 19	6 41	5 19	5 39	11 23	11 46	1 32	1 52	10 13	10 33
F	1*38	1*59	11 15	11 38	7 3	7 25	6 1	6 24	...	0 10	2 13	2 34	10 54	11 16
S	2*21	2*42	...	0 0	7 47	8 9	6 47	7 9	0 33	0 56	2 55	3 17	11 38	...
S	3* 3	3*24	0 22	0 43	8 30	8 50	7 30	7 49	1 18	1 40	3 39	4 0	0 1	0 23

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 7M	0 58A	5 49A	9 52M	2 19A	6 46A	5 41A	11 22A	5 8M	5 2M	11 15M	5 28A	6 8A	0 44M	7 16M
7 12M	0 16A	5 20A	10 14M	2 25A	6 36A	5 9A	10 48A	4 31M	4 42M	10 53M	5 4A	5 40A	0 15M	6 45M
5 52M	11 22M	4 52A	10 34M	2 31A	6 28A	4 35A	10 15A	4 0M	4 24M	10 31M	4 38A	5 11A	11 41A	6 15M
5 0M	10 46M	4 32A	10 54M	2 39A	6 24A	4 3A	9 45A	3 31M	4 4M	10 9M	4 14A	4 44A	11 12A	5 44M
4 58M	10 38M	4 18A	11 10M	2 46A	6 22A	3 33A	9 18A	3 6M	3 45M	9 47M	3 49A	4 15A	10 42A	5 13M

PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND
CLINATION OF THE POLE STAR

R.A.			Decl. N.		
h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
1	27	28·4	88	49	20
1	27	30·9	88	49	24
1	27	32·2	88	49	27
1	27	31·4	88	49	30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the latter half of the month, rising E. by S. In inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 12th, at *4h. aft.*

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting S.W. At greatest distance from the Sun on the 15th, at *11h. morn.*

♂ MARS rises in the evening about sunset. E. by S. Stationary on the 26th, at *5h. aft.* ♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising nearly due E. In Virgo, not far from η Virginis.

♄ SATURN rises in the early evening, in the constellation Pisces.

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight: while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star *v*, is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. *0h. 37m.* and Decl. 40° 43′ N. In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. *0h. 36m. 31s.*, Decl. 40° 38′ N., probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minute stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining *α* Persei and *γ* Cassiopeiæ, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, 30′ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, 15′ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights, without moonlight, such as those about the 13th, these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 240° 1′ 22d. 10h. A.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end
1		M	All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.	6 55	4 33	305	6
2		Tu	All Souls' Day. Duke of Kent born, 1767.	6 57	4 31	306	5
3		W	Emperor of Japan born, 1852.	6 59	4 29	307	5
4		Th	George Peabody d. 1869; born 18 Feb. 1795.	7 1	4 27	308	5
5		F	Guy F'kes D. (1605). Wm. III. landed, 1688.	7 3	4 25	309	5
6		S	*St. Leonard.* Blackfriars Bdge. opened, 1869.	7 4	4 24	310	5
7		S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	7 5	4 23	311	5
8		M	John Milton died, 1764; born, 9 Dec. 1608.	7 7	4 21	312	5
9		Tu	King's Birthday (1841). Lord Mayor's Day.	7 9	4 19	313	5
10		W	Oliver Goldsmith b. 1728; d. 4 April 1774.	7 10	4 18	314	5
11		Th	*St. Martin.* Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	4 16	315	5
12		F	Mrs. E. C. Gaskell d. 1865; b. 29 Sept. 1810.	7 14	4 14	316	4
13		S	*St. Brice.* Wm. Etty, artist, died, 1849.	7 15	4 13	317	4
14		S	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Hegel died, 1831.	7 17	4 11	318	4
15		M	*St. Machutus.* Earl of Chatham born, 1708.	7 19	4 10	319	4
16		Tu	The Suez Canal inaugurated, 1869.	7 21	4 9	320	4
17		W	*St. Hugh.* David Nasmith died, 1839.	7 22	4 8	321	4
18		Th	Sir William Schwenck Gilbert born, 1836.	7 24	4 6	322	4
19		F	F. de Lesseps born, 1805; died, 7 Dec. 1894.	7 25	4 5	323	4
20		S	*St. Edmund.* Tom Hood died, 1874.	7 27	4 4	324	4
21		S	24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 29	4 3	325	4
22		M	*St. Cecilia.* J. T. Delane died, 1879.	7 31	4 1	326	3
23		Tu	*St. Clement.* Richard Hakluyt died, 1616.	7 32	4 0	327	3
24		W	Old Martinmas. Om Debrikat, 1899.	7 34	3 59	328	3
25		Th	*St. Catherine.* Sir Francis Chantrey d. 1841.	7 36	3 58	329	3
26		F	The Queen of Norway born, 1869.	7 37	3 57	330	3
27		S	Fanny Kemble b. 1809; d. 15 Jan. 1893.	7 39	3 56	331	3
28		S	Advent Sunday. Washington Irving d. 1859.	7 41	3 55	332	3
29		M	Sir Francis Burnand born, 1836.	7 42	3 54	333	3
30		Tu	St. Andrew, A. & M. Mark Lemon b. 1809.	7 44	3 54	334	3

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter 4d. 9h. 38m. Afternoon.
● New Moon 13 2 18 Morning.
☽ First Quarter 20 5 29 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon 27 8 52 Morning.

Apogee 9d. 5h. A. 252,300.
Perigee 25d. 2h. A. 224,700.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1907,

on 17 days; total fall, 2·43 inches; *above* the average, 1841-90, by ·16 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1 Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
– Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
3 Fox-hunting begins.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
11. Martinmas: Scottish Quarter Day.
13. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and swo clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN.

Day	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Eqn. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hrly Var. ☉'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 19	0·08	14 24 12	9·78	14 19 19	48·3	14 40 32	9 27 57
2	16 21	0·04	14 28 8	9·81	14 38 32	47·7	14 44 28	9 34 1
3	16 21	0·01	14 32 3	9·85	14 57 30	47·1	14 48 25	9 40 5
4	16 21	0·03	14 36 0	9·88	15 16 14	46·5	14 52 21	9 6 9
5	16 20	0·06	14 39 58	9·92	15 34 42	45·9	14 56 18	9 2 13
6	16 18	0·10	14 43 56	9·95	15 52 56	45·2	15 0 14	8 58 17
7	16 15	0·13	14 47 56	9·99	16 10 53	44·6	15 4 11	8 54 21
8	16 12	0·17	14 51 56	10·03	16 28 35	43·9	15 8 8	8 50 25
9	16 7	0·20	14 55 57	10·06	16 46 0	43·2	15 12 4	8 46 29
10	16 2	0·24	14 59 59	10·10	17 3 8	42·5	15 16 1	8 42 34
11	15 56	0·28	15 4 2	10·13	17 19 58	41·7	15 19 57	8 38 38
12	15 49	0·31	15 8 5	10·17	17 36 31	41·0	15 23 54	8 34 42
13	15 41	0·35	15 12 10	10·20	17 52 45	40·2	15 27 50	8 30 46
14	15 32	0·38	15 16 15	10·24	18 8 41	39·4	15 31 47	8 26 50
15	15 22	0·42	15 20 21	10·27	18 24 18	38·6	15 35 43	8 22 54
16	15 12	0·45	15 24 28	10·31	18 39 35	37·8	15 39 40	8 18 58
17	15 1	0·49	15 28 36	10·34	18 54 32	37·0	15 43 37	8 15 2
18	14 49	0·52	15 32 45	10·38	19 9 9	36·1	15 47 33	8 11 6
19	14 36	0·55	15 36 54	10·41	19 23 25	35·3	15 51 30	8 7 10
20	14 22	0·59	15 41 4	10·45	19 37 21	34·4	15 55 26	8 3 14
21	14 7	0·62	15 45 15	10·48	19 50 54	33·5	15 59 23	7 59 19
22	13 52	0·65	15 49 27	10·51	20 4 6	32·6	16 3 19	7 55 23
23	13 36	0·69	15 53 40	10·54	20 16 56	31·6	16 7 16	7 51 27
24	13 19	0·72	15 57 53	10·58	20 29 23	30·7	16 11 12	7 47 31
25	13 2	0·75	16 2 7	10·61	20 41 28	29·7	16 15 9	7 43 35
26	12 43	0·78	16 6 22	10·64	20 53 9	28·8	16 19 6	7 39 39
27	12 24	0·81	16 10 38	10·67	21 4 27	27·8	16 23 2	7 35 43
28	12 5	0·84	16 14 54	10·70	21 15 21	26·8	16 26 59	7 31 47
29	11 44	0·87	16 19 11	10·73	21 25 51	25·8	16 30 55	7 27 51
30	11 23	0·90	16 23 29	10·76	21 35 57	24·7	16 34 52	7 23 55

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (5.33)
2. (5.32)
3. (5.29)
4. (5.27)
5. (5.25)
6. (5.24)
7. (5.23)
8. (5.21)
9. (5.19)
10. (5.18)
11. (5.16)
12. (5.14)
13. (5.13)
14. (5.11)
15. (5.10)
16. (5.9)
17. (5.8)
18. (5.6)
19. (5.5)
20. (5.4)
21. (5.3)
22. (5.1)
23. (5.0)
24. (4.59)
25. (4.58)
26. (4.57)
27. (4.56)
28. (4.55)
29. (4.54)
30. (4.54)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1907.

Day	Temperature. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Direction.	Pressure	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	Inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours.
1	54·5	37·8	47·0	29·776	NE	6·5	·05	0·8
2	56·4	49·3	46·8	29·547	E	4·5	·15	...
3	55·3	48·1	·6	29·499	ESE	6·7	·02	...
4	54·1	48·5	·4	29·765	N	0·7	...	...
5	54·0	46·1	·1	29·923	NNE	1·2	...	1·6
6	52·2	43·9	45·8	30·008	NNE	3·0	...	0·2
7	49·5	43·5	·4	29·887	NE	1·5	...	...
8	57·0	45·1	·0	29·632	E	2·0	...	0·5
9	60·3	41·3	44·6	29·668	SE	0·7	·01	5·8
10	51·0	34·8	·3	29·893	N	0·2	·01	...
11	47·8	33·6	·0	29·804	WSW	0·1	·01	3·2
12	49·9	33·6	43·7	29·680	NW	5·1	·01	1·1
13	52·5	41·6	·5	29·727	W	13·2	·09	5·4
14	53·2	39·3	·3	29·966	SW	0·3	...	...
15	51·8	40·7	·1	30·093	N	2·8	·01	...
16	45·0	31·5	42·8	30·104	WSW	0·1	...	1·3
17	53·0	42·4	·6	30·005	SW	0·8	...	...
18	48·2	43·2	·4	30·127	NE	0·2	·53	...
19	49·3	37·1	·3	30·092	SW	0·1	...	...
20	45·8	37·7	·2	30·073	Calm	0·0	...	...
21	43·0	29·3	·1	30·197	Calm	0·0	·01	...
22	45·1	29·1	·1	29·914	SSE	1·1	...	...
23	49·0	34·4	·0	29·537	W	1·7	·16	2·6
24	44·2	33·6	·0	29·611	WSW	3·0	...	7·3
25	47·2	30·6	41·9	29·347	N	4·4	·17	...
26	56·1	32·4	·8	29·054	ESE	8·0	·56	...
27	53·3	45·1	·7	29·291	SW	6·3	·52	1·8
28	54·1	45·3	·5	29·608	SSW	2·3	·11	2·2
29	45·3	34·1	·2	30·062	NE	1·0	...	...
30	45·7	32·9	·0	30·250	ENE	1·3	·01	3·6
Mn	50·8	38·9	43·5	29·804		Sum	2·43	37·4

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Morning	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	6 58	11 29	2 45	5 47 24	+25 9 55	58	43 16	2 18	4 3○124
2	7 56	aft.	3 44	6 48 0	+25 51 50	57	45 15	4 6 19	4 1○234
3	9 1	1 22	4 42	7 46 26	+25 2 53	56	49 15	5 20 20	4 2○413
4	10 12	1 58	5 36	8 41 41	+22 55 43	55	58 15	7 21	4 1●3○
5	11 24	2 25	6 26	9 33 22	+19 45 54	55	16 15	5 22	4 3○12
6	morn.	2 45	7 13	10 21 42	+15 48 47	54	43 14	5 6 23	4 4321○
7	0 35	3 1	7 56	11 7 20	+11 17 50	54	20 14	5 0 24	4 432○1
8	1 44	3 15	8 37	11 51 4	+ 6 24 30	54	6 14	6 25 4	4 43○2●
9	2 52	3 27	9 17	12 33 48	+ 1 18 43	54	0 14	4 4 26	4 41○23
10	4 0	3 40	9 57	13 16 23	− 3 50 9	54	2 14	5 4 27	4 42○13
11	5 8	3 55	10 38	13 59 42	− 8 52 34	54	10 14	4 7 28	4 41○3●
12	6 19	4 10	11 20	14 44 32	−13 38 2	54	23 14	5 1 29	4 ☾○412
13	7 29	4 30	aft.	15 31 35	−17 54 43	54	41 14	5 5 0	3 12○4
14	8 41	4 54	0 51	16 21 19	−21 19 21	55	2 15	1 1 10	3 2○14
15	9 52	5 27	1 42	17 13 53	−23 54 8	55	27 15	1 2 10	3 ○24●
16	10 59	6 9	2 35	18 8 58	−25 38 18	55	55 15	1 3 10	3 1○324
17	11 56	7 6	3 30	19 5 42	−26 25 49	56	26 15	2 4 10	3 2○134
18	aft.	8 17	4 25	20 2 56	−26 24 36	57	1 15	3 4 10	3 12○34
19	1 15	9 34	5 20	20 59 35	−25 32 44	58	1 15	4 6 10	3 ○3124
20	1 42	10 56	6 13	21 54 55	−23 50 10	58	18 15	5 7 10	☽ 31○4
21	2 3	morn.	7 4	22 48 46	−21 16 9	58	58 16	6 8 10	3 24○1
22	2 21	0 19	7 54	23 41 32	−17 53 39	59	36 16	1 6 9 10	4 31○2
23	2 37	1 43	8 44	0 33 57	−13 53 8	60	7 16	2 5 10 10	4 ☽○32
24	2 55	3 10	9 36	1 26 59	− 5 4 8	11	60 29	16 3 11 11	4 2○13
25	3 13	4 37	10 29	2 21 37	+ 1 15 19	60	38 16	33 12 10	4 12○3
26	3 36	6 0	11 26	3 18 37	+ 7 48 16	60	31 16	31 13 10	4 ○312
27	4 4	7 37	morn.	4 18 13	+12 21 17	37	60	8 16 25 14	4 31○2
28	4 45	9 1	0 25	5 19 52	+16 24 21	56	59	31 16 15 15	4 ○324
29	5 36	10 15	1 26	6 22 11	+19 25 48	29	58	43 16 2 16	4 ○321
30	6 41	11 14	2 26	7 23 15	+25 36 16	57	51	15 47 17	4 ○124●

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. H.	M.	S.	♀ VENUS. H.	M.	S.	♂ MARS. H.	M.	S.	♃ JUPITER. H.	M.	S.	♄ SATURN. H.	M.	S.
1	13	20	10	17	29	50	23	48	15	12	17	11	1	11	49
6	13	47	4	17	54	57	23	50	12	12	20	45	1	10	30
11	14	16	23	18	19	52	23	53	14	12	24	13	1	9	17
16	14	46	55	18	44	45	23	57	15	12	27	35	1	8	10
21	15	18	15	19	8	23	0	2	11	12	30	50	1	7	10
26	15	50	18	19	31	36	0	7	55	12	33	56	1	6	19

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿ °	′	″	♀ °	′	″	♂ °	′	″	♃ °	′	″	♄ °	′	″
1	6	8	6S	25	58	39S	3	34	19S	0	38	20S	4	37	36N
6	8	59	30	26	17	39	2	59	50	1	0	49	4	30	16
11	12	4	47	26	19	23	2	19	56	1	22	35	4	23	36
16	15	5	25	26	4	4	1	35	9	1	43	30	4	17	42
21	17	51	25	25	32	18	0	46	3S	2	3	32	4	12	39
26	20	16	58S	24	45	2S	0	6	46N	2	22	34S	4	8	32N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	8 9	7 4	10 1	16 0	1 4	1 0
15	8 9	6 5	11 0	14 3	1 5	1 0
25	8 9	6 2	12 1	12 8	1 5	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉ ′	″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	16	10	8	9 6	8 5	14 7	9 1
15	16	12	8	10 5	7 6	15 0	9 0
25	16	14	8	11 6	6 8	15 3	8 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 68° 58′ ♊.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 9*h.* 38*m.*

Nov. 1. Occultation of 121 Tauri; magnitude 5·4. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 34*m. morn.*, 101° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 15*m. morn.*, 173° from the vertex.

Nov. 4. Occultation of A Geminorum; magnitude 5·0. The disappearance takes place at 10*h.* 47*m. aft.*, 80° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 355° from the vertex.

Nov. 6. Occultation of η Leonis; magnitude 3·6. The disappearance takes place at 0*h.* 36*m. morn.*, 97° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1*h.* 18*m. morn.*, 11° from the vertex.

Nov. 8. Occultation of ν Virginis; magnitude 4·2. The disappearance takes place at 5*h.* 4*m. morn.*, 163° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h.* 19*m. morn.*, 317° from the vertex.

Nov. 19. Occultation of 33 Capricorni; magnitude 5·6. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 14*m. aft.*, 337° from the vertex; star not visible at Greenwich at the reappearance.

Nov. 22. Occultation of 33 Piscium; magnitude 4·6. The disappearance takes place at 8*h.* 28*m. aft.*, 77° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h.* 29*m. aft.*, 192° from the vertex.

Nov. 25. Occultation of 38 Arietis; magnitude 5·2. The disappearance takes place at 6*h.* 27*m. aft.*, 140° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h.* 13*m. aft.*, 232° from the vertex.

Nov. 27. Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 83.

Nov. 28. Occultation of 132 Tauri; magnitude 5·1. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 43*m. aft.*, 87° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h.* 32*m. aft.*, 331° from the vertex.

Nov. 29. Occultation of ε Geminorum; magnitude 3·2. Disappearance not visible at Greenwich; reappearance at 5*h.* 49*m. aft.*, 335° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m.*, and the Afternoons 39*m.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	3*46	4 7	1 5	1 27	9 10	9 31	8 7	8 28	2 1	2 23	4 22	4 45	0 46	1 9
2	Tu	4 29	4 51	1 49	2 11	9 53	10 14	8 50	9 13	2 45	3 7	5 9	5 33	1 33	1 57
3	W	5 13	5 37	2 34	2 58	10 35	10 57	9 37	10 2	3 29	3 53	5 59	6 26	2 21	2 47
4	Th	6 2	6 30	3 24	3 55	11 21	11 50	10 29	10 57	4 19	4 48	6 56	7 30	3 16	3 49
5	F	7 1	7 36	4 31	5 13	...	0 26	11 28	...	5 22	6 0	8 8	8 51	4 26	5 6
6	S	8 16	9 0	6 1	6 47	1 9	1 57	0 6	0 54	6 42	7 24	9 35	10 17	5 47	6 27
7	S	9 45	10 24	7 25	7 59	2 44	3 23	1 48	2 32	8 3	8 37	10 52	11 24	7 2	7 34
8	M	10 58	11 28	8 27	8 51	3 58	4 28	3 9	3 40	9 7	9 33	11 50	...	8 3	8 28
9	Tu	11 54	...	9 13	9 32	4 54	5 17	4 3	4 25	9 57	10 18	0 13	0 35	8 52	9 14
10	W	0 17	0 37	9 49	10 4	5 37	5 55	4 43	4 58	10 36	10 53	0 54	1 10	9 33	9 49
11	Th	0 54	1 10	10 19	10 35	6 12	6 29	5 13	5 28	11 10	11 27	1 26	1 41	10 4	10 18
12	F	1 26	1 42	10 50	11 5	6 45	7 0	5 43	5 58	11 43	...	1 56	2 11	10 32	10 46
13	S	1 57	2 11	11 21	11 37	7 16	7 31	6 14	6 30	0 0	0 16	2 26	2 41	11 1	11 16
14	S	2 26	2 41	11 54	...	7 47	8 3	6 46	7 3	0 33	0 50	2 56	3 12	11 32	11 49
15	M	2 57	3 13	0 11	0 28	8 19	8 35	7 19	7 35	1 7	1 24	3 28	3 45	...	0 7
16	Tu	3 30	3 47	0 45	1 2	8 51	9 8	7 50	8 6	1 41	1 58	4 2	4 20	0 26	0 44
17	W	4 4	4 22	1 20	1 38	9 25	9 43	8 22	8 40	2 16	2 34	4 39	4 59	1 2	1 21
18	Th	4 40	5 0	1 58	2 19	10 2	10 22	9 0	9 22	2 54	3 15	5 20	5 43	1 42	2 5
19	F	5 22	5 47	2 42	3 8	10 43	11 7	9 46	10 13	3 38	4 5	6 9	6 39	2 30	2 59
20	S	6 14	6 45	3 38	4 13	11 35	...	10 42	11 14	4 34	5 6	7 13	7 50	3 31	4 8
21	S	7 18	7 56	4 52	5 36	0 9	0 49	11 49	...	5 42	6 20	8 30	9 14	4 47	5 26
22	M	8 37	9 20	6 21	7 2	1 32	2 16	0 28	1 16	6 59	7 38	9 53	10 29	6 3	6 38
23	Tu	9 59	10 34	7 35	8 6	2 58	3 35	2 5	2 45	8 13	8 44	11 1	11 29	7 11	7 41
24	W	11 5	11 34	8 32	8 57	4 7	4 35	3 18	3 44	9 13	9 41	11 54	...	8 10	8 37
25	Th	...	0 1	9 21	9 44	5 1	5 27	4 9	4 32	10 8	10 33	0 19	0 43	9 3	9 28
26	F	0 26	0 50	10 7	10 30	5 52	6 16	4 54	5 15	10 57	11 22	1 6	1 29	9 51	10 13
27	S	1 13	1 36	10 53	11 17	6 40	7 4	5 38	6 2	11 47	...	1 52	2 14	10 34	10 56
28	S	1*59	2*22	11 40	...	7 27	7 50	6 26	6 49	0 12	0 36	2 36	2 59	11 19	11 43
29	M	2*44	3 7	0 4	0 28	8 12	8 35	7 12	7 35	1 0	1 24	3 21	3 44	...	0 7
30	Tu	3 30	3 53	0 51	1 13	8 57	9 18	7 56	8 16	1 47	2 9	4 7	4 30	0 30	0 53

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	5 24M	10 45M	4 6A	11 22M	2 54A	6 26A	3 4A	8 52A	2 44M	3 24M	9 24M	3 24A	3 46A	10 13A	4 44M
12	5 59M	10 58M	3 57A	11 29M	3 1A	6 33A	2 36A	8 29A	2 25M	3 4M	9 1M	2 58A	3 18A	9 44A	4 14M
19	6 39M	11 14M	3 49A	11 32M	3 8A	6 44A	2 10A	8 8A	2 9M	2 44M	8 39M	2 34A	2 49A	9 14A	3 44M
26	7 17M	11 31M	3 45A	11 29M	3 13A	6 57A	1 43A	7 48A	1 56M	2 23M	8 15M	2 7A	2 21A	8 46A	3 15M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R.A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	27	31·4	88	49	32
10	1	27	28·6	88	49	35
19	1	27	25·3	88	49	39
28	1	27	20·5	88	49	41

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising E. by S., later in the month E.S.E., and at end of the month S.E. by E.

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting S.W. In conjunction with the Moon on the 17th, *4h. 27m. morn.* ♀ 0° 6′ S.

♂ Mars souths between *8h.* and *9h. aft.*

♃ Jupiter is a morning star, rising a little S. of E

♄ Saturn souths between *9h.* and *10h. aft.* In conjunction with the Moon on the 24th, *2h. 53m. morn.* ♄ 1° 32′ N.

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula 2½° to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15′ long by 3′ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle, and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. *2h. 16m.* and Decl. 42° 49′ N. The best evenings for observing it are those about the 12th.

Juno can be well observed in this month. See p. 94.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 270° 0′ 22d. 11h. M.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		W	Queen Alexandra's Birthday (1844).	7 45	3 53	335	30
2		Th	Queen Adelaide d. 1849; b. 13 Aug. 1792.	7 45	3 53	336	29
3		F	Lord Leighton b. 1830; d. 25 Jan. 1896.	7 47	3 53	337	28
4		S	Suttee abolished in British India, 1829.	7 48	3 52	338	27
5		S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Mozart died, 1791.	7 50	3 52	339	26
6		M	*St. Nicolas.* R. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788.	7 51	3 51	340	25
7		Tu	Gen. Buller, V.C., b. 1839; d. 2 June 1908.	7 52	3 50	341	24
8		W	*Concept. B.V.M.* Thos. de Quincey d. 1859.	7 54	3 50	342	23
9		Th	Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, d. 1674.	7 55	3 50	343	22
10		F	Sir Hugh Myddelton d. 1631. Stormberg, '99.	7 56	3 50	344	21
11		S	Richard Doyle d. 1883. Maggersfontein, 1899.	7 57	3 49	345	20
12		S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Browning died, 1889.	7 58	3 49	346	19
13		M	*St. Lucy.*	7 59	3 49	347	18
14		Tu	George Washington died, 1799.	8 0	3 49	348	17
15		W	Izaak Walton died, 1683. Colenso, 1899.	8 1	3 49	349	16
16		Th	Jane Austen born, 1775; died, 18 July 1817.	8 2	3 50	350	15
17		F	Herbert Beerbohm Tree born, 1853.	8 2	3 50	351	14
18		S	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1862.	8 3	3 50	352	13
19		S	4th Sunday in Advent. Turner died, 1851.	8 4	3 50	353	12
20		M	Suakin, 1888. C.I.V. formed, 1899.	8 5	3 51	354	11
21		Tu	St. Thomas. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.	8 6	3 51	355	10
22		W	George Eliot died, 1880; born, 22 Nov. 1819.	8 7	3 51	356	9
23		Th	Sir R. Arkwright b. 1732; d. 3 Aug. 1792.	8 7	3 52	357	8
24		F	Christmas Eve. Viscount Morley b. 1838.	8 7	3 53	358	7
25		S	Christmas Day. Oldcastle burnt, 1417 (o.s.).	8 7	3 53	359	6
26		S	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday. Boxing Day.	8 7	3 54	360	5
27		M	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 8	3 55	361	4
28		Tu	Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 8	3 55	362	3
29		W	W. E. Gladstone b. 1809; d. 19 May 1898.	8 8	3 56	363	2
30		Th	Roger Ascham died, 1568.	8 8	3 57	364	1
31		F	*St. Silvester.* J. Flamsteed, astronomer, d. 1719.	8 8	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	4d.	4h.	13m.	Afternoon.
● New Moon	12	7	59	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	20	2	18	Morning.
○ Full Moon	26	9	30	Afternoon.

Apogee 7d. 10h. M. 251,800.
Perigee 23d. 9h. M. 228,200.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1907,

on 16 days; total fall, 2·74 inches; *above* the average, 1841–90, by ·97 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
15. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 23rd.
26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th. 31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Before Clock.	Hrly Var of Equa. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon	Hrly Var. ⊙'s Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
11 1	0·93	16 27 47	10·79	21 45 38	23·7	16 38 48	7 19 59
10 38	0·95	16 32 6	10·81	21 54 54	22·7	16 42 45	7 16 3
10 15	0·98	16 36 26	10·84	22 3 45	21·6	16 46 41	7 12 8
9 51	1·01	16 40 47	10·87	22 12 10	20·6	16 50 38	7 8 12
9 27	1·03	16 45 8	10·89	22 20 10	19·5	16 54 35	7 4 16
9 2	1·05	16 49 29	10·91	22 27 44	18·4	16 58 31	7 0 20
8 36	1·08	16 53 51	10·94	22 34 52	17·3	17 2 28	6 56 24
8 10	1·10	16 58 14	10·96	22 41 33	16·2	17 6 24	6 52 28
7 44	1·12	17 2 37	10·98	22 47 47	15·1	17 10 21	6 48 32
7 17	1·14	17 7 1	11·00	22 53 35	13·9	17 14 17	6 44 36
6 49	1·15	17 11 25	11·01	22 58 55	12·8	17 18 14	6 40 40
6 21	1·17	17 15 49	11·03	23 3 48	11·7	17 22 10	6 36 44
5 53	1·18	17 20 14	11·04	23 8 14	10·5	17 26 7	6 32 48
5 25	1·20	17 24 39	11·06	23 12 12	9·3	17 30 4	6 28 53
4 56	1·21	17 29 4	11·07	23 15 42	8·2	17 34 0	6 24 57
4 27	1·22	17 33 30	11·08	23 18 44	7·0	17 37 57	6 21 1
3 57	1·23	17 37 56	11·09	23 21 19	5·8	17 41 53	6 17 5
3 28	1·23	17 42 22	11·09	23 23 25	4·7	17 45 50	6 13 9
2 58	1·24	17 46 48	11·10	23 25 3	3·5	17 49 46	6 9 13
2 28	1·24	17 51 15	11·10	23 26 13	2·3	17 53 43	6 5 17
1 59	1·24	17 55 41	11·11	23 26 54	1·1	17 57 40	6 1 21
1 29	1·25	18 0 7	11·11	23 27 8	0·0	18 1 36	5 57 25
0 59	1·25	18 4 34	11·11	23 26 53	1·2	18 5 33	5 53 29
0 29	1·24	18 9 0	11·10	23 26 9	2·4	18 9 29	5 49 33
aft.	1·24	18 13 27	11·10	23 24 58	3·6	18 13 26	5 45 37
0 31	1·24	18 17 53	11·10	23 23 18	4·8	18 17 22	5 41 42
1 0	1·23	18 22 19	11·09	23 21 10	5·9	18 21 19	5 37 46
1 30	1·23	18 26 45	11·09	23 18 34	7·1	18 25 15	5 33 50
1 59	1·22	18 31 11	11·08	23 15 30	8·3	18 29 12	5 29 54
2 28	1·21	18 35 37	11·07	23 11 58	9·4	18 33 9	5 25 58
2 57	1·20	18 40 2	11·06	23 7 58	10·6	18 37 5	5 22 2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1907.

TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.	RAIN FALL.	SUN SHINE.
°	°	°	inches.		lbs.	inch.	hours
45·0	38·1	40·9	29·904	ESE	4·4	...	0·1
51·1	36·3	·9	29·633	SSW	6·0	·02	1·7
51·3	37·0	41·1	29·283	SW	5·9	·24	1·1
51·5	35·1	·3	29·178	SW	6·3	·02	...
49·9	37·0	·5	29·073	WSW	11·5	·09	3·2
42·4	32·1	·5	29·523	WSW	0·2	...	4·2
46·5	32·1	·3	29·484	SW	3·3	·38	5·3
56·7	47·7	·0	28·986	WSW	8·7	·14	1·0
51·0	45·6	40·6	29·324	WSW	8·3	·21	4·5
49·6	42·3	·4	29·290	WSW	7·5	·22	5·0
47·6	37·6	·2	29·401	SW	2·8	...	2·5
47·0	37·7	·3	29·176	Vble	2·2	·71	0·1
49·9	36·3	·5	29·075	WSW	9·4	·53	3·6
43·6	38·5	·7	28·857	NW	22·7	·01	...
40·3	28·2	·8	29·830	NNW	1·7	...	...
45·7	28·1	·7	30·115	SSE	1·3	...	2·6
44·2	33·0	·4	30·148	SE	0·5	...	3·2
51·3	33·1	·0	29·936	SSW	2·3	·01	...
54·0	50·2	39·5	29·804	SW	2·4	·03	...
55·3	49·1	·0	29·719	SSW	3·6	...	3·4
52·6	45·2	38·7	29·638	WSW	5·5	...	1·0
53·6	43·1	·4	29·831	SW	2·2	·02	2·7
49·9	39·1	·2	30·018	NNE	0·4	·10	...
42·9	35·9	·2	30·150	E	1·8	...	0·6
42·7	36·2	·4	29·979	ESE	6·5	...	1·2
37·0	34·1	·6	29·795	ESE	3·8	...	0·2
35·0	32·3	·8	29·504	ESE	4·5	...	0·1
34·9	32·6	·9	29·489	E	6·4	...	...
34·8	32·9	39·0	29·791	NE	1·7	...	...
34·2	32·2	38·9	29·823	E	3·2	·01	...
37·1	33·6	·7	29·713	ENE	3·2	...	...
46·1	37·2	39·9	29·596		Sum	2·74	47·3

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4.53)
2. (4.53)
3. (4.53)
4. (4.52)
5. ☽. (4.52)
6. (4.51)
7. (4.50)
8. (4.50)
9. (4.50)
10. (4.50)
11. (4.49)
12. ☽. (4.49)
13. (4.49)
14. (4.49)
15. (4.49)
16. (4.50)
17. (4.50)
18. (4.50)
19. ☽. (4.50)
20. (4.51)
21. (4.51)
22. (4.51)
23. (4.52)
24. (4.53)
25. (4.53)
26. ☽. (4.54)
27. (4.55)
28. (4.55)
29. (4.56)
30. (4.57)
31. (4.58)

The Moon.

D.	Rises. f M.	Afternoon.	Sets.	Morning.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. 30m. A.M.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	
1	7 51		11 57		3 24	8 21 26	23 55 11	56	57 15 33	18 10	2○34●
2	9 8		aft.		4 17	9 15 46	21 1 43	56	7 15 19	19 10	2I○34
3	10 20		0 49		5 7	10 6 18	17 13 54	55	24 15 7	20 10	○1324
4	11 31		1 8		5 52	10 53 27	12 48 1	54	50 14 58	21 10	3I○24
5	morn.		1 23		6 35	11 39 4	7 57 25	54	25 14 51	22 10	32○14
6	0 40		1 36		7 15	12 21 10	2 52 51	54	11 14 47	23 10	3I○4●
7	1 47		1 49		7 55	13 3 41	2 16 29	54	7 14 46	24 10	○412●
8	2 55		2 2		8 35	13 46 37	7 21 48	54	13 14 48	25 10	42○3●
9	4 4		2 16		9 16	14 30 53	12 13 42	54	26 14	26 10	♃42○3
10	5 14		2 34		9 59	15 17 18	16 41 13	54	46 14	27 10	4○123
11	6 27		2 55		10 46	16 6 31	20 31 23	55	10 15	28 10	413○2
12	7 41		3 25		11 36	16 58 51	23 29 38	55	38 15	29 10	43○1
13	8 49		4 6		aft.	17 54	4 25 21	11 56	7 15	0 10	431○●
14	9 51		5 0		1 25	18 51	21 25 53	43 56	37 15	27 1 16	43○12
15	10 41		6 6		2	21 19	49 23 25	0 28	57	6 15 35	2 16	412○3
16	11 18		7 22		3	16 20	46 48	22 42	10 57	34 15 43	3 16	♃2○43
17	11 46		8 44		4	10 22	42 36	19 6	47 58	1 15 50	4 16	○1234
18	aft.		10 6		5	1 22	36 24	14 27	28 58	26 15 57	5 16	13○24
19	0 27		11 23		5	50 23 23	30	9 0	6 58	50 16 3	6 16	32○14
20	0 44		morn.		6	39 0	19 36	3 1	47 58	59 10 16	9 7 16	312○4
21	0 59		0 51		7	28 1	10 42	3 9	29 11	59 27 16	14 8 16	3○124
22	1 16		2 15		8	18 2	2 53	9 14	27 59	39 16 17	9 16	♃1○34
23	1 39		3 40		9	12 2	57 8	14 52	5 59	42 16 18	10 16	2○143
24	2 2		5 7		10	8 3	54 7	19 39	56 59	36 16 16	11 16	4○23●
25	2 35		6 32		11	7 4	53 51	23 16	1 59	19 16 11	12 16	41○32
26	3 20		7 50		morn.	5 55	27 25	22 42	58	51 16	4 13 16	432○1
27	4 20		8 56		0	7 6	57 16	25 51	21 58	15 15	54 14 16	431○0
28	5 28		9 48		1	7 7	57 21	24 44	50 57	33 15	42 15 16	43○12
29	6 44		10 27		2	4 8	54 11	22 15	59 56	48 15	30 16 16	41○23
30	7 59		10 52		2	56 9	47 9	18 42	57 56	5 15	18 17 16	42○13
31	9 13		11 12		3	44 10	36 22	14 24	16 55	25 15	8 18 16	4○23●

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D	☿ Mercury			♀ Venus.			♂ Mars.			♃ Jupiter.			♄ Saturn.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M	S.
2	16	29	43	19	58	15	0	15	44	12	37	28	1	5	28
7	17	3	24	20	19	15	0	22	55	12	40	13	1	4	57
12	17	37	47	20	39	0	0	30	40	12	42	48	1	4	34
17	18	12	41	20	57	22	0	38	54	12	45	12	1	4	22
22	18	47	45	21	14	7	0	47	36	12	47	22	1	4	20
27	19	22	23	21	29	5	0	56	41	12	49	20	1	4	29

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

D.	☿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
2	22	39	58	23	29	41S	1	14	13N	2	44	1N	4	4	53N
7	24	6	38	22	13	11	2	13	15	3	0	37	4	2	57
12	25	2	55	20	46	5	3	14	26	3	15	58	4	2	6
17	25	25	5	19	10	22	4	17	24	3	29	58	4	2	18
22	25	10	37	17	28	13	5	21	46	3	42	34	4	3	36
27	24	17	50S	15	42	43	6	27	6N	3	53	42N	4	5	58N

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h* 41*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 5*h*. 57*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 8*h*. 8*m*.

Dec. 16. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h*. 10*m*. *aft*. ♀ 2° 50′ N.

Dec. 22. Occultation of ξ Arietis ¼ magnitude 5·5. The disappearance takes place at 6*h*. 45*m*. *a*.*m*., 115° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h*. 41*m*. *aft*., 212° from the vertex.

Dec. 23. Occultation of 31 Arietis magnitude 5·6. The disappearance takes place at 1*h*. 47*m*. *morn*., 348° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2*h*. 28*m*. *morn*., 253° from the vertex.

Dec. 24. Occultation of ω² Tauri magnitude 4·6. The disappearance takes place at 6*h*. 10*m*. *aft*., 65° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h*. 58*m*. *aft*., 326° from the vertex. B.D. + 20° 751; magnitude 5·9. The disappearance takes place at 9*h*. 5*m*. *aft*., 89° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h*. 18*m*. *aft*., 245° from the vertex.

Dec. 26. Occultation of 121 Tauri magnitude 5·4. The disappearance takes place at 2*h*. 42*m*. *morn*., 105° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h*. 15*m*. *morn*., 165° from the vertex.

Dec. 27. Occultation of ε Geminorum; magnitude 3·2. The disappearance takes place at 3*h*. 13*m*. *morn*., 58° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h*. 9*m*. *morn*. 230° from the vertex. A Geminorum; magnitude 5·0. The disappearance takes place at 6*h*. 50*m*. *aft*., 76° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h*. 26*m*. *aft*., ☌ from the vertex.

Dec. 28. Occultation of κ Geminorum; magnitude 3·7. The disappearance takes place at 5*h*. 21*m*. *morn*., 62° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h*. 21*m*. *morn* 239° from the vertex.

Dec. 31. Occultation of *i* Leonis magnitude 5·7. The disappearance takes place at 8*h*. 6*m*. *morn*. 30° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h*. 47*m*. *morn*., 304° from the vertex.

In this month the Morning decrease 23*m*., and the Afternoons increase 5*m*.

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	☉		☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″		″	″	″	″	″
5	8	9	6 1	13 5	11 5	1 5	1 0
15	8	9	6 2	15 3	10 4	1 6	1 0
25	8	9	6 7	17 5	9 4	1 6	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 16	2 3	12 9	6 1	15 6	8 8
16 17	2 4	14 6	5 5	15 6	8 6
16 17	2 5	16 7	5 0	16 5	8 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 67° 23′ ☊.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week.		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar.)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 15	4 37	1 35	1 57	9 39	10 1	8 37	8 58	2 31	2 53	4 53	5 17	1 17	1 41
2	Th	5 0	5 22	2 20	2 43	10 22	10 43	9 21	9 46	3 16	3 39	5 42	6 8	2 6	2 31
3	F	5 46	6 11	3 6	3 30	11 5	11 28	10 11	10 36	4 2	4 26	6 35	7 3	2 56	3 23
4	S	6 37	7 5	3 58	4 29	11 55	...	11 2	11 29	4 52	5 21	7 33	8 6	3 53	4 25
5	☽	7 34	8 6	5 3	5 40	0 25	0 59	11 59	...	5 52	6 25	8 41	9 17	4 58	5 31
6	M	8 41	9 17	6 19	6 55	1 36	2 14	0 33	1 13	6 59	7 32	9 52	10 24	6 3	6 34
7	Tu	9 53	10 26	7 27	7 56	2 51	3 24	1 56	2 33	8 4	8 33	10 54	11 21	7 4	7 31
8	W	10 55	11 22	8 22	8 45	3 55	4 22	3 6	3 34	9 0	9 26	11 45	...	7 57	8 21
9	Th	11 46	...	9 6	9 26	4 46	5 9	3 57	4 18	9 49	10 11	0 7	0 28	8 44	9 6
10	F	0 9	0 30	9 45	10 3	5 30	5 50	4 37	4 55	10 32	10 52	0 48	1 7	9 27	9 47
11	S	0 50	1 9	10 20	10 38	6 10	6 30	5 12	5 29	11 10	11 29	1 25	1 43	10 5	10 22
12	☽	1 28	1 46	10 56	11 14	6 49	7 7	5 46	6 4	11 49	...	2 1	2 18	10 38	10 55
13	M	2 3	2 20	11 33	11 52	7 25	7 43	6 23	6 42	0 9	0 28	2 35	2 53	11 12	11 30
14	Tu	2 38	2 55	...	0 12	8 1	8 20	7 1	7 20	0 47	1 7	3 11	3 30	11 49	...
15	W	3 14	3 34	0 32	0 52	8 40	8 59	7 39	7 57	1 28	1 48	3 49	4 9	0 10	0 31
16	Th	3 54	4 15	1 12	1 33	9 18	9 38	8 16	8 35	2 8	2 29	4 29	4 51	0 52	1 14
17	F	4 35	4 56	1 55	2 17	9 59	10 21	8 56	9 19	2 51	3 13	5 14	5 39	1 38	2 2
18	S	5 19	5 43	2 40	3 4	10 43	11 5	9 43	10 8	3 36	4 1	6 5	6 32	2 27	2 53
19	☽	6 9	6 36	3 30	3 59	11 29	11 55	10 35	11 3	4 27	4 55	7 2	7 34	3 21	3 52
20	M	7 5	7 36	4 30	5 4	...	0 25	11 32	...	5 24	5 54	8 7	8 42	4 25	4 59
21	Tu	8 8	8 41	5 39	6 17	1 0	1 36	0 2	0 33	6 25	6 57	9 17	9 51	5 31	6 2
22	W	9 15	9 51	6 53	7 27	2 13	2 50	1 9	1 54	7 31	8 5	10 23	10 55	6 33	7 4
23	Th	10 26	10 59	7 59	8 29	3 26	4 0	2 34	3 11	8 39	9 11	11 25	11 53	7 35	8 5
24	F	11 30	...	8 57	9 24	4 31	5 0	3 43	4 9	9 41	10 9	...	0 20	8 35	9 5
25	S	0 0	0 28	9 50	10 15	5 28	5 56	4 34	4 59	10 37	11 4	0 46	1 11	9 33	9 59
26	☽	0 54	1 21	10 40	11 5	6 23	6 49	5 23	5 48	11 31	11 58	1 36	2 1	10 23	10 46
27	M	1 46	2 11	11 30	11 54	7 15	7 40	6 13	6 38	...	0 24	2 25	2 49	11 9	11 32
28	Tu	2 35	2 58	...	0 17	8 3	8 26	7 3	7 26	0 49	1 13	3 12	3 34	11 56	...
29	W	3 21	3 42	0 40	1 2	8 47	9 8	7 47	8 7	1 36	1 58	3 56	4 18	0 19	0 42
30	Th	4 4	4 25	1 23	1 44	9 29	9 49	8 26	8 46	2 19	2 40	4 40	5 2	1 4	1 26
31	F	4 46	5 6	2 4	2 24	10 8	10 27	9 5	9 25	3 0	3 20	5 24	5 46	1 47	2 9

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	7 54M	11 50M	3 46A	11 21M	3 16A	7 11A	1 19A.	7 30A	1 43M	2 2M	7 52M	1 42A	1 53A	8 17A	2 45M
8	26M	0 10A	3 54A	11 10M	3 17A	7 24A	0 56A	7 13A	1 32M	1 40M	7 28M	1 16A	1 25A	7 49A	2 17M
15	52M	0 31A	4 10A	10 54M	3 15A	7 36A	0 31A	6 56A	1 24M	1 18M	7 4M	0 50A	0 57A	7 21A	1 49M
22	9M	0 52A	4 35A	10 35M	3 11A	7 47A	0 9A	6 42A	1 15M	0 55M	6 40M	0 25A	0 30A	6 54A	1 22M
29	17M	1 12A	5 7A	10 12M	3 2A	7 52A	11 47M	6 27A	1 9M	0 31M	6 15M	11 59M	0 2A	6 27A	0 56M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

	R. A.			Decl. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
1	1	27	18·6	88	49	42
5	1	27	11·7	88	49	45
9	1	27	3·8	88	49	47
13	1	26	55·9	88	49	49

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star after the middle of the month, setting S.W. In superior conjunction with the Sun on the 3rd, at *6h. morn.*

♀ Venus is an evening star, setting S.W. by W.

♂ Mars souths in the evening about *7h. aft.*

♃ Jupiter in Virgo, midway between α and η Virginis at the end of the month.

♄ Saturn in the constellation Pisces, southing in the early evening.

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour 1½′ North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings about the 12th are the best.

Neptune and Juno can be well observed in this month. See p. 94.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Festivals, Phenomena, etc.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	The Sun After Clock	The Moon Rises Aft.	The Moon Sets Morn.	High Water at London Bridge. Morn.	High Water at London Bridge. Aft.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1		S		8 8	3 58	3 26	10 23	11 29	5 26	5 47
2		S	1st Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	4 0	3 54	11 32	11 42	6 8	6 30
3		M	☾ Last Quarter, 1*h.* 27*m. aft.*	8 8	4 1	4 22	Mrn.	11 55	6 52	7 14
4		Tu	☿ Sets 5*h.* 26*m. aft.*	8 8	4 2	4 50	0 40	Aft.	7 37	8 [illegible]
5		W		8 7	4 3	5 17	1 48	0 22	8 30	9 [illegible]
6		Th	Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	5 44	2 59	0 36	9 35	10 10
7		F		8 6	4 6	6 10	4 9	0 58	10 42	11 [illegible]
8		S		8 6	4 8	6 36	5 20	1 25	11 43	...
9		S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 5	4 9	7 2	6 34	1 59	0 11	0 37
10		M		8 4	4 10	7 27	7 39	2 48	1 1	1 24
11		Tu	● New Moon, 11*h.* 51*m. morn.*	8 4	4 12	7 51	8 31	3 51	1 46	2 [illegible]
12		W		8 3	4 13	8 15	9 16	5 7	2 26	2 43
13		Th	♀ Sets 7*h.* 48*m. aft.*	8 3	4 14	8 38	9 50	6 28	3 5	3 22
14		F		8 3	4 15	9 1	10 14	7 53	3 46	4 [illegible]
15		S	♂ Souths 5*h.* 58*m. aft.*	8 2	4 16	9 23	10 34	9 17	4 28	4 44
16		S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	8 2	4 18	9 44	10 52	10 39	5 10	5 33
17		M		8 0	4 20	10 5	11 7	Mrn.	5 55	6 21
18		Tu	☽ First Quarter, 10*h.* 21*m. morn.*	7 59	4 21	10 25	11 24	0 4	6 44	7 11
19		W		7 58	4 23	10 44	11 42	1 25	7 37	8
20		Th	♃ Rises 11*h.* 15*m. aft.*	7 57	4 25	11 2	Aft.	2 49	8 37	9 2
21		F		7 55	4 27	11 20	0 34	4 13	9 48	10 2
22		S		7 54	4 29	11 36	1 12	5 32	11 5	11 4
23		S	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 53	4 30	11 52	2 4	6 43	...	0 1
24		M		7 52	4 32	12 8	3 8	7 39	0 50	1 1
25		Tu	○ Full Moon, 11*h.* 51*m. morn.*	7 51	4 33	12 22	4 21	8 22	1 45	2
26		W		7 50	4 36	12 36	5 38	8 51	2 32	2 [illegible]
27		Th		7 49	4 37	12 49	6 53	9 14	3 13	3 [illegible]
28		F	♄ Sets 11*h.* 9*m. aft.*	7 47	4 39	13 1	8 5	9 32	3 51	4
29		S		7 46	4 40	13 12	9 14	9 47	4 27	4 [illegible]
30		S	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 44	4 42	13 22	10 25	10 1	5 1	5
31		M		7 43	4 45	13 32	11 32	10 13	5 35	5

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1910.

January.
Last Quarter 3*d.* 11*h.* 27*m.* Aft.
New Moon 11 11 51 Morn.
First Quarter 18 10 21 Morn.
Full Moon 25 11 51 Morn.

February.
Last Quarter 2*d.* 11*h.* 27*m.* Morn.
New Moon 10 1 13 Morn.
First Quarter 16 6 33 Aft.
Full Moon 24 3 36 Morn.

March.
Last Quarter 4*d.* 7*h.* 52*m.* Morn.
New Moon 11 0 12 Aft.
First Quarter 18 3 37 Morn.
Full Moon 25 8 21 Aft.

April.
Last Quarter 3*d.* 0*h.* 48*m.* Morn.
New Moon 9 9 25 Aft.
First Quarter 16 2 4 Aft.
Full Moon 24 1 23 Aft.

May.
Last Quarter 2*d.* 1*h.* 30*m.* Aft.
New Moon 9 5 33 Morn.
First Quarter 16 2 13 Morn.
Full Moon 24 5 39 Morn.
Last Quarter 31 10 25 Aft.

June.
New Moon 7*d.* 1*h.* 16*m.* Aft.
First Quarter 14 4 19 Aft.
Full Moon 22 8 12 Aft.
Last Quarter 30 4 39 Morn.

July.
New Moon 6*d.* 9*h.* 20*m.* Aft.
First Quarter 14 8 24 Morn.
Full Moon 22 8 37 Morn.
Last Quarter 29 9 35 Morn.

August.
New Moon 5*d.* 6*h.* 37*m.* Morn.
First Quarter 13 2 1 Morn.
Full Moon 20 7 14 Aft.
Last Quarter 27 2 33 Aft.

September.
New Moon 3*d.* 8*h.* 6*m.* Aft.
First Quarter 11 8 11 Aft.
Full Moon 19 4 52 Morn.
Last Quarter 25 8 54 Aft.

October.
New Moon 3*d* 8*h.* 32*m.* Morn
First Quarter 11 1 40 Aft.
Full Moon 18 2 24 Aft.
Last Quarter 25 5 48 Morn

November.
New Moon 2*d.* 1*h.* 56*m.* Morn
First Quarter 10 5 29 Morn
Full Moon 17 0 25 Morn
Last Quarter 23 6 13 Aft.

December.
New Moon 1*d.* 9*h.* 11*m.* Aft.
First Quarter 9 7 5 Aft.
Full Moon 16 11 5 Morn
Last Quarter 23 10 36 Morn
New Moon 31 4 21 Aft.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day..	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 11, *v.* 33, & [12 to *v.* 7	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	.....	Rev. ..19. to *v.* 17 [24, *v.* 13
,, 7	XXII. S.af. Trin.	Daniel.....6	Philemon	Daniel ....7, *v.* 9	*Or* Daniel 12	Luke 23, *v.* 50, to
,, 14	XXIII. Sunday after Trinity	Hosea 14	Hebrews 8	Joel .....2, *v.* 21	*Or* Joel ....3, *v.* 9	John ..4, to *v.* 31
,, 21	XXIV. S.af. Trin.	Eccles. ...11 & 12	Hebrews 13	Haggai 2, to *v.* 10	*Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John ..7, to *v.* 25
,, 25	Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	1 Pet. 1, *v.* 22 to 2. 11	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah..4, *v.* 2	John 11, to *v.* 47
,, 30	*St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35 to 43.	Isaiah 65, to *v.* 17	.....	John 12, *v.* 20 to 42
Dec. 5	II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	2 Peter 2	Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11	*Or* Isaiah.....24	John 14
,, 12	III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	1 John ....4, *v.* 7	Isaiah 26	*Or* Ish. 28, *v.* 5 to 19	John..19, to *v.* 25
,, 19	IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Revelation 4	Isaiah 32	*Or* Ish. 33, *v.* 2 to 23	Revelation 5
,, 21	St. Thomas.....	Job ... 42, to *v.* 7	John 20, *v.* 19 to 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ..14, to *v.* 8
,, 25	*Christmas Day . *Prop. Psalms* 19. 45. 85	Isaiah ..9, to *v.* 8	Luke ..2, to *v.* 15	Isaiah 7, *v.* 10 to 17 *Proper Psalms* 89, 110, 132	.....	Titus ..3, *v.* 4 to 9
,, 26	{ I.S.af. Xmas. } St. Stephen..	Genesis 4, to *v.* 11	Acts.....6	2 Ch. 24, *v.* 15 to 23	.....	Acts ....8, to *v.* 9
,, 27	St. John Evang.	Exodus....33, *v.* 9	John 13, *v.* 23 to 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Revelation 1
,, 28	Holy Innocents	Jerem. 31, to *v.* 18	Revelation 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to 31	.....	Revelation 18

Standard Time.

It is well known that the "time of day" differs everywhere except in places on the same meridian, the difference in local times being caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East in each twenty-four hours; and as the globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, reckoned by us from the meridian of Greenwich, 180° to the East and 180° to the West, it is easily seen that each 15° is equal to one hour of time.

The notice, "London (Greenwich) time observed at all stations," formerly so familiar to the travellers by railway, was really the introduction to the use of *Standard Time*, and was inevitable when railway time-tables were printed; but in a country so large as the Dominion of Canada, which extends over 80° of longitude, as also in the United States with nearly 60°, it soon became absolutely necessary to minimise the great inconvenience, and so the use of Standard Time was made legal.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending 7½° on each side of the central meridian; though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W. is Standard Time for the Province as far as 89° W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W. is used; so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90°, six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105°, seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where, of course, noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. Spain adopted Standard—that is, Greenwich—Time early in the century. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 6 P.M. at Calcutta, 90° E.; in Japan, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

The question has been asked very often, "Where does a day begin?"—that is, any special day, New Year's Day or Easter Day—and the answer is that for all peoples, nations, and languages, using maps with longitude East and West from Greenwich, each day begins at the meridian of 180°, slightly east of New Zealand in the South, and intersecting Eastern Siberia in the North, and so the last day of the nineteenth century and the first day of the twentieth were on the Earth together, not running concurrently or side by side, north and south of the Equator, as has been supposed, erroneously, but the latter following the former from 180° westerly to Greenwich, and on again to 180°, where it gave place to January and.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Constantinople	1 56 P.M.	Melbourne, Aus.	9 40 P.M.	Quebec	7 15 A.M.
Auckland (N.Z.)	11 39 P.M.	Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Moscow	2 30 P.M.	Rome	0 50 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Newfndland, S.Jns.	8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam	0 18 P.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Florence	0 45 P.M.	New York	7 4 A.M.	San Francisco, Port	3 52 A.M.
Bombay	4 51 P.M.	Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
Boston, U.S.	7 16 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania	9 49 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.	Stockholm	1 12 P.M.
Brisbane (Qnsland.	10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.	Penzance	11 37 A.M.	Suez	2 10 P.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aus.	7 43 P.M.	Sydney	10 5 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Madras	5 21 P.M.	Philadelphia	6 59 A.M.	Toronto	6 42 A.M.
Cape of Good Hope	1 14 P.M.	Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby	10 4 P.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Chicago	6 10 A.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.	Vienna	1 5 P.M.

For convenience in practice, the arbitrary arrangement called *Standard Time*, described above, has generally been adopted throughout the world. See page 93.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1909, A.M. 5669–5670.)

The Year 5669 commenced September 26, 1908.

5669.						
Jan.	3	Fast. Siege of Jerusalem			Tebet	10
,,	23	New Moon			Sebat	1
Feb.	22	New Moon			Adar	1
Mar.	4	Fast of Esther			,,	11
,,	7	Purim...			,,	14
,,	8	Shusan			,,	15
,,	23	New Moon			Nisan	1
April	6	Festival of Passover ...			,,	15
,,	7	,, ,,		2nd day	,,	16
,,	12	,, ,,		7th day	,,	21
,,	13	,, ,,		ends	,,	22
,,	22	New Moon			Yiar	1
May	21	New Moon			Sivan	1
,,	26	Festival of Weeks			,,	6
,,	27	,, ,,		2nd day	,,	7
June	20	New Moon			Tamuz	1
July	6	Fast of Tamuz			,,	17
July	19	New Moon			Ab	1
,,	27	Fast of Ab			,,	9
Aug.	18	New Moon			Elul	1
5670.						
Sept.	16	First day of New Year ...			Tishri	1
,,	17	Second ,, ,, ...			,,	2
,,	19	Fast of Guedaliah			,,	4
,,	25	Day of Atonement			,,	10
,,	30	Feast of Tabernacles ...			,,	15
Oct.	1	,, ,,		2nd day	,,	16
,,	6	Hosana Rabah			,,	21
,,	7	Feast of the 8th day... ...			,,	22
,,	8	Rejoicing of the Law ...			,,	23
,,	16	New Moon			Hesvan	1
Nov.	14	New Moon			Kislev	1
Dec.	8	Dedication of the Temple ...			,,	25
,,	13	New Moon			Tebet	1
,,	22	Fast. Siege of Jerusalem			,,	10

NOTE. -All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1327.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1327.	Muharram	January 23	1327.	Rajab	July 19
,,	Saphar	February 22	,,	Shaaban	August 18
,,	Rabia I.	March 23	,,	Ramadán	September 16
,,	Rabia II.	April 22	,,	Shawall	October 16
,,	Jomada I.	May 21	,,	Dulkaada	November 14
,,	Jomada II.	June 20	,,	Dulheggia	December 14

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1909, A.M. 7417.

Old Style.		Certain Holy Days.	New Style.	
Jan.	1	*Circumcision*	Jan.	14
,,	6	*Theophany (Epiphany)*	,,	19
Feb.	2	*Hypapante (Purification)* ...	Feb.	15
,,	8	*Carnival Sunday*	,,	15
,,	15	*First Sunday in Lent*	,,	28
Mar.	9	*Forty Martyrs*	Mar.	22
,,	22	*Palm Sunday*.....	April	4
,,	25	*Annunciation of Theotokos*...	,,	7
,,	27	*Great Friday (Good Friday)* ...	,,	9
,,	29	*Holy Pasch (Easter Day)* ...	,,	11
April	23	*St. George*.....	May	6
May	7	*Ascension*.....	,,	20
,,	9	*St. Nicholas*.....	,,	22
,,	14	*Coronation of the Emperor**	,,	27
,,	17	*Pentecost (Whit Sunday)*.....	,,	30
,,	18	*Holy Ghost*	,,	31
June	29	*Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles*	July	12
Aug.	1	*First day of Fast of Theotokos*	Aug.	14
,,	6	*Transfiguration*.....	,,	19
,,	15	*Repose of Theotokos(Assumption)*...	,,	28
,,	30	*St. Alexander (Nevsky)**	Sept.	12
Sept.	8	*Nativity of Theotokos*	,,	21
,,	14	*Exaltation of the Cross*	,,	27
Oct.	1	*Patronage of Theotokos**.....	Oct.	14
,,	21	*Accession of the Emperor** ...	Nov.	3
Nov.	15	*First day Fast of the Nativity*	,,	28
,,	21	*Entrance of Theotokos*.....	Dec.	4
Dec.	6	*St. Nicolas*	,,	19
,,	9	*Conception of Theotokos*	,,	22
,,	25	*Nativity*	Jan.	7

* Peculiar to Russia.

Julian Calendar.

IN the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year —which, with the Romans, began with March— were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors, Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridi Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undevicesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 0 and 66°.

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, or the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will give the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12*h*. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versâ*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

TRUE NATION.	LATITUDE.																	
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°			
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...			
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12			
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35			
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10			
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49			
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32			
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16			
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1			
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48			
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35			
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23			
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11			
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0			
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49			
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39			
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29			
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19			
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10			
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0			
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51			
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41			
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32			
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23			
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14			
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5			
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56			
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47			
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38			
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29			
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20			
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11			
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1			
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52			
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42			
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32			
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22			
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12			
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1			
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50			
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39			
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27			
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14			
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0			
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46			
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30			
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12			
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52			
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27			
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...			

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 6 4+	12 0	4 0	−0 55 34+	16 0	8 0	+0 10 30−	20 0
0 10	−1 7 8+	12 10	4 10	−0 53 35+	16 10	8 10	+0 13 33−	20 10
0 20	−1 8 5+	12 20	4 20	−0 51 30+	16 20	8 20	+0 16 34−	20 20
0 30	−1 8 53+	12 30	4 30	−0 49 19+	16 30	8 30	+0 19 34−	20 30
0 40	−1 9 34+	12 40	4 40	−0 47 3+	16 40	8 40	+0 22 32−	20 40
0 50	−1 10 8+	12 50	4 50	−0 44 41+	16 50	8 50	+0 25 27−	20 50
1 0	−1 10 33+	13 0	5 0	−0 42 14+	17 0	9 0	+0 28 19−	21 0
1 10	−1 10 50+	13 10	5 10	−0 39 42+	17 10	9 10	+0 31 7−	21 10
1 20	−1 10 58+	13 20	5 20	−0 37 6+	17 20	9 20	+0 33 53−	21 20
1 30	−1 10 59+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 25+	17 30	9 30	+0 36 34−	21 30
1 40	−1 10 52+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 41+	17 40	9 40	+0 39 11−	21 40
1 50	−1 10 37+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 53+	17 50	9 50	+0 41 44−	21 50
2 0	−1 10 13+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 1+	18 0	10 0	+0 44 12−	22 0
2 10	−1 9 42+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 7+	18 10	10 10	+0 46 35−	22 10
2 20	−1 9 2+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 10+	18 20	10 20	+0 48 52−	22 20
2 30	−1 8 15+	14 30	6 30	−0 17 11+	18 30	10 30	+0 51 4−	22 30
2 40	−1 7 20+	14 40	6 40	−0 14 9+	18 40	10 40	+0 53 11−	22 40
2 50	−1 6 17+	14 50	6 50	−0 11 6+	18 50	10 50	+0 55 11−	22 50
3 0	−1 5 7+	15 0	7 0	−0 8 2+	19 0	11 0	+0 57 5−	23 0
3 10	−1 3 49+	15 10	7 10	−0 4 57+	19 10	11 10	+0 58 52−	23 10
3 20	−1 2 24+	15 20	7 20	−0 1 52+	19 20	11 20	+1 0 32−	23 20
3 30	−1 0 52+	15 30	7 30	+0 1 14−	19 30	11 30	+1 2 6−	23 30
3 40	−0 59 12+	15 40	7 40	+0 4 20−	19 40	11 40	+1 3 33−	23 40
3 50	−0 57 26+	15 50	7 50	+0 7 25−	19 50	11 50	+1 4 52−	23 50
4 0	−0 55 34+	16 0	8 0	+0 10 30−	20 0	12 0	+1 6 4−	24 0

It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when th argument is on the left, and *vice versa*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduce altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude.																				Local Sidereal Time.
	° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70						
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″						H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16						12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 7						12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1						13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0						13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3						14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9						14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 19						15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 25	0 32						15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 36	0 47						16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 49	1 3						16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 49	1 1	1 18						17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 12	1 33						17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 45						18 0
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 12	1 29	1 54						18 30
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 2	1 15	1 33	1 59						19 0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 3	1 16	1 34	2 1						19 30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 14	1 32	1 58						20 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 48	0 58	1 10	1 27	1 52						20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 4	1 20	1 42						21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 29						21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 47	0 58	1 14						22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 37	0 45	0 58						22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 42						23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 28						23 30
12 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16						24 0

The corrections from the above table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1909.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. ♑	Feb. ♒	Mar. ♓	April ♈	May ♉	June ♊	July ♋	Aug. ♌	Sept. ♍	Oct. ♎	Nov. ♏	Dec. ♐	Dec. ♑
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	1 31	1 28	1 31	1 31	1 31	1 30	1 31	1 31	1 30	1 31	1 30	1 31	1 31
1	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
2	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
3	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
4	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
5	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
6	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
7	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
8	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
9	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
10	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
11	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
12	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
13	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
14	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
15	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
16	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
17	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
18	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
19	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
20	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
21	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
22	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
23	1 27	1 29	1 26	1 28	1 29	1 29	0 59	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

The corrections derived from the above Table are all additive. To make them so the above quantities have been increased by 1′, and therefore the final result must be diminished by that amount.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.			Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.
	H.	M.	S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.
h.	1	0	9·86	1	1	0·16	31	31	5·09	1	1·00	31	31·08
2	2	0	19·71	2	2	0·33	32	32	5·26	2	2·01	32	32·09
3	3	0	29·57	3	3	0·49	33	33	5·42	3	3·01	33	33·09
4	4	0	39·43	4	4	0·66	34	34	5·59	4	4·01	34	34·09
5	5	0	49·28	5	5	0·82	35	35	5·75	5	5·01	35	35·10
6	6	0	59·14	6	6	0·99	36	36	5·91	6	6·02	36	36·10
7	7	1	9·00	7	7	1·15	37	37	6·08	7	7·02	37	37·10
8	8	1	18·85	8	8	1·31	38	38	6·24	8	8·02	38	38·10
9	9	1	28·71	9	9	1·48	39	39	6·41	9	9·02	39	39·11
10	10	1	38·56	10	10	1·64	40	40	6·57	10	10·03	40	40·11
11	11	1	48·42	11	11	1·81	41	41	6·74	11	11·03	41	41·11
12	12	1	58·28	12	12	1·97	42	42	6·90	12	12·03	42	42·12
13	13	2	8·13	13	13	2·14	43	43	7·06	13	13·04	43	43·12
14	14	2	17·99	14	14	2·30	44	44	7·23	14	14·04	44	44·12
15	15	2	27·85	15	15	2·46	45	45	7·39	15	15·04	45	45·12
16	16	2	37·70	16	16	2·63	46	46	7·56	16	16·04	46	46·13
17	17	2	47·56	17	17	2·79	47	47	7·72	17	17·05	47	47·13
18	18	2	57·42	18	18	2·96	48	48	7·89	18	18·05	48	48·13
19	19	3	7·27	19	19	3·12	49	49	8·05	19	19·05	49	49·13
20	20	3	17·13	20	20	3·29	50	50	8·21	20	20·05	50	50·14
21	21	3	26·99	21	21	3·45	51	51	8·38	21	21·06	51	51·14
22	22	3	36·84	22	22	3·61	52	52	8·54	22	22·06	52	52·14
23	23	3	46·70	23	23	3·78	53	53	8·71	23	23·06	53	53·15
24	24	3	56·56	24	24	3·94	54	54	8·87	24	24·07	54	54·15
				25	25	4·11	55	55	9·04	25	25·07	55	55·15
				26	26	4·27	56	56	9·20	26	26·07	56	56·15
				27	27	4·44	57	57	9·36	27	27·07	57	57·16
				28	28	4·60	58	58	9·53	28	28·08	58	58·16
				29	29	4·76	59	59	9·69	29	29·08	59	59·16
				30	30	4·93	60	60	9·86	30	30·08	60	60·16

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should the sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an example, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of June 2, 11*h.* 3*m.* 12*s.*, be required;—

		H.	M.	S.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, on June 2		4	42	15
Mean Time intervals and Sidereal Equivalents	11*h.* =	11	1	48·42
	3*m.* =		3	0·49
	12*s.* =			11·03
Corresponding Sidereal Time		15	46	14·94

essary to correct, in calculating ... place, by a quadrant, also be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals by subtracting the relative positions in Time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents	Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.	Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.
	H. M. S.		M. S.		M. S.		S.		S.
1	0 59 50·17	1	0 59·84	31	30 54·92	1	1·00	31	30·92
2	1 59 40·34	2	1 59·67	32	31 54·76	2	1·99	32	31·91
3	2 59 30·51	3	2 59·51	33	32 54·59	3	2·99	33	32·91
4	3 59 20·68	4	3 59·34	34	33 54·43	4	3·99	34	33·91
5	4 59 10·85	5	4 59·18	35	34 54·27	5	4·99	35	34·90
6	5 59 1·02	6	5 59·02	36	35 54·10	6	5·98	36	35·90
7	6 58 51·19	7	6 58·85	37	36 53·94	7	6·98	37	36·90
8	7 58 41·36	8	7 58·69	38	37 53·77	8	7·98	38	37·90
9	8 58 31·53	9	8 58·53	39	38 53·61	9	8·98	39	38·89
10	9 58 21·70	10	9 58·36	40	39 53·45	10	9·97	40	39·89
11	10 58 11·87	11	10 58·20	41	40 53·28	11	10·97	41	40·89
12	11 58 2·05	12	11 58·03	42	41 53·12	12	11·97	42	41·89
13	12 57 52·22	13	12 57·87	43	42 52·96	13	12·96	43	42·88
14	13 57 42·39	14	13 57·71	44	43 52·79	14	13·96	44	43·88
15	14 57 32·56	15	14 57·54	45	44 52·63	15	14·96	45	44·88
16	15 57 22·73	16	15 57·38	46	45 52·46	16	15·96	46	45·87
17	16 57 12·90	17	16 57·22	47	46 52·30	17	16·95	47	46·87
18	17 57 3·07	18	17 57·05	48	47 52·14	18	17·95	48	47·87
19	18 56 53·24	19	18 56·89	49	48 51·97	19	18·95	49	48·87
20	19 56 43·41	20	19 56·72	50	49 51·81	20	19·95	50	49·86
21	20 56 33·58	21	20 56·56	51	50 51·64	21	20·94	51	50·86
22	21 56 23·75	22	21 56·40	52	51 51·48	22	21·94	52	51·86
23	22 56 13·92	23	22 56·23	53	52 51·32	23	22·94	53	52·86
24	23 56 4·09	24	23 56·07	54	53 51·15	24	23·93	54	53·85
		25	24 55·90	55	54 50·99	25	24·93	55	54·85
		26	25 55·74	56	55 50·83	26	25·93	56	55·85
		27	26 55·58	57	56 50·66	27	26·93	57	56·84
		28	27 55·41	58	57 50·50	28	27·92	58	57·84
		29	28 55·25	59	58 50·33	29	28·92	59	58·84
		30	29 55·09	60	59 50·17	30	29·92	60	59·84

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

Let it be required to find the Mean Time corresponding to the Sidereal Time 16*h.* 24*m.* 3*s.*, on August 24:—

		H.	M.	S.
Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, August 23		13	53	10
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	16*h.* =	15	57	22·73
	24*m.* =		23	56·07
	3*s.* =			2·99
Corresponding Mean Time, August 24	=	6	14	31·79 aft.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.	Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume ⊕ = 1.	Density ⊕ = 1.
		D.	H. M.			
The Sun.. ☉	92·9	.....	607 48	866,400	1312000	0·25
Mercury .. ☿	56·9	88	*24 5½	3,030	0·056	2·23
Venus..... ♀	25·7	225	*23 21⅓	7,700	0·920	0·86
Earth ..... ⊕	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1·000	1·00
Mars ..... ♂	48·6	687	24 37 ⅔	4,230	0·152	0·72
Jupiter ... ♃	390·4	4,333	9 56	86,500	1309	0·24
Saturn ... ♄	793·2	10,759	10 14½	71,000	849	0·13
Uranus ... ♅	1,689·0	30,687	9 30 ?	31,900	59	0·22
Neptune.. ♆	2,698·8	60,127	.....	32,900	103	♒ 20

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus have not been definitely ascertained.

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunction; 0 22 | 0 28 | 23 30
planets; at opposition, for the superior planets. 0 13 | 0 16 | 24 0

altitude.

TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

is not possible within the limits assigned to article to enter minutely into all the causes ch produce the complex phenomena of the s, though the most prominent factors may explained without having recourse to the er mathematics necessary to a full compre- sion of this difficult subject.

he Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us at every particle of matter in the universe acts every other particle, with a force varying rsely as the square of their mutual distances, directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

ippose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon tively at rest, then the layer of water nediately under the Moon will be attracted e per unit of mass than the Earth, and ped up towards the Moon; the layer of er on the opposite side of the Earth will be racted less than the solid Earth per unit of s: being further off, the water here will be ped up away from the Earth and Moon. these opposite places there will be high er, though in this latter case not quite so n as in the former. The sea will thus have y nearly the form of a prolate spheroid, h the major axis passing through the Earth Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° n the major axis there will be low water.

s the Moon revolves around the Earth, and Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, ich is longer than a civil day by about ninutes. So that high water occurs, generally aking, about that time later at the same place h day.

esides the Moon, the Sun exerts a consider- e disturbing force, producing tides exactly ilar to those produced by the Moon, but aller in effect, for although the mass of the is immensely greater than that of the Moon, his distance from the Earth is such that the io of his tide-producing force to that of the on is as 1 to 2¼. The observed tide, there- e, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and ar tides. Calculation shows that the difference ween the major and minor axes of the spheroid to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and ording to the ratio above would make the same erence due to the Sun alone about 25¼ in.

t New or Full Moon these two bodies are ing in concert, and as a consequence the s are higher and lower; with the Moon in drature they are acting in opposition, and se tides are neither so high or low: in the mer we have the Spring, and in the latter Neap tides. It is not strictly true to say t high water takes place immediately under Moon, because, owing to the irregular dis- ution of land and water, with the variation he depth of the ocean, an amount of friction caused which retards the passage of the al wave, making it come later than it other- e would. This retardation is a matter of ervation peculiar to each locality, and known hnically as the Establishment of the Port. e actual high tide being that produced by the ted action of the Sun and Moon, makes it essary to correct the Establishment of the t, in calculating the times of high water at y place, by a quantity depending upon their ative positions; thus, at the intermediate phases of the Moon between New Moon and First Quarter, the Sun passes the Meridian before the Moon and, pulling the tidal wave towards the West, accelerates the time of high water: this is called the priming of the tides. On the other hand, between First Quarter and Full Moon the tide lags. In like manner, between Full Moon and Last Quarter the tide primes, and from Last Quarter to New Moon lags. Since Newton's time the theory of the tides has been improved by the several mathematicians who have taken the problem in hand, but, from our want of knowledge of the depth of the ocean and the geography of its bottom, cannot yet be considered perfect.

With our actual geography many local complications arise: seas like the Mediterranean, Baltic, or Euxine offer so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and there is practically no tide. The disturbing action requires a very wide expanse of deep water, such as the great Southern Ocean, or the S. Pacific; and there, accordingly, is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. One mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a N.W. direction, and another the Atlantic, both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts, and both extending to the bottom of the ocean. Owing to the islands of the Pacific the tides there become small as the impulse travels north; but in the long deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force attains a velocity of from 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Tasmania in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West, and the African Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in 4 hours is split into two waves at Land's End, one of which goes slowly up the shallow English Channel, while the main branch is borne round the North of Scotland—to bring high water to Aberdeen and the coasts of Norway and Denmark—and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames in 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which helps to modify the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the configuration of the coasts, and also to a slight extent by the changes of atmospheric pressure. Where the tidal wave enters gulfs or estuaries which open in its direction, the difference between high and low water is much increased—*e.g.*, Bristol Channel, 40 to 60 ft.; St. Malo, in the English Channel, 50 ft.; Chepstow, 60 ft.; Bay of Fundy, 70 ft. up to 100 ft. in the highest spring tides. The "bore" or "eagre" on certain rivers occurs when the advanced portion of the tidal wave moves so slowly, owing to shallowness or other circumstances, that the succeeding waters gather in a heap—*e.g.*, Severn "head," 3 ft. high; Hoogly, 5 ft.; Amazons, 12 to 15 ft.—that on the Tsien Tang in China has been estimated to flow up the river with a velocity of 13 miles an hour. Another curious local modification of the tides is seen at Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, &c., where two tides occur in 12 hours; a similar anomaly near Clackmannan, on the Firth of Forth, is known as the "leaky tides."

The following heights of tides on the Thames,

with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxxiii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks	18 10	60
Putney	10 2	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Teddington	1 4½	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of a year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of Summer and Winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern Hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and Winter when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes causes the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., in the Spring and Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the Law of Areas—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farther from the Sun, as at the Summer Solstice, must move more slowly than at the Winter Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is longer. The effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aërial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and, when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The amount of heat absorbed in its passage throug the atmosphere will depend upon the thickne of the stratum which the rays have to penetrat and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, a consisted entirely of land or water, the me temperature of our Seasons would depend sol on our geographical latitude; but being, it is, made up of water and land very unequa distributed, the former occupying two-thir of the entire surface of the Globe, the te perature of the Seasons at places on the sa parallel of latitude is modified by the s rounding masses of land and water. The gr capacity of water for heat, and its low power radiation, make the great Ocean, extending fr Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for the heat it has received from the Sun; wh the land, radiating its heat very quickly, wo soon grow cold. The principal medium which this heat is conveyed to the land is t of the Winds, which, receiving their warm and moisture from the water, pass over land, and compensate for the loss of h which the latter suffers from radiati From this cause it is that islands en more equable Seasons than inland countr being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot Summer; since the same clouded skies t retard the cooling of the land by radiation shield it from the rays of the Sun in Sumr But in the interior of continents, where winds have lost their moisture on their pas from the coast, great extremes are known prevail between the Summer and Winter t peratures. We must not forget that the oc and seas are traversed by currents of w water from the Equatorial regions, which gre promote the distribution of heat.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with form brightness, there are among them s remarkable exceptions to this general rule. earliest known, and the most remark amongst this class of Stars, is one situate the constellation Cetus, and known by name of *o* Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a p of nearly 331·6 days; that is to say, it through its cycle of variations in that leng time, continuing for about twelve or fou days at its maximum brightness, which h some of its maxima, reached to the second of magnitude; it then goes on decreasin some three months until it becomes invisib which condition it remains for five more mo when it again goes on increasing to the e the period, when the maximum is again rea but the order of magnitude is not alway same at successive maxima. The mon October is the best time for observing it. recent observations seem to show that thi has now settled down to the 8th magn after having exhausted its changes of magn It will be found in R.A. 2*h.* 14*m.* 45*s.* and Declination 3° 23′.

Another remarkable Variable Star is A Persei. This has a very short perio quite three days—and has a range of m tude from 2·2 to 3·7. It continues maximum for two days and a half, then to decrease very suddenly, and in rather than four hours is reduced to a Star of the fourth magnitude; after remaining magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it

ains to its maximum in the same time that ook in passing from it to the minimum. This r will be found in R.A. 3*h.* 2*m.* 15*s.* and North clination 40° 36′. It can be well observed October and November.

Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6¾ gnitude, with a period of 20*h.* 8*m.* It may be served in June, soothing about midnight on e 9th. Will be found in R.A. 17*h.* 11*m.* 55*s.* d North Declination 2° 19′.

The Variable Star β Lyræ is remarkable in ving a double period, viz., two maxima and o minima—the double period being very arly equal to thirteen days; the difference tween the maximum and minimum is only one gree of magnitude. There is another pecu- rity in the changes of this Star—that, although e two maxima are equal, the minima are equal. It is situated in R.A. 18*h.* 46*m.* 43*s.* d North Declination 33° 15′. The best time r observing it is in the months of June and ly. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the ectrum of this Star.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to consider- le variations in magnitude, passing from the ird to the fifth with a period of 5½ days. In ssing from the minimum to the maximum it cupies less time than that required for it to ach the minimum again—in the proportion 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R.A. *h.* 25*m.* 47*s.* and North Declination 57° 57′. igust and September are the best months in hich to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain e phenomena exhibited by the variable or riodical Stars; one of which endeavours to count for the variations in magnitude by sup- sing that opaque bodies are revolving around ese particular Stars, and that at certain times ey are interposed between the Earth and the ar, and so cut off from us a portion of the minous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis ggests that the Stars themselves may have rtions of their surface of unequal brightness, d that in their rotations they present to in turns these more or less bright parts, d so cause the variations that we observe. is theory fails to explain the changes observed the stars of the Algol type, and is only applic- le to such as are quite regular in their fluc- ations. Professor Pickering has shown that ne of the theories put forward to account for e variability of the light of such stars as Algol ll satisfy the observed changes, except that of opaque or less bright satellite. Adopting is theory (which is now generally accepted), he ds theoretically a satellite whose position and ovements would agree with the observed cts.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by rtain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attract- g pieces of iron and also other magnets: yond this idea very little, if any, meaning is pularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, the term implies, exactly opposite properties, ch that if we suspend one magnet by a thread e to move in any direction it will be found at on bringing another magnet, held in the nd, near to one end of the suspended magnet, the opposing poles of each are of like proper- s, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, ey will be attracted towards each other. In the mariner's compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic South Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or astronomical north by a quantity called the "variation." The variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is, moreover, liable to slow variation from year to year. In 1580, at London, the needle had an eastern variation of about 11½°; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the astronomical meridian; that is to say, the variation, or declination, as it is generally called, was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1908) slowly moving towards the East.

The compass-needle, being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis, placed in the magnetic meridian, and left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies in different places on the Globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situate in 97° W. longitude and 70° N. latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated in about 168° E. longitude and 76° S. latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which magnetic observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of suspended magnets (their movements in most observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or pleasure, depend so much upon the weather that we can imagine mankind to have taken an interest in its study from very early times; and, as a matter of fact, the popular ideas about weather prognostics are much the same as those which were in vogue in the earliest ages. Aristotle, in his book on Meteors (which, in his time, were supposed to have an atmospheric origin), collected all the then known prognostics of the weather, but in this work no serious attempt is made to explain the phenomena observed. In the cases where the attempt is made, the explanations offered are often very absurd, and show entire ignorance of the principles of physical science.

The observation of the state of the sky taught

the meteorologists of early times when to expect variations in the weather, and the result of these observations, formulated into short and pithy sayings, made up, until quite recent times, the science of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their movements, warning of changes in the weather may be obtained. Among other instances, it is observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

It was not until the discovery of the barometer, in **1643**, that the first great step was made towards a knowledge of the nature of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aërial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn when and where it was in a state of calm or storm. The invention of the thermometer, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The hygrometer, for showing the amount of moisture it contained, and the anemometer, for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

Since the time of Admiral FitzRoy the science of weather forecasting has made much progress in its details, but, for the individual observer, the method remains much the same now as then. The principal rules in use for forecasting the weather may be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind, though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east and wind *veers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aërial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval, obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the height or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts (as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the changes going on, and enable the meteorologist to

, to a certain extent, what will be the ediately coming weather. This is a general ription of the way in which the forecasts of ther, printed in the daily papers, are made. interpretation of these synoptic charts may appear to the reader to be a very difficult ration, but it must be remembered that eorology is purely a science of observation, as such will be most successfully handled by observer of the greatest experience. From nt of knowledge concerning the laws which ern the fluctuations of the weather, failures he forecasts must happen now and again, and reason can be given why certain states of the nosphere, which previous observation would i us to believe should be stable, suddenly ak up without any apparent warning.

The extended use of the telegraph, due to the roduction of wireless telegraphy on board ps, especially on the great liners between Great tain and America, has already done much, and l probably do still more in the future, to prove our means for forecasting the weather.

Besides the meteorological instruments men- ned above, there is one often used to indicate ather changes which is known as the chemical ather-glass, camphor-glass, or storm-glass. Though sold in London more than a hundred rs ago, no scientific explanation of its indica- ns seems to have been attempted till the late miral FitzRoy took it in hand. He considered t this instrument had a scientific value, ed in conjunction with the barometer and rmometer, in predicting local storms. Some ier writers are at variance with the Admiral this point, affirming that the weather indica- ns of the storm-glass are not to be relied on; other, that light and temperature are the ents that bring about the changes observed.

The instrument itself consists of a mixture of mphor, nitrate of potassium, and muriate of monia, partly dissolved in alcohol, with a little ter. This solution is placed in a long glass vial tube, with some air, and hermetically sealed. me authorities say that a small hole should left in the top to admit the external air.

t one time the upper part of the liquid in the e will appear quite clear, the bottom portion ng occupied by a shapeless mass like melting ite sugar. Again, the liquid portion will be re or less filled with crystallizations like fern- ves or hoar-frost, and under some circum- nces, like stars.

The general rules given for interpreting the dings of the storm-glass are as follows:—

(1) If the undissolved substance lies low and both at the bottom of the tube—fine weather.

(2) If it rises gradually in the shape of fern or ther-like crystallizations—rain.

(3) If it rises much higher than in (*b*), and if the uid portion is less clear, with star-like crystals motion, high wind or storm will follow.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is angular distance measured along the Equator n that point of intersection of the Equator l Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. In time of the ancient astronomers this point s situated in the constellation of Aries, and led by them the "First Point of Aries," but as since then retrograded considerably behind t constellation, and is at present in the con- llation Pisces. Modern astronomers, however, l speak of this zero point, whence Right Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian passing through the Vernal Equinox.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *0h. 0m. 0s.* when the First Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate Mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, printed on the second page of each month. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. an hour.* If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then **24** hours must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will Arcturus South on May 15?

R. A. of Arcturus	*14h. 11m. 31s.*
Sidereal time at Mean Noon (sub.)	*3h. 30m. 17s.*
	10h. 41m. 14s.
Diminish by the Acceleration for *10h. 41m. 14s.* at *10s.* per hour	*1m. 47s.*
Approximate Mean time of Southing, May 15.....	*10h. 39m. 27s.*

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any Mean time may be found by adding the Mean time to the Sidereal time at Noon of that day. As an example, let it be required to find the Sidereal time corresponding to *9h.* P.M. on May 15.

Sidereal time at Mean Noon	*3h. 30m. 17s.*
Mean time ..... (add)	*9h. 0m. 0s.*
	12h. 30m. 17s.
Add for Acceleration for *9h.* at *10s.* per hour	*1m. 30s*
Approximate Sidereal time May 15 at *9h.* P.M.	*12h. 31m. 47s.*

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1909.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	"	"
Jan. 3	40·50	− 3·69
Feb. 12	38·18	− 4·49
Mar. 4	37·48	− 5·07
April 13	37·13	− 6·42
May 13	37·79	− 7·49
June 12	39·17	− 8·53
July 12	41·15	− 9·41
Aug. 11	43·38	− 9·96
Sept. 10	45·31	− 10·00
Oct. 10	46·19	− 9·47
Nov. 9	45·60	− 8·65
Dec. 9	43·82	− 7·98

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1909.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 16	0·868	0·909
Feb. 15	0·048	0·953
Mar. 27	0·775	0·990
April 26	0·977	1·000
May 26	0·240	0·992
June 25	0·096	0·963
July 25	0·884	0·913
Aug. 24	0·853	0·846
Sept. 23	0·463	0·766
Oct. 23	0·341	0·670
Nov. 22	0·986	0·551
Dec. 27	0·907	0·352

The figures in the second and third columns of the preceding table give the apparent dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign + signifies that the northern surface will be visible, and − the southern surface. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns represent respectively the illuminated portions of the discs of Mercury and Venus.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10*h*. a.m., and again about 6*h*. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2*h*. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking, coincident with the passage of great outbursts of sun spots across the sun's central meridian.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1889	17 34·9	·1821	67 24·9
1890	17 28·6	·1823	67 22·9
1891	17 23·4	·1825	67 21·4
1892	17 17·4	·1826	67 19·8
1893	17 11·4	·1829	67 17·8
1894	17 4·6	·1829	67 17·3
1895	16 57·0	·1832	67 14·7
1896	16 52·0	·1833	67 13·0
1897	16 46·0	·1836	67 13·0
1898	16 39·0	·1837	67 12·0
1899	16 34·2	·1842	67 10·2
1900	16 29·0	·1844	67 8·5
1901	16 26·0	·1848	67 6·1
1902	16 22·8	·1850	67 3·4
1903	16 19·1	·1850	67 0·9
1904	16 15·0	·1852	66 57·2
1905	16 9·9	·1852	66 55·9
1906	16 3·0	·1854	66 55·17
1907	15 59·8	·1853	66 56·0

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1675.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

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The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

THIS is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were probably known to the ancient observers, but the first definite record of its discovery is by Montanari, in 1669, and the accurate determination of its period was not effected until 1782 by Goodricke. At that time the star passed through all its gradations of brilliancy in 2*d*. 20*h*. 48*m*. 59*s*., but the period seems decreasing, for Chandler has recently found it 8½ seconds less. The star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for about 2*d*. 11*h*., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about 4½ hours arrives at a minimum of 3¼ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in 5½ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of 2¼. The following are the computed times of minima in 1909. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight over the northern horizon; but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage. Astronomic time is employed in the table.

January.			February.			March.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
D	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
3	7	30	3	20	28	1	15	48	3	11	52	1	4	1	2	16	59	3	5	57	1	22	
6	4	19	6	17	17	4	12	37	6	8	41	4	1	47	5	13	48	6	2	46	4	18	
9	1	7	9	14	6	7	9	26	9	5	30	6	21	39	8	10	37	8	23	35	7	15	
11	21	56	12	10	54	10	6	14	12	2	19	9	18	28	11	7	26	11	20	24	10	12	
14	18	45	15	7	43	13	3	3	14	23	7	12	15	17	14	4	14	14	17	13	13	9	
17	15	34	18	4	32	15	23	52	17	19	56	15	12	5	17	1	3	17	14	2	16	6	
20	12	23	21	1	21	18	20	41	20	16	45	18	8	54	19	21	52	20	10	51	19	2	
23	9	12	23	22	10	21	17	30	23	13	34	21	5	43	22	18	41	23	7	39	21	23	
26	6	1	26	18	59	24	14	19	26	10	23	24	2	32	25	15	30	26	4	28	24	19	
29	2	50		...		27	11	8	29	7	12	26	23	21	28	12	19	29	1	17	27	17	
31	23	39		...		30	7	57		...		29	20	10	31	9	8		...		30	14	

Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1909.

IE following is a summary of the more promi- and interesting astronomical objects and rrences visible during the year. The in- ation is intended as a guide to that ever- easing band of amateur observers who nsider the heavens." We have only at- pted to describe such events as are capable eing definitely predicted. There are various ts and wonders presented in the firmament ch do not admit of being foretold with racy. Among the latter class of objects may ncluded large Sun-Spots, displays of Auroræ eales, bright Comets, New Stars, and brilliant eors or Fireballs.

ECLIPSES.

a the year 1909 there will be four Eclipses, two he Sun and two of the Moon.

A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 3-4, ly visible at Greenwich.

t contact with the
e Shadow ..... 3*d.* 11*h.* 43*m.* aft.
dle of the Eclipse 4*d.* 1*h.* 29*m.* mrn.
contact with the
adow ..... 4*d.* 3*h.* 14*m.* mrn.

} Mean Time at Green- wich.

he first contact with the Shadow takes place 5° from the North point of the Moon's limb, ating towards the East, and the last contact towards the East. The Moon sets at Green- at 3*h.* 37*m.* morn. on the 4th.

. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 17-18, sible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth erally on June 17 at 9*h.* 17*m.* aft., in longitude East of Greenwich, and latitude 26° North. tral Eclipse begins generally on June 17, at 30*m.* aft., in longitude 82° East of Greenwich, latitude 50° North. Central Eclipse ends erally on June 18, at 0*h.* 7*m.* morn., in longi- 42° West of Greenwich, and latitude 60° th. Ends on the Earth generally on June 18, *h.* 37*m.* morn., in longitude 94° West of nwich, and latitude 39° North. The line of tral Eclipse passes across the North Pole.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 27, ly visible at Greenwich.

t contact with the
adow ..... 7*h.* 11*m.* morn.
dle of Eclipse ..... 8*h.* 55*m.* morn.
contact with the
adow ..... 10*h.* 38*m.* morn.

} Mean Time at Green- wich.

The first contact with the Shadow takes place at 58° from the North point of the Moon's limb, counting towards the East, and the last contact at 269° towards the same point. At Greenwich the Moon sets at 7*h.* 37*m.* morn.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 12, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 5*h.* 57*m.* aft., in longitude 159° East of Greenwich, and latitude 39° South. Greatest Eclipse at 7*h.* 45*m.* aft., in longitude 86° East of Greenwich, and latitude 65° South. Ends on the Earth generally at 9*h.* 33*m.* aft., in longitude 18° West of Greenwich, and latitude 55° South.

A Partial Eclipse is visible at Wellington, New Zealand. A very small Eclipse: taking the Sun's diameter = 1, the magnitude of the Eclipse will be only 0·04.

Begins.....Dec. 13*d.* 5*h.* 34*m.* morn.
Greatest Phase Dec. 13*d.* 5*h.* 52*m.* morn.
Ends.....Dec. 13*d.* 6*h.* 11*m.* morn.

} Standard Mean Time.

First contact 345° from the vertex towards the East, and last contact 309° from the vertex to the same point.

V. Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The following table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and *those only which are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

At the beginning of the year, and until February 28, the disappearances and reappearances take place on the Western side of the Planet; from February 28 to August 18, on the Eastern side; from October 19 to the end of the year, on the Western side. In the astronomical telescope, which inverts the image, the Western side of the Planet will be on the left hand and the Eastern on the right.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if *West*.

JANUARY.

Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
	H.	M.	S.
I. D.	8	51	21 morn.
I. D.*	3	19	34 morn.
III. D.*	7	3	47 morn.
I. D.*	9	47	48 aft.
II. D.*	21	11	2 aft.
I. D.	4	16	3 aft.
I. D.	10	44	20 morn.
I. D.*	5	12	34 morn.
I. D.*	11	40	50 aft.
II. D.*	1	47	5 morn.
IV. D.*	6	6	53 morn.
I. D.	6	9	6 aft.
I. D.	0	37	24 aft.
I. D.*	7	5	39 morn.
I. D.*	1	33	56 morn.
II. D.*	4	23	10 morn.
I. D.	8	2	13 aft.
I. D.	2	30	33 aft.

JANUARY—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
25	I. D.	8	58	50 morn.
27	I. D.*	3	27	8 morn.
27	II. D.*	6	59	15 morn.
28	I. D.*	9	55	27 aft.
30	I. D.	4	23	48 aft.
30	II. D.*	8	17	49 aft.
31	IV. D.*	0	6	28 morn.
31	IV. R.*	4	21	27 morn.

FEBRUARY.

1	I. D.	10	52	7 morn.
1	III. D.*	10	55	43 aft.
3	I. D.*	5	20	27 morn.
4	I. D.*	11	48	47 aft.
6	I. D.	6	17	10 aft.
6	II. D.*	10	53	55 aft.
8	I. D.	0	45	31 aft.
9	III. D.*	2	53	41 morn.

FEBRUARY—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
10	I. D.*	7	13	53 morn.
12	I. D.*	1	42	15 morn.
13	I. D.*	8	10	41 aft.
14	II. D.*	1	30	1 morn.
15	I. D.	2	39	4 aft.
16	III. D.*	6	51	32 morn.
17	I. D.	9	7	29 morn.
19	I. D.*	3	35	53 morn.
20	I. D.*	10	4	21 aft.
21	II. D.*	4	6	8 morn.
22	I. D.	4	32	45 aft.
24	I. D.	11	1	13 morn.
26	I. D.*	5	29	39 morn.
28	II. D.*	6	42	15 morn.

MARCH.

1	I. R.*	8	40	43 aft.
2	III. R.*	6	6	12 aft.

MARCH—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
3	I. R.	3	9	12	aft.
3	II. R.*	10	47	49	aft.
5	I. R.	9	37	40	morn.
7	I. R.*	4	6	13	morn.
8	I. R.*	10	34	42	aft.
9	III. R.*	10	4	12	aft.
10	I. R.	5	3	14	aft.
11	II. R.*	1	23	40	morn.
12	I. R.	11	31	44	morn.
14	I. R.*	6	0	20	morn.
16	I. R.*	0	28	51	morn.
17	III. R.*	2	2	51	morn.
17	I. R.*	6	57	25	aft.
18	II. R.*	3	59	29	morn.
19	I. R.	1	25	58	aft.
21	I. R.	7	54	35	morn.
23	I. R.*	2	23	9	morn.
24	I. R.*	8	51	46	aft.
26	I. R.	3	20	21	aft.
28	I. R.	9	48	59	morn.
28	II. R.*	7	53	23	aft.
30	I. R.*	4	17	35	morn.
31	I. R.*	10	46	14	aft.

APRIL.

2	I. R.	5	14	50	aft.
4	I. R.	11	43	32	morn.
4	II. R.*	10	29	3	aft.
6	I. R.	6	12	9	morn.
8	IV. D.*	0	12	35	morn.
8	I. R.*	0	40	50	morn.
8	IV. R.*	4	6	55	morn.
9	I. R.*	7	9	28	aft.
11	I. R.	1	38	12	aft.
12	II. R.*	1	4	38	morn.
13	I. R.	8	6	52	morn.
15	I. R.*	2	35	35	morn.
16	I. R.*	9	4	14	aft.
18	I. R.	3	32	59	aft.
19	II. R.*	3	40	9	morn.
20	I. R.	10	1	40	morn.
21	III. R.*	9	54	24	aft.
22	I. R.	4	30	25	morn.
23	I. R.*	10	59	5	aft.
24	IV. R.*	10	3	50	aft.
25	I. R.	5	27	52	aft.
27	I. R.	11	56	34	morn.
28	III. D.*	10	41	25	aft.
29	III. R.*	1	53	9	morn.
29	I. R.	6	25	21	morn.
29	II. R.*	7	33	7	aft.

MAY.

1	I. R.*	0	54	2	morn.
2	I. R.	7	22	51	aft.
4	I. R.	1	51	34	aft.
6	I. R.	8	20	21	morn.
6	II. R.*	10	8	25	aft.
8	I. R.	2	49	4	morn.
9	I. R.*	9	17	53	aft.
11	I. R.	3	46	37	aft.
13	I. R.	10	15	26	morn.
14	II. R.*	0	43	36	morn.
15	I. R.	4	44	9	morn.

MAY—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
16	I. R.*	11	12	59	aft.
18	I. R.	5	41	44	aft.
20	I. R.	0	10	33	aft.
22	I. R.	6	39	16	morn.
24	I. R.*	1	8	7	morn.
25	I. R.	7	36	53	aft.
27	I. R.	2	5	42	aft.
29	I. R.	8	34	26	morn.
31	I. R.	3	3	15	morn.

JUNE.

1	I. R.*	9	32	3	aft.
3	I. R.	4	0	53	aft.
3	III. R.*	9	47	0	aft.
5	I. R.	10	29	37	morn.
7	I. R.	4	58	29	morn.
7	II. R.*	9	45	44	aft.
8	I. R.*	11	27	14	aft.
10	I. R.	5	56	5	aft.
10	III. D.*	10	39	35	aft.
12	I. R.	0	24	48	aft.
14	I. R.	6	53	40	morn.
16	I. R.	1	22	26	morn.
17	I. R.	7	51	16	aft.
19	I. R.	2	20	0	aft.
21	I. R.	8	48	51	morn.
23	I. R.	3	17	36	morn.
24	I. R.*	9	46	27	aft.
26	I. R.	4	15	10	aft.
28	I. R.	10	44	1	morn.
30	I. R.	5	12	43	morn.
30	IV. R.*	9	50	16	aft.

JULY.

1	I. R.	11	41	35	aft.
3	I. R.	6	10	18	aft.
5	I. R.	0	39	8	aft.
7	I. R.	7	7	52	morn.
9	I. R.	1	36	42	morn.
9	II. R.*	9	20	40	aft.
10	I. R.	8	5	24	aft.
12	I. R.	2	34	13	aft.
14	I. R.	9	2	57	morn.
16	I. R.	3	31	46	morn.
16	III. R.*	9	39	56	aft.
17	I. R.*	10	0	27	aft.
19	I. R.	4	29	15	aft.
21	I. R.	10	57	53	morn.
23	I. R.	5	26	46	morn.
24	I. R.	11	55	26	aft.
26	I. R.	6	24	13	aft.
28	I. R.	0	52	55	aft.
30	I. R.	7	21	43	morn.

AUGUST.

1	I. R.	1	50	21	morn.
2	I. R.*	8	19	8	aft.
4	I. R.	2	47	48	aft.
6	I. R.	9	16	34	morn.
8	I. R.	3	45	12	morn.
9	I. R.	10	13	57	aft.
11	I. R.	4	42	36	aft.

AUGUST—*continued.*

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
13	I. R.	11	11	21	morn.
15	I. R.	5	39	58	morn.
17	I. R.	0	8	42	morn.
18	I. R.	6	37	20	aft.

Owing to Jupiter's nearness to the Sun the Satellites cannot be observed till the 19th of October.

OCTOBER.

19	I. D.	3	4	23	aft.
21	I. D.	9	32	48	morn.
23	I. D.	4	1	18	morn.
24	I. D.	10	29	41	aft.
26	I. D.	4	58	9	aft.
28	I. D.	11	26	33	morn.
30	I. D.*	5	55	1	morn.

NOVEMBER.

1	I. D.	0	23	23	morn.
1	III. D.*	6	22	25	morn.
2	I. D.	6	51	49	aft.
4	I. D.	1	20	11	aft.
6	I. D.	7	48	38	morn.
8	I. D.	2	16	58	morn.
9	I. D.	8	45	23	aft.
11	II. D.*	3	33	37	morn.
11	I. D.	3	13	43	aft.
13	I. D.	9	42	8	morn.
15	I. D.*	4	10	27	morn.
16	I. D.	10	38	50	aft.
18	II. D.*	6	7	57	morn.
18	I. D.	5	7	9	aft.
20	I. D.	11	35	32	morn.
22	I. D.*	6	3	50	morn.
24	I. D.	0	32	11	morn.
25	I. D.	7	0	29	aft.
27	I. D.	1	28	51	aft.
29	I. D.	7	57	7	morn.

DECEMBER.

1	I. D.*	2	25	27	morn.
2	I. D.	8	53	43	aft.
4	I. D.	3	22	4	aft.
6	I. D.	9	50	19	morn.
7	III. D.*	2	12	50	morn.
7	III. R.*	4	52	57	morn.
8	I. D.*	4	18	37	morn.
9	I. D.	10	46	52	aft.
11	I. D.	5	15	12	aft.
13	II. D.*	3	9	13	morn.
13	I. D.	11	43	26	morn.
14	III. D.*	6	10	15	morn.
15	I. D.*	6	11	43	morn.
15	IV. D.*	7	7	32	morn.
17	I. D.	0	39	57	morn.
18	I. D.	7	8	15	aft.
20	II. D.*	5	44	4	morn.
20	I. D.	1	36	29	aft.
22	I. D.*	8	4	45	morn.
24	I. D.*	2	32	58	morn.
25	I. D.	9	1	15	aft.
27	I. D.	3	29	29	aft.
29	I. D.	9	57	43	morn.
31	I. D.*	4	25	56	morn.

OCCULTATIONS.

Occultations.—There will be no occultations of ry bright stars by the Moon during the year, t several rather conspicuous ones will be lden, and the dates and times of these to the magnitude are given in the calendar portion the Almanack.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Jupiter's Satellites.—Amateurs possessing telepes of moderate dimensions will find the four ght Galilean satellites of Jupiter very attrace objects for study. They can be distinctly perved in any small glass, and the circumstance ich, more than any other, renders them so eresting is that their relative places vary from ır to hour and from night to night. Besides ipses and occultations they also make transits oss the disc, and it is at these times that y occasionally become visible as circular k spots projected on the bright surface of piter. The shadows of the satellites are o to be distinguished on the face of the net at such periods or near such periods, l a telescope will sometimes reveal the ctacle of two or three black spots coursing ng the line of the Jovian belts. The fifth ellite, which was discovered by means of the at 36-inch refracting telescope at the Lick ervatory in California on September 9, 1892, xceedingly faint and close to the planet, so t it requires a large instrument to reveal it. sixth and seventh satellites, discovered by otography at the same Observatory by Perrine 1905, are also far beyond the reach of ordiy appliances. The eighth satellite was deed in 1907 on a photographic plate by Mr. Melotte at Greenwich, and its period is a long and the motion in its orbit probably retrole. Appended are the occasions in 1909 n the fourth satellite (Callisto) and the third nymede) will be observable in transit across disc of their primary :—

Satellite IV. (Callisto).

1909.	Ingress.	Egress.	Duration of Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
n. 5	17 59	21 56	3 57
„ 22	9 41	13 32	3 51
b. 24	14 42	18 36	3 54
r. 13	4 50	8 51	4 1
ril 15	10 30	14 46	4 16
ne 21	8 22	12 44	4 22

Satellite III. (Ganymede).

1909.	Ingress.	Egress.	Duration of Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
„ 7	13 21	16 41	3 20
„ 14	16 56	20 15	3 19
„ 19	9 49	13 9	3 20
„ 26	13 5	16 26	3 21
„ 5	16 21	19 42	3 21
ril 3	5 39	9 5	3 26
„ 10	9 8	12 34	3 26
„ 23	7 28	10 57	3 29
„ 10	5 55	9 17	3 22
„ 11	15 37	18 27	2 50
„ 17	12 55	15 28	2 33
„ 24	17 1	19 30	2 29

ronomical time, reckoned from noon to through the twenty-four hours, has been oyed in the foregoing tables.

A telescope of about three inches aperture will be powerful enough to exhibit the satellites Ganymede and Callisto (the third and fourth) and their shadows during these transits. The shadows are larger and relatively much more conspicuous from their dark tone than the satellites themselves, but mistakes in identifying them are easily and frequently made. The times of occurrence specified in the above tables should, however, obviate errors of this kind, for, except at the epoch near opposition, the satellites and their shadows differ materially in their times of transit. Before opposition the shadows precede the satellites; after opposition the order is reversed, the satellites taking precedence of the shadows.

The third and largest satellite is so bright that it has been occasionally glimpsed with the unaided eye. All four of the old Galilean satellites would be visible without telescopic power but for the glare and proximate position of the planet. The four small satellites discovered in recent years are only objects for those who can command the services of an exceedingly large telescope. Their periods of revolution are :—

Satellite.	*Period.* D. H. M. S.	*Discoverer and Date.*
Fifth ...	0 11 57 22·7	Barnard, 1892, Sept. 9
Sixth ...	250 15 22 .	Perrine, 1904, Dec. 3
Seventh	260 1 27 .	Perrine, 1905, Jan. 2
Eighth	790 . . .	Melotte, 1908, Jan. 27

THE SUN.

The Sun.—Whenever a telescope is employed for solar observations a dark-tinted glass should be attached to the eye-piece, in order to moderate the intense brilliancy of the Sun, otherwise serious damage may result to the observer's sight. A very convenient plan of effecting observations of the Sun is to detach the coloured glass from the instrument, and to allow the telescopic image of the Sun to fall upon a piece of white cardboard. The details of the spots may be readily perceived in this manner, and the speckled appearance of the whole disc will be displayed satisfactorily. This method also affords a means of exhibiting the spots to several persons at a time. For critical examination of sun-spot structure and variation in detail, we must, however, resort to the ordinary plan of direct vision as decidedly the most effective. A good 4½-inch refractor is perhaps the most suitable instrument for solar work. The spots are abundantly displayed at intervals of about eleven years with intervening times of minima. We may look at the Sun many times during two or three successive years, and scarcely ever see a large dark spot amid the bright stippling of the solar surface. In other years we shall see spots distributed in plentiful array along zones lying not far N. and S. of the Equator. Thus in 1901 and 1902 the Sun was practically free from conspicuous spots, while in the last two or three years they have been very abundantly presented.

The spots apparently transit the solar surface in about 13½ days, and merit close study when near the margin of the disc, for certain modern observers object to the idea that they represent cavities in the sun's atmosphere. When the dimensions of a sun-spot reach one minute of arc, it may be considered large enough to be distinguished by the naked eye.

THE MOON.

The Moon.—Our knowledge of the particular objects spread in great profusion over the Moon's disc may be regarded as pretty complete and accurate, except, perhaps, as regards minute and complicated details. As an object for telescopic study there is no known orb in the heavens which can offer a parallel to the wonderful picture she presents. Small instruments will show this most distinctly. The crescent Moon is the most attractive for study, as the objects show their distinctive characters more readily at such a time; the Sun is then shining upon them from a slanting position, and the hills, mountains, and crater walls throw dark shadows which are easily distinguishable. The full Moon is brilliant, but is void of the shadows which render the crescent phase so entertaining. Our satellite can be observed to great advantage in spring when her age is about 3 to 10 days.

The colour and opacity of the Earth's shadow in lunar Eclipses varies considerably: at one time transparent enough to allow the whole disc to be seen through it plainly; at another, like the Eclipse of Oct. 4, 1884, so dark as almost entirely to obscure the Moon.

MERCURY.

Mercury.—The smallest of the primary planets will be visible as an evening star during the last half of January, 1909. He should be seen in the West about an hour after sunset for at least 10 days *before* the date of his eastern elongation. Another opportunity for observing this interesting planet will be afforded in the May evenings, and during the July mornings. He is visible, for the last time this year, towards the end of October and beginning of November.

Mercury never departs more than 28° from the Sun; it is therefore considered interesting by both professional and amateur astronomers to try and see him as often as our somewhat cloudy climate permits. At Bristol Mercury has been observed over 135 times since February, 1868, although not looked for on every occasion when he should have been visible. Intending observers should find the exact position of the planet and the time of setting, for it is very easy to mistake him for a star, or *vice versa*, as he shines with a strongly sparkling light. It is sometimes best to use an opera-glass at first, and then when once found he will be easily visible to the naked eye. Probably Mercury could be seen on about 15 occasions annually in this country. In the spring apparitions he should be looked for *before* the date of maximum E. elongation, and in the autumn *after* W. elongation. When near East elongation the planet is approaching the Earth, but the decrease in the illuminated portion of the disc is so great that a decline in lustre becomes apparent. Mercury is often quite a brilliant object about ten evenings before East elongation, but may be invisible a week or so after that time. The reflecting capacity of this planet is not very great, being only 17, whilst that of Venus is about 65, and that of clouds 72. Keen eyesight will detect him about half an hour after sunset, or before sunrise, during his apparitions. Viewed telescopically his disc shows very few certain markings; all observation is most difficult owing to his nearness to the Sun. The true rotation period is still unknown.

VENUS.

Venus.—At the opening of the year Venus is a morning star, in the most southern portion of the constellation of Ophiuchus, 7° N.E. of Antares (α Scorpii). During January she traverses Sagittarius. In conjunction with Uranus on the 30th, at 5 P.M. (Venus 0° 21′ N.). At the beginning of March she enters Aquarius, passing from thence into Pisces towards the end of the month. Venus is in superior conjunction with the Sun on April 28, and will therefore emerge from his rays as an *evening* star during the latter half of the year. Her course in May is through Aries and Taurus, being in conjunction with the beautiful cluster of the Pleiades on the 14th (Venus 4° S.). In July she enters Cancer, her position being about 6° S.E. of the first magnitude star Pollux (β Geminorum) on the 1st. On September 9 the planet is in conjunction with the well-known first magnitude star Spica (α Virginis), the former being 1½° N.; with the Moon on the 17th, at 9.9 P.M. (Venus 3° 55′ S.). In October she is in Scorpio; in conjunction with δ Scorpii on the 12th (Venus ¼° N.), and with β Scorpii on the 13th (Venus 2¼° S.). Venus is 2¼° N. of the beautiful red star Antares (α Scorpii) on the 18th, and also in conjunction with the Moon on the same date, at 4.40 A.M. (Venus 2°$\frac{28}{60}$ 17′ S.), and on November 17th, at 4.27 A.M. (Venus 0° 6′ S.); and with the planet Uranus on the 24th, at 1.15 A.M. (Venus 2° 33′ S.). Venus is at greatest elongation East (47° 18′) from the Sun on December 2, at 6 P.M. During the second week of December she enters the western portion of Capricornus. As a naked-eye object Venus is undoubtedly the most beautiful member of the solar system. But when viewed telescopically she is, perhaps, the most disappointing, as very few surface markings have been glimpsed, and even those few are somewhat uncertain and indefinite in character. When in the crescent phase she presents a pretty picture, especially when seen at the moment of her conjunctions with our satellite. At such times the great contrast in colour — Venus being dazzlingly white, and the Moon dull yellow — is very noticeable. Her elongations extend to between 45½° and 47°, and she is at greatest brilliancy 36 days before or after her inferior conjunction with the Sun, when her disc is one-fourth illuminated and her apparent diameter about 40 seconds of arc.

MARS.

Mars.—At the commencement of 1909 the planet Mars is a morning star, in Libra. He is in conjunction with γ Librae on January 1 (Mars 3½° S.). During the month he passes into Scorpio, and is in conjunction with β Scorpii on the 12th (Mars ½° S.), and with Antares, α Scorpii, on the 21st (Mars 5° N.). His course in February, March, April, and May is through Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius. In the middle of July he enters on the N.W. portion of the constellation Cetus. As he rises late in the evening he will be visible during most of the night. Mars is best situated for telescopic observation near the time of his opposition to the Sun on September 23rd, as he is then at great brilliancy and is visible all night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on November 10.11 P.M. (Mars 4° 26′ N.); with δ Pisciu December 19 (Mars 2° S.); and with the on the 20th, at 11.56 P.M. (Mars 5° 0′ N.). two hemispheres of Mars are very dissimila southern having large, irregular, dark pa with light areas and some brilliant spots it, and the northern exhibiting a large n

dusky streaks, termed "canals" or hannels" by Schiaparelli, and delicate rkings extending over long ranges and apparly intersecting or interlacing at certain nts. These streaks are knotted in places, and not so straight, dark, and sharply outlined some observers have represented them. Of objective existence of these canal-like rkings there is no doubt, but all theories nt to a natural origin. Some of these rkings are three or four thousand miles long about sixty miles wide. In 1881–82 Iaparelli affirmed that many of the "canals" e *double*, a companion running parallel at a ance varying from 200 to 400 miles; whether "double canals" are merely an optical sion or a reality is not yet ascertained. There large white spots on Mars near the two poles ch have often been likened to the polar ons of the Earth. These vary in size as the tian seasons advance, being much smaller in mer and larger in winter. It has been thought these "polar caps" are not composed of v and ice, but of solid carbonic acid, which es in a much lower temperature than the ier. As there is no dense atmosphere nor rapid rotation we are more successful in a cographic way than with Jupiter or Saturn.

MINOR PLANETS.

inor Planets.—Between the orbits of Mars Jupiter revolve a large number of small named Minor Planets. Over 600 have been overed since 1801, and every month fresh abers are added to the list. Nearly all these veries have been made by the aid of photohy, Metcalf of America, and Kopff and f of Germany, being perhaps the leaders in branch of astronomical work. Eros is the important of these small planets, as it is only one moving in a path the mean distance hich falls between the Earth and Mars. Its sional near approaches to the former will le the Sun's distance to be determined more rately than has been possible by any other hod. Unfortunately, Eros is extremely faint, only visible as a telescopic star. It was ght that its light was variable, but it has been proved that the slight change noticed rely a phase effect. A favourable opposition not occur until 1924. The four largest and test of the minor planets are Ceres, Pallas, , and Vesta.

nenever it is desired to identify one of small planets, or any other object of similar cter beyond reach of the naked eye, its exact ion relatively to a known star should be d and the telescope directed to the place. bserver should then construct a diagram of mall stars visible, and on succeeding nights, mparing this diagram with the same spot e heavens, the object sought for will reveal by its motion.

es is in Sagittarius during the summer and nn months of 1909. Her course is retro- until September 2, after which she moves vards. On June 6 she is 2° E. of four 5th itude stars, A, *b*, *c*, and *ω* Sagittarii. The t is at opposition to the Sun on July 13, s then of the 7·66 magnitude. She was the minor planet, discovered by Piazzi in 1801, also the largest, having a diameter of iles.

las is in the eastern portion of Hercules in on the 14th being 2° E. of 109 Herculis and 3° W.N.W. of 110 Herculis. From the end of April until the end of August her course is retrograde, after which it is direct for the remainder of the year. She is at opposition to the Sun on June 22, when she is 9·15 magnitude; her position on that date in Hercules is at the apex of a triangle formed by the planet, 109 and 102 Herculis, at the same time being in close conjunction with a 6th magnitude star 3¼° N. of 102 Herculis and 3½° S. of *o* Herculis. Pallas was discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1802, and is the second largest of the asteroids, having a diameter of about 304 miles.

Juno is in Orion during the last quarter of the year. On October 21 she is 6° W.S.W. of Bellatrix (*γ* Orionis) and 7½° W.N.W. of *δ* Orionis, being at the same time ½° E. of Σ 627 Orionis. She is at opposition to the Sun and visible all night on November 30; her position on that date is in Eridanus, 6° W.N.W. of *β* Eridani and 2° E.N.E. of *ν*, and also in conjunction with *μ* Eridani (Juno ½° N.). On December 14 she is in conjunction with *ν* Eridani (Juno ½° N.). At the end of the year she is situated 2½° N.N.E. of *ξ* Eridani and 3° N.W. of *ν* Eridani. Juno was discovered by Harding in 1804. She is the smallest of the first four minor planets, her diameter being only 120 miles. Her magnitude at the time of opposition is 8·65.

Vesta is the brightest of the minor planets, and is sometimes visible to the naked eye. At the beginning of the year she is in Libra, almost midway between *α* and 16 Libræ; 6° N. of *α* and 6° W. of *β* Libræ, the two well-known 2nd magnitude stars in the Balance. In conjunction with *β* Libræ on January 15 (Vesta 2° S.), and with *γ* Libræ on the 26th (Vesta 2½° N.). She enters Ophiuchus in March, and is in conjunction with *ζ* Ophiuchi on the 15th (Vesta 3° S.). From April until the second week in July her course is retrograde, after which she moves direct for the remainder of the year. In conjunction with the Moon on October 19, at 12 P.M. (Vesta 0° 49′ N.); and on November 17, at 7 A.M. (Vesta 1° 15′ S.). Vesta was discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807. Her diameter is 239 miles, and her light-reflecting capacity very high, being almost as great as that of snow.

JUPITER.

Jupiter.—The "Giant Planet" is a brilliant evening star during the first seven months of the year. His course is retrograde in Leo until May 1, on which date he is stationary 6° E.S.E. of Regulus (*α* Leonis), being in conjunction with *ρ* Leonis at the same time (Jupiter 1° N.). After May 1 he resumes his course eastwards during the remainder of the year. In conjunction with the Sun on September 18 in the extreme W. of Virgo, and with *η* Virginis on October 30 (Jupiter ½° S.). In conjunction with the Moon on November 9, at 5.43 A.M. (Jupiter 3° 52′ S.), and on the 29th with *γ* Virginis (Jupiter 1½° S.). At the end of the year his position is in Virgo, between *γ* and *α* Virginis (Spica), being 4° S.E. of *γ* and 9° N.W. of *α*.

The planet Jupiter is of greater bulk than all the other major planets of the solar system put together. His attractive power is also enormous, and many comets own their capture as satellites of our Sun and permanent members of our system to their too near approach to him. Jupiter is considered to be at a stage of evolution intermediate between that of the Sun and that of the Earth; that is, he is still a hot and almost

gaseous body, without a solid crust. The belts and spots visible on his disc are not real surface markings, but have their origin in his gaseous envelope. That they are not stable formations is proved by their varying rotation periods. Jupiter's distance from the Sun varies from about 460,000,000 to about 510,000,000 miles, the time occupied in completing one revolution being 11·6/7 years.

The most interesting marking ever seen on Jupiter is undoubtedly the Great Red Spot. Although not so bright as in former years, it has endured for such a long time that it may be considered a permanent feature of the planet. In July, 1878, it was an intensely red colour, but it has undergone many changes of tone and tint. The mean rotation of this marking during a very long period has been $9h.\ 55m.\ 37s.$, but the rate has varied between about $9h.\ 55m.\ 33s.$ and $9h.\ 55m.\ 42s.$ The velocity of the red spot during the last few years has shown remarkable variations, due to the existence of an irregular spot in nearly the same latitude which seems to have the capacity of accelerating the motion of the former when they come into conjunction every two years.

For the guidance of those observers who may desire to examine the faint remains of the great red spot and its neighbouring features, a list of some of the times when it may be expected to present itself on or very near the central meridian of the planet is given below. The observer may readily calculate for himself the times of transit on other nights, should he require to know them, by adopting the rotation period of $9h.\ 55m.\ 40s.$, which is equivalent to the interval elapsing between successive returns of the same marking.

TRANSIT TIMES OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

1909.	H.	M.	1909.	H.	M.
Feb. 19	11	57	Apr. 4	8	12
,, 24	11	6	,, 6	9	51
Mar. 6	9	8	,, 18	9	46
,, 8	10	46	,, 30	9	40
,, 15	11	36	May 5	8	50
,, 18	9	4	,, 7	10	29
,, 30	9	1	June 5	9	33

These predictions are made on the basis that the position of the spot remains the same as at present, with a longitude of 30°, which enables it to follow the transits of the zero meridian of System II. of the Ephemeris in 50 minutes.

At intervals of 12 days (which include 29 rotations) the spot becomes central on Jupiter at nearly the same times as before. These remarks only have a special reference to the red spot, for it is found that different latitudes furnish objects controlled by different periods of rotation. Some of the markings have exhibited a proper motion so rapid that they complete a circuit of Jupiter in $8m.$ less time than others. These features are doubtless of an atmospheric character, and are certainly influenced by currents of different velocity operating far above the sphere of the planet. Though it cannot be a formation cohering with the actual surface of Jupiter, it must possess elements of remarkable permanency.

SATURN.

Saturn at the commencement of 1909 is on the Equator in Cetus, and very near the boundary of that constellation and Pisces, being midway between δ Pegasi and β Ceti. He rises on January 1 at 11.35 A.M., and sets at 11.37 P.M.; he will therefore be visible during the evening hours. Gradually drawing nearer the Sun during February and March, he is in conjunction with him on April 3, and will remain invisible until the summer. In May he enters the southern region of Pisces, being in conjunction with Piscium on the 5th (Saturn 2½° S.). At quadrature to the Sun on July 16, and stationary on August 6 in the E. portion of Pisces, after which he will slowly retrograde until December 2 upon that date resuming his direct motion. He will increase in brilliancy in the summer and early autumn, arriving at opposition to the Sun on October 13, when he is particularly well placed for telescopic study, being visible throughout the night. Saturn rises on the date mentioned at 5.20 P.M., and sets at 6.20 A.M. on the following morning. In conjunction with the Moon on November 24, at 2.53 A.M. (Saturn 1° 32′ N. His position at the end of the year is in Pisces 3° S.S.E. of ϵ Piscium.

The Rings. — These beautiful appendages unique as far as we know in the whole solar system, are now slowly opening out, having been closed in October, 1907, and January, 1908, the Earth and the planet being then in the same plane. At about the time of Saturn's opposition to the Sun in October, 1909, the major axis of the outer ring will be 46·19″ and the minor axis 9·47″, the elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings being 11° 50·1′. The rings will not be open to the fullest extent until 1915.

Once in every 15 years Saturn comes to position in his orbit when his rings disappear and the satellites transit his disc. This was the case in 1907 (October 4), when the Earth passed through the plane of the rings and these appearances were presented exactly edgewise to view.

The irregular markings on Saturn, like the similar features on Jupiter, are evidently influenced by proper motions of considerable extent. In fact, different latitudes of these planets give discordant rotation periods, as there are a number of atmospheric currents of different velocities circulating round them.

Satellites.—Saturn has 10 satellites, seven of which are visible in small telescopes. It is therefore be of interest to give a few dates when the planet's two brightest attendants are at elongation, *i.e.*, at greatest distance E. or W. of Saturn, and most favourably placed for observation.

TITAN.

D.	H.
Period	15 23·3

E. elong.		W. elong.	
D.	H.	D.	H.
Sept. 2	19·5	10	17·7
,, 18	17·2	26	15·3
Oct. 4	14·7	12	12·8
,, 20	12·1	28	10·2
Nov. 5	9·6	13	7·4
,, 21	7·1	29	5·4
Dec. 7	5·3	15	3·6

IAPETUS.

D.	H.
Period	79 22·1

E. elong.		W. elong.	
D.	H.	D.	H.
Aug. 1	5·8		
Oct. 18	18·5		
		W. elong.	
		D.	H.
Jan. 11		11·5	
June 22		20·9	
Sept. 10		7·7	
Nov. 27		11·0	

URANUS.

Uranus is in Sagittarius, 2½° S.E. of π Sagittarii, at the commencement of 1909. As he is in conjunction with the Sun on January 7 he is not be suitably placed for observation until summer. His course is direct until April 20, when he is stationary, about 7° E. of π Sagittarii, after this date he will slowly retrograde

tember 27, when he is again stationary; he l then continue his direct motion E. until the l of the year. Uranus is at opposition to the on July 12, and is therefore best situated for ervation during July, August, and September, en he is visible most of the night. In njunction with the Moon on the following tes :—

	H. M.	
June	6 at 8.35 P.M.	Uranus 2° 29′ N.
July	4 ,, 2.30 A.M.	,, 2° 22′ N.
Sept.	24 ,, 3. 3 ,,	,, 2° 35′ N.
Dec.	14 ,, 1 52 ,,	,, 3° 5 N.

s motion during the whole year is under 7°. When near opposition and under favourable cumstances Uranus may be seen with the naked e as a star of the 6th magnitude. In a tele- pe his appearance is disappointing, as mark- s are rarely visible, and even those sometimes mpsed are of a very doubtful nature. His tation period is unknown, but is most likely a rt one, intermediate between that of the ger planets, Jupiter and Saturn, and that of e smaller, Venus and Mars. Uranus has four tellites; the outermost pair, Titania and eron, may sometimes be glimpsed with tele- pes of moderate power.

NEPTUNE.

Neptune is in Gemini, 1° W.S.W. of δ Gemi- rum and in close conjunction with a 6th gnitude star situated 1° W. of δ on January 1. is within ½° W. of δ for about three weeks this month, his motion being retrograde until arch 25, when he becomes stationary; after is date his course is direct to October 23, when will again slowly retrograde during the mainder of the year. As he is at opposition the Sun on January 6 he will be well placed r observation in the first quarter of 1909. His A. on the date stated is *7h. 7m. 51s.*, and eclination N. 21° 45′ 2″. In conjunction with e Moon on January 6, at 1.46 P.M., and on ebruary 2, at 6.54 P.M. (Neptune 2° 31′ S.). On ebruary 26 the planet is only ¼° N. of another h magnitude star about half-way between and ζ Geminorum, at the same time being 1° S.E. of the variable star marked R on the aps. He is again in conjunction with our tellite on March 1, at 11.32 P.M. (Neptune 2° 37′), and on March 29, at 5.30 A.M. (Neptune 2° 51′). He is in conjunction with the waning escent of the Moon on November 3, at 2.19 A.M. eptune 4° 11′ S.). His position at the end of e year is 1° E.S.E. of δ Geminorum, at the ex of a triangle formed by the planet and the ars 61 and 56 Geminorum.

Neptune is the most distant known planet of e solar system, and is quite invisible to the ked eye, as he is only 8th magnitude, and in a werful telescope only a very small disc is seen. he best time for observation will be about the me of opposition. See p. 94.

COMETS.

Comets.—The majority of comets appear to volve in parabolic orbits or in such vastly ex- nded ellipses that they exhibit little deviation om the parabola, and to have very long periods revolution. In fact, a proportion of these odies appear to have periods amounting to any thousands of years, and in a few instances hundreds of thousands of years. Comets be- nging to the class revolving around the Sun in mparatively limited times are in the minority, but our knowledge of them is constantly on the increase. One well-known family of comets is known as the Jovian group, as the more remote section of their paths lies near the orbit of Jupiter, and this great planet is supposed to have materially brought about this arrangement by powerful attraction exercised upon them in past ages.

The small periodical comets, revolving around the Sun at intervals of from 3 to 9 years, are entitled to equal regard, from the highly inter- esting nature of their orbits and the fact that they may be re-observed again and again similarly to the well-known planets of the solar system. The majority of these short-period comets extend their flights to a little distance outside the path of Jupiter, and approach the Sun to about the average distance of Mars. About 34 of these objects are now known to exist, and the number is being frequently aug- mented. It appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible), there are others which meet with disturbances in pursuing their paths sufficiently forcible to endanger, if not to ter- minate, their visible existences. Biela's double comet has not reappeared during the last half a century, and its material seems to have been distributed into a stream of November shooting stars. Brorsen's comet has also been missing, and may have followed the same fate. The materials of which these presumably lost comets were composed no doubt still exist and revolve around the Sun in regular periods, but it is doubtful whether they will ever be viewed again under the same aspect as formerly. As an example of the increase in the number of known periodical comets, it may be stated that during the 16 years from 1880 to 1896 no less than 16 new comets of short period were dis- covered. The following table includes details of some of the best-known comets which are predicted to return during the ensuing few years :—

Date of Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1909. October	5·828 ...	Pons-Winnecke.
December ...	5·456 ...	Brorsen.
1910. February	5·279 ...	Tempel (1873).
May	76·080 ...	Halley.
September ...	6·686 ...	D'Arrest.
November ...	6·538 ...	Tempel (1867).
1911. January	7·101 ...	Brooks (1886).
March	7·390 ...	Faye.
August.....	3·300 ...	Encke.
1912. March	6·823 ...	Wolf.
December ...	6·400 ...	De Vico-Swift.

Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, so that in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions.

In the above list of comets expected to return that of Halley is included, though it has a much longer period than the others. Its last appari- tion in our skies was in 1835, and its rediscovery is now awaited with intense interest. It may possibly have been detected by means of photo- graphy, or by one or other of the many large telescopes now employed in work of this kind, by the time these lines appear in print. In any case, this famous comet will be seen both in

1909 and 1910. The following is an ephemeris of the comet from January, 1909, to May, 1910:—

1909.	R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′ ″	Distance in Millions of Miles From Sun.	From Earth.
Jan. 1 ...	2 33 22	+ 12 14 24	... 561	... 473
April 1 ...	4 59 8	+ 14 41 38	... 488	... 522
July 1 ...	5 35 54	+ 17 21 23	... 408	... 498
Oct. 1 ...	6 3 42	+ 17 41 6	... 319	... 294
1910.				
Jan. 1 ...	2 33 22	+ 13 0 23	... 218	... 158
Mar. 1 ...	1 8 52	+ 10 32 22	... 144	... 202
May 16...	0 44 28	+ 16 51 31	... 64	... 94

In the beginning of October the comet will be in the N.E. region of Orion and 2° N. of ν Orionis. Moving westwards through the Hyades in Taurus, it will pass along the southern part of Aries, and from thence into Pisces. It must be observed in a telescope in the autumn of 1909, but it ought to become conspicuous to the naked eye in the spring of 1910.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

Meteoric Showers.—Fireballs, meteors, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are differently called, represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form impressive showers. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. It is not to be expected, however, that this particular system of falling stars will again show itself prominently until the years 1933 to 1937. The meteors appear numerously every 33½ years, but it appears that just before their last return the planet Jupiter disturbed their orbit so much that the main collection of meteors was enabled to avoid encountering the Earth, and the observed showers were more scanty than usual. But some of the meteors are visible every year, and furrow the morning sky with their rapid flights and luminous streaks at the middle of November. This meteoric system appears to be identical with, and its material actually derived from, a periodical comet, which was discovered by Tempel in December, 1865. In November, 1909, very few of these Leonid meteors are expected in our skies, but observers should maintain an attentive watch for them at the important time. The maximum date is usually the morning of November 15 or 16, but it varies a little owing to leap year. Whenever any conspicuous meteors are seen, whether during a known shower or on an ordinary night, their paths amongst the stars should be carefully and accurately recorded. The same advice applies to occasional fireballs, which often appear suddenly and startle spectators by lighting up the heavens very vividly for two or three seconds. Observers should always remember that mere descriptions of the brilliancy or general situation of these phenomena are practically useless for scientific purposes. What is required by those who critically discuss such observations relates specially to the exact path of the object in the heavens and to the duration of its visible flight. The following is a table of the most prominent meteoric streams visible during the year:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. °	Dec. °	Name of Shower.
1	January 2—4 ...	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 11	220	+13	ζ Bootids.
3	January.....	295	+53	κ Cygnids.
4	Feb. 5—23.....	75	+41	α Aurigids.
5	February 20.....	263	+36	ρ Herculids.
6	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
7	March 13—24 ...	161	+58	β Ursids.
8	April 12—24 ...	210	−10	α Virginids.
9	April 17—22 ...	218	−31	Hydrids.
10	April 20—22 ...	271	+33	Lyrids.
11	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
12	May, June, July	253	−21	α Scorpiids.
13	May 7—18.....	231	+27	α Coronids.
14	May 24—27	194	+58	ϵ Ursids.
15	May 26—31	310	+80	κ Cepheids.
16	May 30—June 4	333	+27	η Pegasids.
17	June and Aug.	312	+61	α Cepheids.
18	June 10—28.....	335	+57	δ Cepheids.
19	June—Aug.	302	+24	η Sagittids.
20	July 6—Aug. 22	284	−13	λ Aquilids.
21	July—Aug.	269	+48	γ Draconids.
22	July 6—Aug. 16	315	+48	α Cygnids.
23	July 15—28	304	−10	α Capricornids.
24	July	280	+57	b Draconids.
25	July—Oct.	30	+36	β Triangulids.
26	July 23—Aug. 4	47	+43	α–β Perseids.
27	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
28	July—Oct.	310	+79	κ Cepheids.
29	August 10—12...	45	+57	Perseids.
30	August 5—16 ...	292	+53	κ Cygnids.
31	Aug.—Sept. 16	353	−11	ψ Aquarids.
32	Aug. 12—Oct. 2	74	+41	α Aurigids.
33	August 15—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
34	Aug. 21—Sep. 21	62	+37	ϵ Perseids.
35	Aug.—Sept.	332	+71	β Cephids.
36	Sept. and Nov.	64	+22	e Taurids.
37	Sep. 15—Oct. 11	14	+ 7	ϵ Piscids.
38	September 27 ...	75	+15	o Orionids.
39	October 4	133	+79	Ursids.
40	October 11—24...	40	+20	ϵ Arietids.
41	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
42	October 22—27...	91	+59	δ Aurigids.
43	Nov. 2—3	55	+ 9	ϵ Taurids.
44	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
45	Nov. 13—28	155	+40	Leo Minorids.
46	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
47	Nov. 23—Dec. 1	193	+73	χ Draconids.
48	Nov. 30—Dec. 9	162	+58	β Ursids.
49	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.
50	Dec. 7—10.....	119	+29	α Geminids.
51	Dec. 22—29	194	+32	Canis Venaticiids

The Perseids (No. 29 in the foregoing list) display some singular characteristics, for they probably continue visible for more than a month during which period their radiant point exhibits a diurnal motion of about 1° to the E.N.E. The places of this radiant on alternate days during about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower are as follows:—

DATES AND POSITIONS OF PERSEID RADIANT.

Date.	Radiant R.A. °	Dec. °	Date.	Radiant R.A. °	Dec. °
July 19	18·9	+50·5	Aug. 4	36·4	+55·5
,, 21	20·8	+51·1	,, 6	38·9	+56·0
,, 23	22·8	+51·8	,, 8	41·5	+56·5
,, 25	24·9	+52·5	,, 10	44·3	+56·9
,, 27	27·1	+53·2	,, 12	47·1	+57·3
,, 29	29·3	+53·8	,, 14	50·0	+57·7
,, 31	31·6	+54·4	,, 16	52·9	+58·0
Aug. 2	33·9	+55·0	,, 18	55·9	+58·4

Comets, and large nebulæ such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the objects may be presented in their entirety, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is decided to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 4-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the spots in great detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with about 30 and 75, though, for very minute features, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 100 or 200, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus are plain with far less power. These planets appear under the most satisfactory aspect near the times of sunrise or sunset, and indeed all observations of conspicuous planets are best made at such times. When the image is surrounded with dark sky the glare from a bright object is sometimes troublesome, for it is apt to aggravate telescopic defects and obliterate faint details.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Acidalium Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter, narrower markings, many of which are delicate, intersecting lines suggesting a canaliform structure of surface.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 2½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and the different velocities of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The writer has successfully employed 1540 with a 12½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but found no advantage over powers of 200 to 440. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 120 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the system is sufficiently inclined, with a 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. A good 4½-in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring when this feature is visible, but at the best it is only a faint pencil-like marking; also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites; but the night must be good. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring careful scrutiny of the region just outlying the rings, where they will be usually recognised as tiny points of light.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. When on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may generally be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 50 to 75.

For double stars the eye-piece required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eyepiece, power 25 or 30 and field about 1½°, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets, nebulæ, and parts of the Milky Way. It should always be remembered that on nights of good seeing, when the air is tranquil and planetary features very sharply defined, telescopes will bear much higher powers than on less favourable occasions.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1909.

	Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
			H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″
α	Andromedæ	2·1	0 3 40·9	+ 3·08	+28 35 17	+20·0
γ	Pegasi	2·9	0 8 32·9	+ 3·09	+14 40 40	+20·0
α	Cassiopeiæ	*var.*	0 35 20·2	+ 3·38	+56 2 18	+19·8
β	Ceti	2·2	0 39 1·3	+ 3·00	−18 29 9	+19·8
ε	Piscium	4·5	0 58 13·1	+ 3·12	+ 7 24 1	+19·4
θ	Ceti	3·8	1 19 28·5	+ 3·00	− 8 39 10	+18·9
α	Ursæ Minoris (*Pole Star*)	2·1	1 26 28·6	+ 27·10	+88 49 15	+18·6
η	Piscium	3·7	1 26 36·7	+ 3·20	+14 52 37	+18·6
β	Arietis	2·7	1 49 36·6	+ 3·30	+20 21 49	+17·8
α	Arietis	2·2	2 2 2·4	+ 3·36	+23 1 57	+17·3
γ²	Ceti	3·0	2 38 35·0	+ 3·12	+ 2 51 10	+15·4
α	Ceti	2·8	2 57 31·3	+ 3·13	+ 3 43 59	+14·3
α	Persei	1·9	3 17 49·2	+ 4·26	+49 32 17	+13·0
η	Tauri	3·0	3 42 4·4	+ 3·56	+23 49 27	+11·3
γ¹	Eridani	3·3	3 53 47·0	+ 2·79	−13 46 1	+10·5
α	Tauri (*Aldebaran*)	1·1	4 30 41·8	+ 3·44	+16 19 37	+ 7·6
ι	Aurigæ	2·9	4 51 3·9	+ 3·90	+33 1 22	+ 5·9
α	Aurigæ (*Capella*)	0·2	5 9 57·9	+ 4·42	+45 54 23	+ 4·3
β	Orionis	0·3	5 10 9·8	+ 2·88	− 8 18 22	+ 4·3
β	Tauri	1·8	5 20 32·3	+ 3·79	+28 31 53	+ 3·4
δ	Orionis	*var.*	5 27 21·4	+ 3·06	− 0 21 57	+ 2·8
α	Leporis	2·7	5 28 43·0	+ 2·65	−17 53 13	+ 2·7
ε	Orionis	1·7	5 31 35·7	+ 3·04	− 1 15 34	+ 2·5
α	Columbæ	2·7	5 36 21·2	+ 2·17	−34 7 20	+ 2·1
α	Orionis	*var.*	5 50 14·7	+ 3·25	+ 7 23 27	+ 0·9
μ	Geminorum	3·2	6 17 27·3	+ 3·63	+22 33 40	− 1·5
γ	Geminorum	1·9	6 32 27·3	+ 3·46	+16 28 39	− 2·8
α	Canis Majoris (*Sirius*)	−1·4	6 41 8·1	+ 2·68	−16 35 27	− 3·6
ε	Canis Majoris	1·6	6 55 3·0	+ 2·36	−28 50 52	− 4·8
51	Cephei	5·2	6 58 9·7	+29·45	+87 11 37	− 5·1
δ	Geminorum	3·6	7 14 41·4	+ 3·59	+22 9 2	− 6·4
α²	Geminorum (*Castor*)	2·0	7 28 47·7	+ 3·85	+32 5 20	− 7·6
α	Canis Minoris (*Procyon*)	0·5	7 34 32·3	+ 3·19	+ 5 27 30	− 8·0
β	Geminorum (*Pollux*)	1·2	7 39 45·0	+ 3·72	+28 14 48	− 8·5
15	Argûs	2·9	8 3 40·1	+ 2·56	−24 2 29	−10·3
ε	Hydræ	3·5	8 41 57·5	+ 3·19	+ 6 45 12	−13·0
ι	Ursæ Majoris	3·1	8 52 59·0	+ 4·17	+48 23 58	−13·7
α	Hydræ	2·2	9 23 7·0	+ 2·95	− 8 15 49	−15·5
θ	Ursæ Majoris	3·3	9 26 46·7	+ 4·14	+52 5 33	−15·7
ε	Leonis	3·1	9 40 41·3	+ 3·42	+24 11 37	−16·5
α	Leonis (*Regulus*)	1·3	10 3 31·6	+ 3·22	+12 24 44	−17·5
γ¹	Leonis	2·5	10 14 57·4	+ 3·29	+20 18 8	−18·0
α	Ursæ Majoris	2·0	10 58 7·3	+ 3·75	+62 14 33	−19·3
δ	Leonis	2·6	11 9 16·3	+ 3·19	+21 1 21	−19·6
δ	Crateris	3·8	11 14 47·4	+ 3·01	−14 17 9	−19·7
β	Leonis	2·2	11 44 25·2	+ 3·10	+15 4 51	−20·0
γ	Ursæ Majoris	2·5	11 49 3·0	+ 3·16	+54 12 3	−20·0
ε	Corvi	3·2	12 5 26·6	+ 3·09	−22 6 49	−20·0
η	Virginis	4·0	12 15 15·0	+ 3·07	− 0 9 40	−20·0
β	Corvi	3·0	12 29 36·2	+ 3·15	−22 53 37	−19·9
γ¹	Virginis	3·5	12 37 2·9	+ 3·08	− 0 56 59	−19·8
α	Canum Venaticorum	2·8	12 51 46·4	+ 2·83	+38 48 35	−19·5
α	Virginis (*Spica*)	1·2	13 20 23·8	+ 3·16	−10 41 11	−18·8
ζ	Virginis	3·4	13 30 3·3	+ 3·07	− 0 7 51	−18·5
η	Ursæ Majoris	1·9	13 43 57·4	+ 2·38	+49 46 2	−18·0
η	Boötis	2·8	13 50 21·1	+ 2·86	+18 51 13	−17·8
α	Boötis (*Arcturus*)	0·3	14 11 30·6	+ 2·81	+19 39 21	−16·8
ε²	Boötis	2·6	14 41 0·8	+ 2·62	+27 27 27	−15·3
α	Libræ	2·9	14 45 50·5	+ 3·32	−15 39 51	−15·0
β	Ursæ Minoris	2·1	14 50 57·7	+ 0·20	+74 31 39	−14·7
β	Libræ	2·8	15 12 6·5	+ 3·23	− 9 2 51	−13·4
α	Coronæ Borealis	2·3	15 30 50·1	+ 2·53	+27 1 14	−12·1
α	Serpentis	2·8	15 39 47·1	+ 2·94	+ 6 42 41	−11·5
β¹	Scorpii	2·7	16 0 8·6	+ 3·48	−19 33 25	−10·0
δ	Ophiuchi	3·0	16 9 34·5	+ 3·14	− 3 27 38	− 9·29
η	Draconis	2·9	16 22 45·4	+ 0·81	+61 43 12	− 8·3
α	Scorpii (*Antares*)	1·3	16 23 49·5	+ 3·67	−26 13 50	− 8·2
ζ	Herculis	3·0	16 37 51·3	+ 2·30	+31 46 2	− 7·0

α Cassiopeiæ, magnitude ranges between 2·2 and 2·8.

α Orionis, magnitude ranges between 1·0 and 1·4.

δ Orionis, magnitude ranges between 2·2 and 2·7.

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

Mean Right Ascension.

The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1909, the *sign* of the annual variation must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means + and S. Declination −, and that the corrections must be added *algebraically*.

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites, those on the left hand being west of the Planet; a black circle is intended to show either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed) or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ☌ indicates that the Satellite in question is *on* the disc of the Planet.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon, and, in connection with the table on p. 76, serves to convert Sidereal into Mean Solar Time.

Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.

This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon, and is useful for changing

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
Ophiuchi	3·4	16 53 21·6	+ 2·86	+ 9 30 57	− 5·7
Herculis	*var.*	17 10 29·9	+ 2·74	+14 29 36	− 4·3
Ophiuchi	3·4	17 16 25·2	+ 3·68	−24 54 34	− 3·8
Draconis	3·0	17 28 22·6	+ 1·36	+52 22 6	− 2·8
Ophiuchi	2·1	17 30 42·6	+ 2·78	+12 37 32	− 2·6
Herculis	3·5	17 42 53·8	+ 2·37	+27 46 24	− 1·5
Draconis	2·4	17 54 29·6	+ 1·39	+51 29 57	− 0·5
Ursæ Minoris	4·4	18 1 37·3	−19·51	+86 36 51	+ 0·1
Sagittarii	4·0	18 8 19·2	+ 3·59	−21 5 0	+ 0·7
Lyræ (*Vega*)	0·1	18 33 51·4	+ 2·01	+38 41 55	+ 3·0
Lyræ	*var.*	18 46 43·2	+ 2·21	+33 15 24	+ 4·1
Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 13·6	+ 2·76	+13 43 39	+ 5·3
Ursæ Minoris	6·6	19 12 8·6	−70·17	+89 0 16	+ 6·2
Aquilæ	3·4	19 20 54·6	+ 3·01	+ 2 55 58	+ 6·9
Aquilæ	2·8	19 41 56·0	+ 2·85	+10 23 27	+ 8·6
Aquilæ (*Altair*)	0·9	19 46 20·6	+ 2·89	+ 8 37 39	+ 9·0
Aquilæ	3·9	19 50 50·6	+ 2·94	+ 6 10 44	+ 9·3
Capricorni	3·8	20 13 0·4	+ 3·33	−12 49 39	+11·0
Cygni	1·3	20 38 19·8	+ 2·04	+44 57 17	+12·8
Cygni	3·5	21 9 3·8	+ 2·55	+29 51 12	+14·7
Cephei	2·6	21 16 24·5	+ 1·41	+62 11 59	+15·2
Aquarii	3·3	21 26 46·2	+ 3·16	− 5 58 19	+15·7
Cephei	3·4	21 27 29·4	+ 0·79	+70 9 40	+15·8
Pegasi	2·5	21 39 43·0	+ 2·94	+ 9 27 27	+16·4
Aquarii	3·2	22 1 6·6	+ 3·08	− 0 45 44	+17·4
Aquarii	3·9	22 16 57·4	+ 3·09	− 1 50 46	+18·1
Pegasi	3·6	22 36 55·4	+ 2·99	+10 21 22	+18·7
Piscis Australis (*Fomalhaut*)	1·3	22 52 37·5	+ 3·30	−30 6 17	+19·2
Pegasi (*Markab*)	2·6	23 0 13·6	+ 2·98	+14 42 56	+19·4
Piscium	3·8	23 12 26·9	+ 3·06	+ 2 47 6	+19·6
Cephei	3·4	23 35 36·4	+ 2·45	+77 7 28	+19·9
Piscium	4·0	23 54 38·3	+ 3·07	+ 6 21 34	+20·0

α^1 Herculis, magnitude ranges from 3·1 to 3·9. β^1 Lyræ, magnitude ranges from 3·4 to 4·5.

Mean Solar into Sidereal Time with the help of the table on p. 75.

Following the Phases of the Moon on the first page of each month there will be found, as well as the *times* of Apogee and Perigee, the corresponding distances from the Earth to the nearest 100 miles.

The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is 238,840 miles.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean Time of the Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian" for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent semidiameter being very slow.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of some Fundamental Stars, Visible in the Southern Hemisphere, for January 1, 1909.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
Hydri	2·9	0 20 59·0	+ 2·51	−77 46 0	+20·0
Eridani (*Achernar*)	0·5	1 34 19·6	+ 2·23	−57 41 56	+18·4
Hydri	3·1	3 48 38·3	− 0·99	−74 31 5	+10·9
Argûs (*Canopus*)	−1·0	6 21 55·9	+ 1·33	−52 38 45	− 1·9
Argûs	2·2	9 14 39·2	+ 1·61	−58 53 35	−15·1
Argûs	*var.*	10 41 31·7	+ 2·32	−59 12 21	−18·9
Chamæleontis	4·3	12 12 59·3	+ 3·46	−78 48 25	−20·0
Crucis	1·0	12 21 31·7	+ 3·31	−62 35 41	−20·0
Centauri	0·8	13 57 23·6	+ 4·20	−59 56 4	−17·5
Centauri	1·0	14 33 25·4	+ 4·54	−60 27 29	−15·7
Trianguli Australis	1·9	16 39 1·2	+ 6·32	−68 51 42	− 6·9
Octantis	5·5	19 14 48·5	+ 98·28	−89 14 24	+ 6·5
Pavonis	2·0	20 18 27·2	+ 4·77	−57 1 38	+11·4
Gruis	1·9	22 2 30·1	+ 3·79	−47 24 8	+17·5

η Argûs, magnitude varies from 1 to 7·5.

α Centauri.

It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Dr. Gill gave to it a parallax of 0″·75, which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

Standard Time, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has been adopted for railways and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table :—

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Mid-Europe	15° E.	1*h.* fast.
West Europe		
British S. Africa	30° E.	2*h.* fast.
Egypt		
Mauritius and Dependencies	60° E.	4*h.* fast.
Negros Archipelago	75° E.	5*h.* fast.
India	82½° E.	5½*h.* fast.
Calcutta	90° E.	6*h.* fast.
Burma	97½° E.	6½*h.* fast.
Hong Kong		
Borneo	120° E.	8*h.* fast.
West Australia		
Japan	135° E.	9*h.* fast.

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
South Australia	142½° E.	9½*h.* fast.
Victoria		
New South Wales	150° E.	10*h.* fast.
Queensland		
Tasmania		
New Zealand	172½° E.	11½*h.* fast.
Iceland	15° W.	1*h.* slow.
America.		
Atlantic	60° W.	4*h.* slow.
Eastern	75° W.	5*h.* slow.
Central	90° W.	6*h.* slow.
Mountain	105° W.	7*h.* slow.
Pacific	120° W.	8*h.* slow.

Greenwich Time is used in Spain, Belgium, Holland, Gibraltar, and Faroe (Sheep Islands).

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-Bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS.

THE time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which would be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.

h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or thermometer; ′ minutes of arc; ″ seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction from the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon or her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations.* Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's disk where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from ☌ to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versâ* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

Rising, Setting, Right Ascension, and Declination of the Planets Uranus, Neptune, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, 1909, about the times of opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

URANUS.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
June 15	9 53A	5 57M	19 27 21	22 24 21S
,, 25	9 13A	5 15M	19 25 48	22 27 43S
July 5	8 32A	4 34M	19 24 7	22 31 15S
,, 15	7 51A	3 53M	19 22 24	22 34 44S
,, 25	7 10A	3 12M	19 20 42	22 38 4S
Aug. 4	6 30A	2 30M	19 19 5	22 41 8S

In Opposition July 12.

NEPTUNE.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
Jan. 1	4 19A	8 33M	7 8 27	21 44 0N
,, 11	3 38A	7 54M	7 7 14	21 46 5N
,, 21	2 57A	7 13M	7 6 3	21 48 8N
Dec. 11	5 57A	10 7M	7 20 38	21 26 6N
,, 21	5 16A	9 28M	7 19 34	21 28 9N
,, 31	4 35A	8 47M	7 18 25	21 30 23N

In Opposition January 6.

CERES.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
June 17	10 51A	5 40M	19 56 18	27 29 27S
,, 27	10 14A	4 44M	19 49 15	28 27 57S
July 7	9 34A	3 49M	19 40 33	29 24 8S
,, 17	8 52A	2 53M	19 31 1	30 13 10S
,, 27	8 10A	1 57M	19 21 44	30 51 24S
Aug. 6	7 27A	1 6M	19 13 41	31 17 18S

In Opposition July 13.

PALLAS.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
May 26	5 51A	10 25M	18 22 13	23 8 32N
June 5	4 59A	9 45M	18 15 16	23 58 59N
,, 15	4 8A	9 1M	18 7 13	24 22 8N
,, 25	3 21A	8 12M	17 58 45	24 15 32N
July 5	2 39A	7 20M	17 50 36	23 39 32N
,, 15	2 0A	6 26M	17 43 29	22 37 0N

In Opposition June 22.

JUNO.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
Nov. 10	7 35A	7 41M	4 54 25	0 22 44S
,, 20	6 55A	6 50M	4 48 26	1 44 44S
,, 30	6 12A	5 59M	4 40 45	2 37 8S
Dec. 10	5 26A	5 11M	4 32 46	2 53 39S
,, 20	4 39A	4 26M	4 25 57	2 33 3S
,, 30	3 51A	3 47M	4 21 30	1 39 44S

In Opposition November 30.

VESTA.

Day.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	R.A. H. M. S.	Decl. ° ′ ″
May 4	9 0A	6 55M	16 44 36	13 17 44S
,, 14	8 12A	6 9M	16 37 22	13 14 38S
,, 24	7 25A	5 20M	16 28 3	13 18 16S
June 3	6 36A	4 29M	16 17 58	13 30 45S
,, 13	5 50A	3 39M	16 8 35	13 53 10S
,, 23	5 7A	2 48M	16 1 9	14 25 50S

In Opposition May 27.

The times of Southing of each of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking the arithmetical mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	53	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	—	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	[illegible]	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names. Began to Reign.	Names. Began to Reign.	Names. Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Ceanmohr*) 1057, Apr.	Alexander III. ....1249, July 8	James IV. ....1488, June 11
Donald (*Bane*) ....1093, Nov.	Margaret of Norway 1286, Mar. 19	James V. ....1513, Sept. 9
Duncan ....1094, May.	John Baliol ....1292, Nov. 17	Mary ....1542, Dec. 16
Donald (*Bane*) rest. 1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)...1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary 1558, Apr. 24
Edgar ....1097, Sept.	David II. ....1329, June 7	Mary ....1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I. ....1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart) 1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary ...1565, July 29
David I. ....1124, April 27	Robert III. ....1390, April 12	Mary ....1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (*Maiden*) 1153, May 24	James I. ....1406, April 4	James VI. ....1567, July 29
William (*The Lion*) 1165, Dec. 9	James II. ....1437, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)
Alexander II. ....1214, Dec. 4.	James III. ....1460. Aug. 3	

Kings and Queens of Great Britain.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.				
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59

Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Hanover—continued.				
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	*1801*	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Queen Victoria	1901	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.	
Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Iefan and Iago	948
Howel ap Iefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Idwal Voel	992
Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewellyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewellyn	1240
Llewellyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1901.	
Edward of Carnarvon (King Edward II.), born 1284; created Prince of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George Frederick Ernest Albert	1901

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776	Franklin Pierce	1853
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	1797	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865) 1861 and	1865
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	1825	James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	1845	William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901) 1897 &	1901
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	Theodore Roosevelt (elect. as V.-Pr. 1901) &	1905
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850	William Howard Taft	1909

THE line (or rather lines) of native sovereigns is a very long one; some Irish historians have traced the succession to about the period of the Flood, "before which time there were many princes," but, unfortunately, the records have not been preserved. According to Keating, the first sovereigns after the Milesian Conquest, of whom there is any "absolute certainty," were Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes from Galicia in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. These two princes reigned jointly from the year 1300 B.C. till 1291, when Heremon alone ruled. Of their successors, who reigned from the year 1285 B.C. to the Christian Era, about 169 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds; four died of the plague or some malignant distemper, the rest being assassinated, killed in battle, or dying other violent deaths. Home Rule was in existence from the earliest times till after the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. in 1172; the Rulers, however, appear to have had anything but a peaceable, quiet time.

The following is an "authentic list" of—

IRISH SOVEREIGNS AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

	A.D.
Fearaidhach-Fionfachtna—"a most just and good prince"; slain by his successor	4
Fiachadh-Fion—slain by his successor	24
Fiachadh-Fionohudh—the Prince with the White Cows; "murdered by the Irish plebeians of Connaught"	27
Cairbre-Cincait—murdered in a conspiracy	54
Elim—slain in battle	59
Tuathal-Teachtmar—slain by his successor	79
Mal, or Mail—slain by his successor	109
Feidhlimidh — "an excellent justiciar"; died a natural death	113
Cathoire Mor, or the Great—had thirty sons	122
Conn Ceadchadhach, called the Hero of the Hundred Battles—slain	125
Conaire—killed	145
Art-Aonfhir, the Melancholy—slain in battle	152
Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn—thrust through the eye with a spear in a conspiracy	182
Feargus, surnamed Black-teeth—murdered at the instigation of his successor	212
Cormac-Ulfhada—"a Prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland"; choked by the bone of a fish at supper	213
Eochaidh-Gunait—killed	253
Cairbre-Liffeachair—slain in battle	254
Fiachadh—succeeded his father; slain in battle by his three nephews	282
Cairioll or Colla-Uais—dethroned	315
Muirreadhach-Tireach—slain by successor	319
Caolbhach—slain by his successor	352
Eochaidh-Moidhmeodhain—natural death	353
Crionthan—poisoned by his sister to obtain the crown for her son	360
Niall—surnamed of the nine hostages; killed in France, on the banks of the Loire	375
Dathy—killed by a thunderbolt at the foot of the Alps	398
Laoghaire—killed by a thunderbolt	421
Oilioll-Molt—slain in battle	453
Lughaidh—also killed by a thunderbolt	473
Murtough—died naturally	492
Tuathal-Maolgarbh—assassinated	515
Diarmuid—fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh	528
Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel; manner of their deaths unknown	550
Eochaidh, with his uncle Baodan; both slain	551
Aimmereach—deprived of his crown and life	554
Baodan—slain by the two Cuimins	557
Aodh or Hugh—killed in battle	558
Hugh Slaine—assassinated	587
Aodh-Uaireodhnach—killed in battle	591
Maolcobha—defeated in a dreadful battle, in which he was slain	618
Suibhne-Meann—killed	622
Daniel—died a natural death	635
Conall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach; the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog	648
Diarmuid and Blathmac—both died of the plague	A.D. 661
Seachnasach—assassinated	668
Cionfaola—succeeded his brother; murdered	674
Fionachta-Fleadha—murdered	678
Loingseach—killed in battle	685
Conual Cionmaghair—"a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction"; sudden death	693
Feargal—routed and slain in battle	702
Fogartach—slain in battle	719
Cionaoth—defeated and found dead on the battle-field	720
Flaithbheartagh—became a monk	724
Aodh, or Hugh Alain—killed in battle	731
Daniel—died on a pilgrimage at Joppa	740
Niall-Freasach—became a monk	782
Donagh, or Donchad—"died in his bed"	786
Aodh, or Hugh—slain in battle	815
Connor, or Conchabhar—"died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country"	837
Niall-Caillie—drowned in the river Caillie	851
Turgesius, the Norwegian chief—possessed himself of the sovereign power; "expelled the Irish historians, and burnt their books"; made prisoner, thrown into a lough and drowned	866
Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.	879
Hugh Fionnliath	897
Flann Sionna	913
Niall-Glundubh — "died on the field of honour"	951
Donnagh or Donough	954
Congall—slain by the Danes at Armagh	974
Daniel—became a monk	984
Maol Ceachlin II.—resigned on the election of Brian Boroimhe as King of Ireland	1002
Brian Boroimhe—a valiant and renowned prince; defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1014; assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer. He was 30 years king of Munster, and 12 years king of Ireland	1014
Maol Ceachlin II. restored	1039
Donough, or Denis O'Brian, third son of the preceding	1048
Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew of Donough	1098
Muriertagh, or Murtough—resigned and became a monk	1110
Turlough (O'Connor) II.—the Great	1130
Murtough MacNeil MacLachlin—slain in battle	1150
Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor	1168
Henry II., King of England—conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland	1172

(The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Hen. VIII., who styled himself King; this title continued till the Union, 1st Jan., 1801.)

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks 428
Childeric III., last of the race ... 737

The Carlovingians.

Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel... 752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West 768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race... 986

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great" ... 987
Louis IX. "St. Louis" ... 1226
Philip, "The Hardy" ... 1270
Philip, "The Fair" ... 1285
Louis X. ... 1314
John I. ... 1316
Philip, "The Long" ... 1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome" ... 1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"..... 1328
John II., "The Good" ... 1350
Charles V., "The Wise" ... 1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved" ... 1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious" ... 1422
Louis XI. ... 1461
Charles VIII. ... 1483
Louis XII. ... 1498
Francis I. ... 1515
Henry II. ... 1547
Francis II. ... 1559
Charles IX. ... 1560
Henry III., last of the race ... 1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre... 1589
Louis XIII., "The Just" ... 1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné..... 1643
Louis XV. "The Well-beloved" ... 1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)... 1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned) ... 1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat... 21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated ... 1 Nov. 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec. 1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor ... 18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died 22 July 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ... 3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836) 1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French ... 1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed ..... 22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ... 19 Dec. 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor ..... 22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence ..... 4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President.....31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt. 24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President 30 Jan. 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President 3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt. 27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt. 17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President ..... 18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President 18 Jan. 1906

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II. 1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand ... 1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold ... 1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding ... 1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia ... 1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria ... 1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa ... 1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding ... 1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding ... 1790
Francis II. (as last Emperor of Germany ... 1792
Francis I. (as first Emperor of Austria 1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848) ... 1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew) ..... 2 December 1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg..... 1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia... 1616
George-William, ... 1619
Frederick-William, ("The Great Elector"... 1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia 1701
Frederick-William I. ... 1713
Frederick II., "The Great" ... 1740
Frederick-William II. ... 1786
Frederick-William III. ... 1797
Frederick-William IV. ... 1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871) ... 1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor ... 1888
William II., Third German Emperor ... 1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I. ... died 28 Jan. 1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May 1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann, d. 29 Oct. 1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated 1764
1741 Elizabeth ... died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III. ... assassinated 14 July 1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov. 1796
1796 Paul ... assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I. ... died 1 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas I. ... died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II.... assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III. ... died 1 Nov. 1894
1894 Nicholas II. began to reign.

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159) ... 1154
Innocent XIII. ... Conti ... 1721
Benedict XIII. ... Orsini ... 1724
Clement XII. ... Corsini ... 1730
Benedict XIV. ... Lambertini ... 1740
Clement XIII. ... Rezzonico ... 1758
Clement XIV. ... Ganganelli ... 1769
Pius VI. ... Braschi ... 1775
Pius VII. ... Chiaramonti ... 1800
Leo XII. ... della Genga ... 1823
Pius VIII. ... Castiglioni ... 1829
Gregory XVI. ... Cappellari ... 1831
Pius IX. ... Mastai-Ferretti ... 1846
Leo XIII. ... Pecci ... 1878
Pius X. ... Sarto (born 2 June 1835) 1903

Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
Abyssinia	Lt.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.* and *Minister Plen.*	(None) [W.
Argentine Republic	Walter B. Townley, *Minister*	Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate.
Austria-Hungary	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., *Ambassador.*	Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.
Belgium	Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.B., *Envoy Ext.*	Count de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W.
Bolivia	C. L. des Graz (Lima), *Minister*	(Vacant), 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Brazil	Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.B., *Envoy Ext.* *Min. Plen.*	Regis de Oliveira, 152 Cornwall Gdns., S.W. (None)
Bulgaria		
Chile	H. G. O. Bax-Ironside, *Envoy Ext.*	Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terr., S.W.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.M.G., *Envoy Ext.*	Li Chin-fong, 49 Portland Place, W.
Colombia	Francis William Stronge, *Minister Res.*	I. Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Rd., W.
Congo Free State	G. B. Mitchell, *Consul*	J. Houdret, 130 London Wall, E.C.
Costa Rica	Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., *Minister Res.*	W. de la Guardia, 58 Lombard St., E.C.
Crete	Arthur R. Peel, *Consul-General*	Represented by Turkey.
Cuba	Arthur C. Grant-Duff, *Minister Res.*	Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Denmark	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.*	C. Brun, Braemar House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
Dominican Republic	Alexander P. Murray, *Consul-General*	Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.
Ecuador	C. L. des Graz (Lima), *Minister*	Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street
Egypt	Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B., *Minister Plen.*	(None) [Within, E.C.
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., *Amb.*	M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, [Hyde Pk., W.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., *Amb.*	
Prussia	Paul Schwabach, *Consul-General*	Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O., 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Bavaria		
Württemberg	*Minister Resident*	
Saxony	M. de C. Findlay, C.B., *Minister Res.*	
Greece	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.*	Athos Romanos, 18 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.
Guatemala	L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister Res.*	(Vacant), 31 Westminster Palace Gdns., S.W.
Hayti	Alexander P. Murray, *Consul-General*	Dr. Viard, 75 Artillery Mansions, S.W.
Honduras	L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister Res.*	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C. [W.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., *Amb.*	Marq. di San Giuliano, 20 Grosvenor Sq.,
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., *Ambassador*	Takaski Kato, 4 Grosvenor Gdns., W.
Liberia	Capt. C. B. Wallis, *Consul*	H. Hayman, 3 Coleman St., E.C.
Luxemburg	Sir H. Howard, K.C.B. (The Hague), *Envy.*	(None) [S.W.
Mexico	Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O., *Env. Ext.*	Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Queen's Gate,
Monaco	Alexander McMillan, *Consul* (Nice)	Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit St., W.
Montenegro	*Chargé d'Affaires*	Sir J. R. Parkington, 6 Devonshire
Morocco	Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O., *Env. Ex.*	(None) [Place, W.
Netherlands	Sir George Buchanan, K.C.V.O., *Envoy Ext.*	Baron Gericke von Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Nicaragua	L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister Res.*	Gustavo Gomez.
Norway	Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O., *Env. Ext.*	J. Irgens, 30 The Grove, Boltons, S.W.
Panama	Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., *Minister*	Ricardo M. Arango.
Paraguay	W. B. Townley, *Minister Plen.*	Alfred James, 18 Eldon St., E.C.
Persia	Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., *Env. Ext.*	(Vacant), 36 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
Peru	C. L. des Graz, *Minister*	Carlos G. Candamo, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
Portugal	Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K.C.M.G., *Envoy Ext.*	Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., 12 Gloucester Place, W.
Rumania	Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., *Env.*	Alexis Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart, G.C.B., *Ambassador*	Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
Salvador	L. E. Gresley Carden, *Minister Res.*	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
Servia	James Beethom Whitehead, *Envoy Ext.*	(Vacant), 40 Pont Street, S.W.
Siam	Ralph Paget, C.M.G., *Envoy Ext.*	Phya Visutr Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., *Ambassador*	Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Sweden	Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G., *Env. Ext.*	Count H. Wrangel, 17 Stratford Place, W.
Switzerland	Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart., *Envoy Ext.*	Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place,
Tripoli	Justin C. W. Alvarez, *Consul-General*	Represented by Turkey. [S.W.
Tunis	Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B., *Consul-Gen.*	Represented by France.
Turkey	Rt. Hn. Sir G. A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., *Amb.*	Rifaat Bey, 69 Portland Place, W.
United States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M., *Ambassador*	Whitelaw Reid, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
Uruguay	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G., *Minister Res.*	Daniel Muñoz, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
Venezuela	Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O., *Min. Res.*	C. Villanueva, 31 King William St., E.C.

The Principal Countries of the World.

THE following table gives the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Principal Countries of the World, with the name of the Ruler and the date of birth and accession. In the enlarged edition a full account is given of each Foreign Country (pp. 566–661).

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born.	Acceded	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
				Sq. miles.		£
Abyssinia	Menelik II., G.C.B., *Emp. or Negus*	1843	1889	350,000	4,000,000	..
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., *Amir*	1872	1901	270,000	4,500,000	600,000
Argentina	José F. Alcorta, *President*	...	1906	1,212,000	5,100,000	16,500,000
Austria	Francis Joseph, *Emperor*	1830	1848	187,000	27,000,000	72,000,000
Belgium	Leopold II., *King of the Belgians*	1835	1865	11,400	7,000,000	21,000,000
Bolivia	Señor Montes, *President*	1860	1904	570,000	2,000,000	600,000
Brazil	Affonso Penna, *President*	...	1906	3,220,000	17,000,000	11,000,000
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, *Tsar*	1861	1887	36,000	3,700,000	4,500,000
Chile	Pedro Montt, *President*	...	1906	290,000	3,110,000	6,000,000
China	Pu-yi, *Emp.* (Prince Chun, *Regent*)	1906	1908	1,500,000	400,000,000	15,000,000
Colombia	General Reyes, *President*	...	1904	500,000	5,000,000	2,500,000
Congo	King of the Belgians, *Sovereign*	1835	1885	800,000	14,500,000	1,200,000
Costa Rica	C. Gonsalez Viquez, *President*	...	1906	23,000	345,000	500,000
Crete	M. Zaimis, *High Commissioner*	...	1906	3,000	300,000	200,000
Cuba	C. E. Magoon, *Prov. President*	...	1906	36,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
Denmark	Frederik VIII., *King*	1843	1906	14,850	2,500,000	5,500,000
Dominica	Ramon Caceres, *President*	...	1908	20,600	500,000	500,000
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro, *Presid nt*	...	1906	120,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B., *Khedive*	1874	1892	400,000	10,000,000	14,000,000
France	Armand Fallières, *President*	1841	1906	207,220	39,000,000	145,000,000
German Empire	William II., *Emperor*	1859	1888	(208,850	56,500,000	109,000,000
Prussia	William II., *King*			(134,500	(35 000,000)	132,000,000
Bavaria	Otto, *King* (Pr. Luitpold, *Regent*)	1848	1886	30,000	(7,000,000)	23,000,000
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III., *King*	1865	1904	6,000	(5,000,000)	17,000,000
Württemberg	William II., *King*	1848	1891	7,500	(2,200,000)	5,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	Edward VII., *King*	1841	1901	121,380	43,200,000	145,000,000
Greece	George, *King of the Hellenes*	1845	1863	25,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
Guatemala	Estrada Cabrera, *President*	1857	1898	47,000	1,800,000	800,000
Hayti	Nord Alexis, *President*	1821	1902	9,300	1,250,000	900,000
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila, *President*	...	1907	43,000	800,000	380,000
Hungary	Francis Joseph, *King*	1830	1867	125,520	20,000,000	44,000,000
India	Edward VII., *Emperor*	1841	1901	1,770,000	300,000,000	85,000,000
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	1869	1900	111,000	33,000,000	73,000,000
Japan	Mutsuhito, *Emperor* (*or Mikado*)	1852	1867	162,600	45,000,000	30,000,000
Liberia	A. Barclay, *President*	1854	1903	48,000	1,500,000	60,000
Luxemburg	William, *Grand Duke*	1852	1905	1,000	240,000	500,000
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz, *Pres.* (7th time)	1830	1884	767,000	13,500,000	9,000,000
Monaco	Albert, *Prince*	1848	1889	8	16,000	100,000
Montenegro	Nicholas, *Prince*	1841	1860	3,500	230,000	100,000
Morocco	Muley Hafid, *Sultan*	1873	1908	314,000	6,000,000	...
Nepal	Shamsher Jang, *Maharaja*	1875	1881	54,000	2,000,000	...
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	1880	1890	12,582	5,300,000	14,300,000
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya, *President*	1852	1893	51,700	300,000	200,000
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	1872	1905	124,200	2,300,000	5,000,000
Panama	José Domingo de Obaldia, *Presdt.*	1845	1908	31,890	330,000	...
Paraguay	E. Gonzalez Navero, *President*	...	1908	145,400	650,000	350,000
Persia	Mohammed Ali Mirza, *Shah*	1872	1907	630,000	9,000,000	1,700,000
Peru	A. B. Leguia, *President*	...	1908	455,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Portugal	Manuel II., *King*	1889	1908	34,600	5,000,000	11,000,000
Rumania	Charles, *King*	1839	1881	50,700	5,500,000	9,400,000
Russia	Nicholas II., *Emperor* (*Tsar*)	1868	1894	8,400,000	130,000,000	210,000,000
Salvador	Ferrando Figueroa, *President*	...	1907	13,180	900,000	600,000
Sarawak	Sir C. J. Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja*	1829	1868	50,000	500,000	150,000
Servia	Peter (Karageorgevitch), *King*	1844	1903	18,800	2,500,000	3,000,000
Siam	Chulalonkorn, *King*	1853	1868	220,000	20,000,000	3,000,000
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	1886	1886	196,200	20,000,000	30,700,000
Sudan	Anglo-Egyptian Administration	...	...	1,000,000	5,000,000	..
Sweden	Gustavus V., *King*	1858	1907	172,900	5,260,000	9,800,000
Switzerland	A. Deucher, *President*	...	1909	15,500	3,350,000	4,500,000
Tripoli	Rejeb Pasha, *Gov.-Gen.*	...	1904	410,000	800,000	...
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir, *Bey*	1855	1906	45,000	1,500,000	1,200,000
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., *Sultan*	1842	1876	1,100,000	25,000,000	17,000,000
U.S.A.	Wm. Howard Taft, *President*	1857	1909	3,623,000	84,000,000	146,000,000
Uruguay	Claudio Williman, *President*	...	1907	72,200	1,000,000	3,500,000
Venezuela	Cypriano Castro, *President*	1860	1899	566,200	2,500,000	2,200,000

The Royal Family.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

His Most Excellent Majesty **Edward the Seventh**, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; *born at Buckingham Palace*, November 9, 1841; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* Dec. 1. 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark. Their Majesties have had issue:—

1. *H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales*, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864; *d.* Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., General and Admiral, *b.* June 3, 1865; *m.* July 6, 1893, to the Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (*b.* May 26, 1867), and has issue—EDWARD, *b.* June 23, 1894; ALBERT, *b.* Dec. 14, 1895; MARY, *b.* April 25, 1897; HENRY, *b.* March 31, 1900; GEORGE, *b.* Dec. 20, 1902; and JOHN, *b.* July 12, 1905.

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, PRINCESS ROYAL (Duchess of Fife), *b.* Feb. 20, 1867, *m.* July 27, 1889, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, *b.* May 17, 1891; and H.H. Princess Maud, *b.* April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria, *b.* Nov. 26, 1869, *m.* July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Alexander Edward Christian Frederik, *b.* July 2, 1903.

6. *H.R.H. Alexander John Charles Albert*, *b.* April 6, *d.* April 7, 1871.

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

1. *H.I.M. Victoria*, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, to *Frederick*, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (*b.* Oct. 18, 1831, *d.* June 15, 1888), *d.* Aug. 5, 1901, her issue being—William, reigning German Emperor, *b.* Jan. 27, 1859, *m.* Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, *b.* July 24, 1860, *m.* Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, *b.* Aug. 14, 1862, *m.* May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; *Sigismund*, *b.* Sept. 15, 1864, *d.* June 18, 1866; Victoria, *b.* April 12, 1866, *m.* Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; *Waldemar*, *b.* Feb. 20, 1868, *d.* March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, *b.* June 14, 1870, *m.* Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, *b.* April 22, 1872, *m.* Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

3. *H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary*, *b.* April 25, 1843; *m.* July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. *Louis IV.*, Grand Duke of Hesse (*b.* Sept. 12, 1837, *d.* March 13, 1892); *d.* Dec. 14, 1878. her issue being—Victoria Alberta, *b.* April 5, 1863; *m.* April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, *b.* Nov. 1, 1864; *m.* June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, *b.* July 11, 1866; *m.* May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, *b.* Nov. 25, 1868; *m.* April 19, 1894, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; *Frederick*, *b.* Oct. 7, 1870, *d.* June 29, 1873; Alix Victoria, *b.* June 6, 1872; *m.* Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, *b.* Nov. 15, 1895, Tatiana, *b.* June, 1897, Marie, *b.* June 26, 1899, Anastasia, *b.* June 18, 1901, and Alexis (Cesarewitch), *b.* Aug. 22, 1904; and *Mary*, *b.* May 24, 1874, *d.* Nov. 25, 1878.

4. *H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert*, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* August 6, 1844; *m.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (*b* Oct. 17, 1853); *d.* July 30, 1900, his issue being *Alfred*, *b.* Oct. 15, 1874, *d.* Feb. 6, 1899; Marie, *b.* Oct. 29 1875; *m.* Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, *b.* Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, *b.* Nov. 25, 1876; *m.* 1905 (2), Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; Alexandra, *b.* Sept. 1, 1878; *m.* 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and has issue; Beatrice, *b.* April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.* July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Jan. 22, 1831), and has issue—*Christian Victor*, *b.* April 14, 1867, *d.* Oct. 29, 1900; Albert J., *b.* Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., *b.* May 3, 1870; Louise A., *b.* Aug. 12, 1872, *m.* July 6, 1891, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt; and *Harold*, *b.* May 12, *d.* May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, *b.* March 18, 1848; *m.* March 21, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll (*b.* Aug. 6, 1845).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, *b.* May 1, 1850; Field Marshal and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean; late Inspector-General of the Forces; *m.* March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (*b.* July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, *b.* Jan. 15, 1882, *m.* June 15, 1905, the Crown Prince of Sweden (and has issue); Arthur, *b.* Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, *b.* March 17, 1886.

8. *H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert*, Duke of Albany, *b.* April 7, 1853; *m.* April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (*b.* Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck; *d.* March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, *b.* Feb. 25, 1883, *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*b* April 14, 1874), and has issue: Leopold Charles Edward G. A., Duke of Albany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* July 19, 1884, *m.* Oct. 12, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg (*b.* 1885).

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, *b.* April 14, 1857; *m.* July 23, 1885, to *Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg* (*b.* Oct. 5, 1858; *d.* Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, *b.* Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, *b.* Oct. 24, 1887, *m.* May 31, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and has issue the Prince of Asturias, *b.* May 10, 1907, and Prince Jaime, *b.* June 23, 1908; Leopold Arthur Louis, *b.* May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, *b.* Oct. 3, 1891.

Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge

AUGUSTA Caroline, *b.* July 19, 1822; *m.* June 28, 1843, Frederick Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, *b.* July 22, 1848, *m.* and has several children.

Mary Adelaide, *b.* Nov. 27, 1833, *m.* June 12, 1866, *Francis*, Duke of Teck (*b.* Aug. 27, 1837, *d.* Jan. 21, 1900), *d.* Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being Victoria Mary, *b.* May 26, 1867, *m.* July 6, 1893, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Adolphus, K.C.V.O., *b.* Aug. 13, 1868, *m.* 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; Francis, K.C.V.O., *b.* 7 Jan., 1870; and Alexander, K.C.V.O., *b.* April 14, 1874, *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, Princess Alice of Albany, *q.v.*

Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.

H.R.H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd Duke of Cumberland, *b.* Sept. 21, 1845; *m.* Dec. 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—FREDERICA, *b.* Jan. 9, 1848, *m.* April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen (issue—*Victoria*, *b.* Mar. 7, *d.* Mar. 27, 1881); and MARY Ernestine, *b.* Dec. 3, 1849.

PERSONAL.

Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Private Secretary to His Majesty, The Lord Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretaries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Frederick E. Grey Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to Privy Purse, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.
Clerks, F. R. Engelbach; George B. Long; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby; T. Gordon Watson.
Librarian at Sandringham, Rev. F. Percival Farrar, M.A.
Solicitor to His Majesty, Sir Henry Arthur White, C.V.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliams.
Agent, Sandringham, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.
Superintendent of the Wardrobe, H. Chandler.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Viscount Althorp.
Vice-Chamberlain, John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assistant Comptroller, Daniel Tupper, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell.
Clerks, Frederic S. Osgood; Henry J. T. Joist, *Accountant*; Jocelyn Godefroi (Resident); Austin Hertslet; E. Basil Blogg.
Examiner of Plays, George Alexander Redford.
Paymaster of Household, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hn. Arthur Walsh, M.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. Richard Moreton, M.V.O.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; The Lord Acton, M.V.O.; The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.; The Earl Granville, M.V.O.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, C.V.O.; The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord O'Hagan; The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (*extra*).
Grooms in Waiting, Capt. Walter Campbell, C.V.O.; Gen. Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., M.V.O.; Commander C. E. F. Cunninghame-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye, Bart.; Hon. Henry Stonor, M.V.O.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.; Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Hon. Alexander Grantham Yorke, C.V.O.
Gentlemen Ushers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Percy Armytage, M.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. John Palmer Brabazon, C.V.O., C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Otway Cuffe; Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.; Montague Charles Eliot; Henry David Erskine, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John R. Slade, K.C.B.; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, M.V.O.; Brook Taylor; Horace West; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Treasurer, Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., M.P.
Comptroller, The Master of Elibank, M.P.
Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O.
Deputy Master, Harry Lloyd Verney.
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. W. Webster, M.V.O.
First Clerk Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
Asst. Secretary to the Board, C. Gerald H. MacGill.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
1st Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin; *2nd do.*, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, J. Menager; *2nd do.*, O. Ferry.
First Gentleman Porter, W. J. Blane.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.

Marine Painter, Edward de Martino, C.V.O.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; William Collins; Henry Holloway; J. B. Seymour; F. G. Vaughan.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. David Welch, C.V.O., R.N.
Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor of Windsor Castle and Keeper of the King's Private Library, The Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Gen. Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., *V.C.*
Pages of the Back Stairs, W. Boswell; F. Eggleden; J. Meredith; T. Reynolds; J. Waters.
State Pages, T. G. Shorter; W. Thomson.
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, H. Cole; G. Gear; J. Gower; E. H. Hammett; C. Hutchings; G. Moore.
Pages, Men, W. Bovington; G. Woods.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., *Windsor*; W. S. Sands, *Buckingham Palace*; F. Parsons, *Holyrood*.
Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Church.
Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave, *Windsor*; J. G. Rainbow, *Sandringham*; J. B. Seymour, *Travelling*; T. Seymour, *Assistant*.
King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.
Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, J. B. Seymour.
Sergeants-at-Arms, E. Hamilton Anson; Richd. Edgcumbe; Captain Sir W. B. Goldsmith, R.N.; Sir Richard Holmes, K.C.V.O.; Maj. Evan Martin; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, *V.C.*
Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Do. attending the Speaker, H. D. Erskine, C.V.O. (of Cardross).

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.DOC.
Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS. *Captain*, The Lord Denman, £1,000. (See also p. 250.)

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, The Lord Allendale, £1,200. (See p. 250.)

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. *Governor*, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, C.V.O., R.E. (See p. 250.)

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. *Adjutant* (vacant). (See p. 227.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir F. Semon, K.C.V.O., M.D.; B. Dawson, M.D.
Physician to Household, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Sergeant Surgeons, Lord Lister, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Honorary Sergeant Surgeon, Sir Thomas Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, T. Bryant, F.R.C.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.; R. J. Godlee, M.S.
Surgeon to Household, Anthony A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Francis Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.D.; and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D. (jointly).
Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir Henry Bell Longhurst.
Dentist to the Household, Charles Truman, M.R.C.S.
Anæsthetist, Frederick William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D.
Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

CHAPELS ROYAL.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean & Chap., Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.
Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Ripon.
Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, MUS.DOC.
Chaplain, Hampton Court, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.
Organist, Hampton Court, Basil Philpott.
Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. Philip E. Eliot, D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. Canon Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.A.; Rev. F. P. Farrar, M.A.; Rev. Francis A. S. ffolkes, M.V.O., B.A.; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Augustus Jessopp, D.D.; Rev. Mortimer Egerton Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D.; Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A.; Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. and Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.
Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*); Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.; Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A.; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans, M.A.; Rev. Lord Charles FitzRoy, M.A.; Rev. R. H. Hadden, M.A.; Rev. J. J. Hornby, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Prebendary M'Cormick, D.D.; Rev. and Hon. J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.L.; Rev. A. L. B. Peile, M.A.; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A.; Rev. R. Tahourdin, M.A.; Rev. Edmond Warre, C.B., M.V.O., D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Wilkinson, D.D.
Priests in Ordinary, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A.; Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Price, M.A.
Deputy Priests, Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, M.A.; and Rev. D. A. Sneath, M.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. for the time being, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

ROYAL ALMONRY, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT, Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Master of the Horse, The Earl of Granard.
Crown Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Clerk Marshal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Equerries in Ordinary, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Hon. Henry C. Legge, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Seymour Fortescue, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. George L. Holford, C.V.O., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. Ward, M.V.O.; Col. Henry Streatfeild, M.V.O.
Hon. Equerry, Genl. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Gen. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. J. C. Russell, C.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Sir A. J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Col. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, M.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Lambton, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir G. Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Vice-Adm. Sir Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.V.O.
Pages of Honour, Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys; G. R. Lane; A. E. Lowther; W. H. E. Campbell.
Sup. Royal Mews, London, Capt. J. Nicholas, M.V.O.
" " *Windsor*, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Accountant, William Cullen.
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Veterinary Surgeon, London, George H. Williams.
" " *Windsor*, R. C. Tennant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O.
Private Secretary, Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.
Equerry, Maj.-Gen. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Lady Suffield; The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Macclesfield.
Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; The Hon. Charlotte Knollys; The Lady Alice Stanley.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Sylvia Edwardes; Hon. Violet Vivian; Hon. Blanche Lascelles.
Clerk, Ernest Bryant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lords of the Bedchamber, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.; The Lord Annaly, C.V.O.
Comptroller and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir William H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Master of the Stables, Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam.
Groom of the Bedchamber, Edward William Wallington, C.M.G.
Equerries, Comm. Sir Charles L. Cust, Bt., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. Derek W Keppel, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Capt. Bryan G Godfrey-Faussett, C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.; Capt. the Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Capt. Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, M.V.O., R.N.; Col. James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A.; Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam; Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Beatson, K.C.S.I.; Maj. R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.; Maj. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Maj. H. D. Watson, C.I.E.; Maj. C. Wigram, M.V.O.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Librarian, G. E. A. Hua, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, Clifford Longden.
2nd Clerk, Herbert F. Montgomery.
3rd Clerk, Alfred V. Marten.
Auditor to the Household, Tansley Witt, F.C.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir James Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Francis H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.; Hugh M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
Honorary Physicians, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.; S. J. Gee, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Household, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
Do., Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.
Private Secretary, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.
Equerry, Frank Dugdale, M.V.O.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Katharine Coke; The Lady Bertha Dawkins.
Physician, Sir John Williams, Bart., K.C.V.O.

H.I. AND R.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Monson; Fraulein von Passavant; Fraulein von Anker.
Chaplain, Very Rev. E. Solvieviev, Archpriest.
Private Secretary, Baron Mengden.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller and Equerry, Maj. M. Murray, M.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry); Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Cuthbert Larking.
Extra Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Capt. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.
Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Egerton; Miss Annie Evelyn Pelly; The Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*); The Viscountess Downe (*hon.*); The Lady Adela Larking (*hon.*).

H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Clementina Mary Adam.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Capt. Edward Seymour, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Lady Evelyn Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton (*hon.*).
Equerry in Waiting, Col. Stanier Waller, C.V.O., R.E. (*hon.*).

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major James Evan Baillie Martin.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.V.O., C.B.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, W. N. Barron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Mrs. W. H. D. Cunyngham; Hon. Mrs. Cumming-Bruce.
Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. Geo. Grant Gordon.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. W. G. Probert.
Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, The Lady Sophia Macnamara.
Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Col. the Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.
Equerry, Victor Seymour Corkran, C.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Lt.-Col. Hon. Fras. L. L. Colborne.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Miss Freda Biddulph (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. A considerable complication is the result, but to lessen the trouble of reference we have now arranged all Peers of the same rank under a single alphabet for that rank, distinguishing every Peer whose title is Scottish or Irish, and also such of these as possess Imperial titles in addition. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," pages 36–7.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The *full* Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquesses, 124 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 334 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish Representative Peers: total 616. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, page 18, for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 12 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 100. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 87 Scottish Peers and 175 Irish, but of the total 262 there are 133 possessing Imperial titles and 129 without them. Of the 87 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 175 Irish 82 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 76 which are inferior to the native ones, 30 are superior, 12 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 15 are absolutely the same. Of the 3 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 102, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to abeyance as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Massereene Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 82 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1901 George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337) and York (1892) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1901, *m.* ...Prince Edward, *b.* 1894 — *Eldest Son or Heir.*
1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.* ...Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
1881 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1884, *m.*...Prince Johann, *b.* 1906

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.
1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1909 *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES: 22 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*). *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1701 S. / 1892*	*Argyll*, {John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1900, *m.* .....}	Lord Archibald Campbell, *b.* 1846
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., *b.* 1871
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelb. W. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), Wm. Hy. Walt. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* '31, *s.* '84, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1864
1799	*Cur* land & Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H. (*Irish Earl, Armagh*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Armagh, *b.* 1880
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, P.C., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1889	*Fife*, Alexander William George Duff, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Fife*), *b.* 1849, 1st Duke, *m.*	H.H. Prss. Alexandra, *b.* '91
1675	*Grafton*, Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., *b.* '21, *s.* '82, *w.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, Geo. Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct. Dunblane*), *b.* '62, *s.* '95, *m.*	Marq. of Carmarthen, *b.* '02
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Maurice FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct., Leinster*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893	Lord Desmond FitzGerald, *b.* 1888
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., *b.* '71, *s.* '92, *m.*	Marq. of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (*Earl Marshal*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Earl of Arundel and Surrey, *b.* 1908
1766	*Northumberland*, Henry George Percy, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl Percy, M.P., *b.* 1871
1716	*Portland*, William John A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., *b.* '70
1398 S.*	*Rothesay*, H.R.H. George (*Prince of Wales*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1901, *m.* ...	H.R.H. Prince Edwd., *b.* '94
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, *b.* 1880
1703	*Rutland*, Henry J. Brinsley Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	M. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne Beaucl., *b.* '74
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lord Ernest St. Maur, *b.* 47
1833	*Sutherland*, Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1888
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl Grosvenor, *b.* 1904

MARQUESSES: 23 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used; see WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, p. 6.

1790	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*, above	(As Irish)
1876	*Abergavenny*, William Nevill, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Marquess, *w.* ...	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853
1821	*Ailesbury*, Henry Aug. Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., *b.* '73
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905	Lord Victor Paget, *b.* 1889
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1895
1885	*Breadalbane*, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C. (*Scott. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to U.K. peerage)
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter Hervey, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* '81, *s.* '00, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1825 I.*	*Clanricarde*, Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (*U.K. Baron, Somerhill*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	Marq. of Sligo, *b.* 1831 (to Earldom only)
1816 I.*	°*Conyngham*, Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1897	Ld. Fredk. Conyngham, *b.* '90

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1791 I.*	*Donegall*, Arthur Arth. Don. St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarine Chichester, *b.* 1834
1789 I.*	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Earl of Hillsborough, *b.* '94
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Terence J. T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1866, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Basil Blackwood, *b.* '70
1800 I.*	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord Geo. H. Loftus, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William Thos. Brownlow Cecil, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.*	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thos. Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, Hugh De Grey Seymour, P.C., C.B. (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1872
1599 S.*	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Granville C. D. Gordon, *b.* 1882
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry*; *Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1872
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908	Ld. Chas. M. Hope, *b.* 1892
1816 I.*	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1878
1701 S.*	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., *b.* '37
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Russell C. Chas. Phipps, *b.* 1883
1812	*Northampton*, Wm. Geo. Spencer S. Compton, K.G., *b.* '51, *s.* '97, *w.*	Earl Compton, *b.* 1885
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Arthur Butler, *b.* 1849
1682 S.	*Queensberry*, Percy Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, *b.* '96
1871	*Ripon*, George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1827, 1st Marquess, *w.*	Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., C.B., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, Henry Click Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* '31, *s.* '03, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1856
1787	°*Townshend*, John James Dudley S. Townshend, *b.* '66, *s.* '99, *m.*	Chas. Townshend, C.B., *b.* '62
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. Montagu Hay, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1826, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1901
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Chas. S. Paulet, *b.* 1873
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., *b.* '76

EARLS: 124 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 62 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*, p. 106	(As Irish)
1682 S.*	*Aberdeen*, John Campbell Gordon, G.M.P., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Visct., Gordon*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1860
1639 S.	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore W. Ogilvy, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900, *M.*	Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, *b.* 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Bury, *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, William Archer Amherst, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Rv. Hn. Percy Amherst, *b.* '39
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, P.C., *b.* 1830, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., *b.* 1867
1789 I.†	°*Annesley*, Hugh Annesley, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Viscount Glerawly, *b.* 1884
1785 I.	*Antrim*, William Randal McDonnell, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878
1799 I.*	*Armagh*. *See* "Cumberland and T.," *Brit. Duke*, p. 106	(As British)
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Visct. Sudley, *b.* 1903
1730	*Ashburnham*, Bertram Ashburnham, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Ashburnham, *b.* 45
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1883
1800 I.†	*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Percy B. Bernard, *b.* 1844
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Lord Apsley, *b.* 1895
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.* ...	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.†	*Belmore*, Somerset Rd. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '35, *s.* '45, *m.*	Viscount Corry, *b.* 1870
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *w.* ...	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Edward Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Visct. Duncannon, *b.* 1880
1815	*Bradford*, George C. Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1873
1677 S.*	*Breadalbane*. *See* "Breadalbane," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 106	Hon. Ivan Campbell, *b.* 1859
1815	°*Brownlow*, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hy. J. C. Cust, *b.* '61 (to Bny.)
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* '50, *s.* '98, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800	°*Cadogan*, George Henry Cadogan, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Visct. Chelsea, *b.* 1903
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.	*Caithness*, John Sutherland Sinclair, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1891	Hon. Norman Sinclair, *b.* '62
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Hn. Herbrd. Alexander, *b.* '88
1831	*Camperdown*, Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 41, *s.* '67	Hon. Geo. A. Duncan, *b.* '45
1661	*Carlisle*, George James Howard, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Morpeth, M.P., *b.* '67
1793	*Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1898
1639 S. †	*Carnwath*, Robert Harris Carnwath Dalzell, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Dalzell, *b.* 1883
1748 I.	*Carrick*, Charles Henry Somerset Butler, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1873
1895	°*Carrington*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st Earl, *m.*	
1789 I. *	*Carysfort*, William Proby, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Carysfort*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Visct. Wendover, *b.* 1895
1509 S. *	*Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 106	(None)
1800 I. °	*Castlestewart*, Henry Jas. Stuart-Richardson, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1874, *m.*	(As U.K.)
2814	°*Cathcart*, Alan Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1856, *s.* '05	Andrew J. Stuart, *b.* 1841
1647 I.	*Cavan*, Frederic Rudolph Lambart, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Cathcart, *b.* '62
1827	°*Cawdor*, Fredk. A. Vaughan Campbell, P.C., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hn. Lionel Lambart, *b.* 1873
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C., *b.* '54, *s.* '87, *m.*	Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1870
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hn. Henry S.-Stnhope, *b.* '55
1803 I. *	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1776 I. *	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776	*Clarendon*, Edward Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. Herbert Meade, *b.* 1875
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1877
1620 I. *	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904	Hon. Dudley Scott, *b.* 1853
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Edward Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hn. Robt. J. L. Boyle, *b.* '64
1762 I. *	*Courtown*, James George Henry Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *w.*	Visct. Crowhurst, *b.* 1901
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853
1857	°*Cowley*, Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1892	*Cranbrook*, John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1890
1801	*Craven*, William George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Lord Medway, *b.* 1870
1398 S. *	*Crawford*, James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1897
1895	*Crewe*, Robert Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., *b.* '58, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Balcarres, M.P., *b.* 1871
1901	*Cromer*, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1633 S. *	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George M. Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Visct. Errington, M.V.O., *b.* 1877
1725 I. †	*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1721	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1866	*Dartrey*, Vesey Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Viscount Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1761	°*De La Warr*, Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, *b.* 1843
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1900
1485	*Derby*, Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1885
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.C.B., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Stanley, *b.* 1894
1622 I. *	*Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	Hon. Otway Cuffe, *b.* 1853
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	(As English, above)
1663	*Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*, p. 106	Rv. Hn. Hy. Courtenay, *b.* '72
1800 I. *	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	(As Scottish)
1661 I.	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1837	*Ducie*, Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.*	Graham Moore, *b.* 1859
1860	*Dudley*, Wm. Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* '67, *s.* '85, *m.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857
1633 S. *	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 106	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1894
1669 S. †	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	(As British)
1686 S. *	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1822 I. *	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1833	*Durham*, John George Lambton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., *b.* 1857
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hn. Frdk. Lmbtn., M.P., *b.* '55
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Lady Agnes Scott, *b.* 1855
1897	°*Egerton of Tatton*, Wilbraham Egerton, *b.* 1832, 1st Earl, *m.*	Gordon F. H. Howard, *b.* '73
		Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, *b.* 1845 (to Barony only)

Created	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1508 S.	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), George Arnulph Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880
1733 I.	*Egmont*, Augustus Arthur Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. J. Perceval, *b.* 1858
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1849. *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1846	*Ellesmere*, Francis C. Granville Egerton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Viscount Brackley, *b.* 1872
1789 I.	*Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1789 I.	*Erne*, John Henry Crichton, K.P., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1453 S.	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, George Devereux de Vere Capell, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1884
1711	°*Ferrers*, Sewallis Edward Shirley, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1859, *w.*	Walter K. Shirley, *b.* 1864
1868	*Feversham*, William Ernest Duncombe, *b.* 1829, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Helmsley, M.P., *b.* '79
1759 I.	*°Fife. See* "Fife," *U.K. Duke*, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1628 I.	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, 1896
1716 I. 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, (Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*)	Hon. Wm. Hy. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, *b.* 1840
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Ebrington, *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884
1623 S.	*Galloway*, Randolph Henry Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	*Glasgow*, David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* '33, *s.* '90, *m.*	Viscount Kelburne, *b.* 1874
1806 I.	*Gosford*, Archib. Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877 (As Scottish)
1722	°*Graham. See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*, p. 106	
1684 I.	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889	Hon. Donald Forbes, *b.* 1880
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, M.V.O., *b.* '72, *s.* '91, *m.*	Hn. Wm. Levsn.-Gower, *b.* '80
1806	°*Grey*, Albert Henry Geo. Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* '51, *s.* '94, *m.*	Viscount Howick, *b.* 1879
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., *b.* '27, *s.* '70, *w.*	Lord Binning, C.B., *b.* 1856
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., *b.* 1823, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1880
1754	*Hardwicke*, John Manners Yorke, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Viscount Royston, *b.* 1869
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington*, Charles Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hn. Fitzroy Stanhope, *b.* '45
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892 (As Irish)
1772	*Hillsborough. See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	
1605 S.	*Home*, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873 (As U.K.)
1703 S.	*Hopetoun. See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 107	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1884
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *w.*	
1767 I.	*Howth*, William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Howth*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874	(None)
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. H. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905 (As Scottish)
1837	°*Innes. See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*, p. 106	
1697	*Jersey*, Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1801 I.	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
1723 I.	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 107	(As British)
1822 I.	†*Kilmorey*, Francis Charles Needham, K.P., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Viscount Newry, *b.* 1883
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, M.P., *b.* '83
1768 I.	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1633 S.	*Kinnoull*, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Lord Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* 1902
1677 S.	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1756 I.	*Lanesborough*, Charles John Brinsley Butler, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Newtown-Butler, *b.* '93
1880	*Lathom*, Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Skelmersdale, *b.* 1895
1624 S.	†*Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas William Coke, K.G., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Visct. Coke, G.C.V.O., *b.* '48
1795 I.	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* '79, *s.* '92, *m.*	Hon. Fras. P. Clements, *b.* '85
1641 S.	*Leven & Melville* (1690), John David Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1906	Hon. Archib. L.-Melville, *b.* 1890
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Francis Anson, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1883
1803 I.	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1894

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1633 S.	*Lindsay*, David Clark Bethune, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1867
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Geo. Aug. Vaughan, *b.* 1833
1822 I. *	*Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* 33, *s.* 56, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald W. F. Foljambe, *b.* 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, Wm. Fras. Hy. Denison, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Raincliffe, *b.* 1892
1785 I. *	*Longford*, Thomas Pakenham, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Silchester, *b.* 1902
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. Lancelot Lowther, *b.* '67
1633 S. *	*Loudoun*, Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (*Engl. Baron, Botreaux*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Paulyn C. J. R. Rawdon-Hastings, *b.* 1889
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Tortesque King, *b.* 1865 *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905
1795 I. †	*Lucan*, George Bingham, K.P., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1860
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. R. Lytton, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *M.*	Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *b.* 1845
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	° *Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S. †	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.* Title confirmed by Act of Parliament 1885	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S. †	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895
1785 I. †	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, K.P., P.C., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Alg. Bourke, *b.* 1854
1627 I. *	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 184x, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Horace Savile, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Jno. H. Savile, *b.* 1868
1763 I.	*Milltown* (claimed by Robert W. F. Leeson)	
1813	*Minto*, Gilbert John Elliot, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Melgund, *b.* 1891
1562 S. *	*Moray*, Francis Jas. Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Morton Stuart-Gray, *b.* 1855
1815	*Morley*, Robert Edmund Parker, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1905	Hn. Montagu Parker, *b.* '78
1760 I. *	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*, p. 106.	(As U.K.)
1458 S. †	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1878
1781 I.	° *Mount Cashell*, Edwd. Geo. Aug. Harcourt Moore, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898	(None)
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, William Hy. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 32, *s.* '61, *m.*	Viscount Valletort, *b.* 1865
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1902	Hn. Harld. FitzClrnce., *b.* '70
1805	° *Nelson*, Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1835, *w.*	Viscount Merton, *b.* 1857
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1886
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. G.-Toler, *b.* 1886
1806 I. *	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Hon. Fras. W. A. Agar, *b.* 1873
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hn. Fras. Baring (Bny.), *b.* '50
1647 S. †	*Northesk*, David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rosehill, *b.* 1901
1801	*Onslow*, William Hillier Onslow, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1876
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hy. S. Vade-Walpole, *b.* '37 (Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary FitzMrice., *b.* '03
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Sidney Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902	Hon. Eric Drummond, *b.* '76
1905	*Plymouth*, Robt. Geo. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1884
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Newton Wallop, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. John F. Wallop, *b.* 1859
1706	° *Poulett*, William J. Lydston Poulett, *b.* '83, *s.* '99, admd. 1903, *m.*	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I. *	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1882
1901	° *Roberts*, Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *VC*, *b.* 1832, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lady Aileen Roberts, *b.* '70
1771 I.	*Roden*, William Henry Jocelyn, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897	Hon. Robt. J. Jocelyn, *b.* '45
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S. *	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Rosebery*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, M.P., *b.* 1882
1805 I.	*Rosse*, William Edward Parsons, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1906
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S. †	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	° *Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrd. Russell, *b.* '72
1815	*St. Germans*, Henry Cornwallis Eliot, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Eliot, *b.* 1885
1660	*Sandwich*, Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884	Hon. Victor Montagu, *b.* '41
1690	*Scarbrough*, Aldred Frederick Geo. B. Lumley, C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Osbert Lumley, *b.* '62

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1701 S.*	*Seafield*, J. Ogilvie-Grant (*U. K. Baron, Strathspey*), *b.* '76, *s.* '88, *m.*	Hon. Trevor Grant, *b.* 1879
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U. K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* '71, *s.* '01, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59. *s.* '95, *m.*	Viscount Wolmer, *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.*	*Shannon*, Richd. B. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* '97, *s.* 1906, *M.*	Hon. Robt. H. Boyle, *b.* 1900
1816 I.*	*Sheffield*, Henry North Holroyd (*U.K. Baron, Sheffield*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876	Bn. Stanley of Alderley, *b.* 1839 (to Ir. Bny. only)
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, M.V.O., *b.* 1882
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade, *b.* 1867
1633 S.*	*Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1857, *w.*	Viscount Althorp, *b.* 1857
1703 S.*	*Stair*, John Hew North G. Hy. Hamilton Dalrymple (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1903, *obtd. dip.*	Visct. Dalrymple, M.P., *b.* 79
1628	*Stamford*, William Grey, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Grey of Groby, *b.* 1896
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richard Stanhope, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905	Hn. Richd. Stanhope, *b.* '85
1821	*Stradbroke*, George E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* '62, *s.* '86, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Stratford*, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Enfield, *b.* 1862
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*, p. 106	(As Scottish)
1677 S.*	*Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berks* (1626), Henry M. Paget Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Viscount Andover, *b.* 1906
1230 S.*	*Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U. K. Duke*, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* '97 [*b.* '73
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* '71, *s.* '02	Hn. Chandos T.-G.-Langton,
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston ; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave*, William Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Lord Brooke, M.V.O., *b.* 1882
1446 I.*	*Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S.*	*Wemyss & March* (1697), Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1857
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Wm. A. Nugent, *b.* '76
1624	*Westmorland*, Anthony Mildmay-Julian Fane, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Arthur George Egerton, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '96
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston-(As Scottish) [haugh, *b.* '48
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	

VISCOUNTS: 40 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 36 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1905	*Althorp*, Charles Robert Spencer, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Visct., *w.*	Hon. Albert Spencer, *b.* '92
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, David Arbuthnott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895	Hn. Wm. Arbuthnott, *b.* '49
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Robert Thomas Flower, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Lt. R. Flower, *b.* 1870
1800 I.	*Avonmore*, Algernon William Yelverton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Wm. H. M. Yelverton, *b.* '40
1781 I.	†*Bangor*, Henry William Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Maxwell Ward, *b.* 1868
1720 I.*	*Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Barrington, *b.* '73
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Rev. Maurice St. John, *b.* '27
1717 I.*	*Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Frederick G. Hamilton Russell, *b.* 1867
1868	*Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, *b.* 1881
1835	*Canterbury*, Henry C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hn. Henry M.-Sutton, *b.* '79
1665 I.	*Charlemont*, James Alfred Caulfeild, C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1892, *w.*	James E. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Richard Walter Chetwynd, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1879, *w.*	Hy. G. W. Chetwynd, *b.* '58
1661 I.*	*Cholmondeley*. *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 106	(As U.K.)
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor Spencer, *b.* '90
1823	*Clancarty*. *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish) [*b.* '80
1781 I.*	*Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *m.*	Hn. Thos. A.-Robartes, M.P.,
1718	*Cobham*, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* '42, *s.* '89, *m.*	Hon. John Lyttelton, *b.* '81
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898	Hn. Richard S.-Cotton, *b.* '49

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1886	*Cross*, Rd. Assheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823, *s.* 1st Visct., *w.*	Richard A. Cross, *b.* 1882
1776 I.	*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hn. Osbert E. Vesey, *b.* 1884
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hn. Harry Lee-Dillon, *b.* '74
1680 I.*	*Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. Hugh St. Leger, *b.* 1869
1675 S.*	*Dunblane.* See "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*, p. 106	Hn. Jno. Dawnay, D.S.O., *b.* '72
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	(As English)
1816	*Exmouth*, Edward Addington H. Pellew, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1899, *M.*	Hon. Oliver Brett, *b.* 1881
1620 S.†	*Falkland*, Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Wm. A. W. Pellew, *b.* '62
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Edwd. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* '47, *s.* '99, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1880
1816 I.	*Frankfort de Montmorency*, Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1902	Hn. Evelyn Boscawen, *b.* '87
1720 I.*	*Gage*, Henry Charles Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877, *m.*	(None)
1727 I.*	*Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Henry R. Gage, *b.* 1895
1814	*Gordon.* See "Aberdeen," *Scott. Earl*, p. 127	Hon. George Monckton-Arundell, *b.* 1882
1478 I.*	*Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907	(As Scottish)
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902	Hon. Richd. Preston, *b.* 1884
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hn. Standish Vereker, *b.* '88
1849	*Gough*, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, *b.* '93
1620 I.*	*Grandison.* See "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*, p. 109	Hon. Hugh W. Gough, *b.* 1892
1719 I.*	*Grimston.* See "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*, p. 111	(As English)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877	(As U.K.)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hn. Fredk. O'Grady, *b.* 1847
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Wood, *b.* 1881
1791 I.	*Harberton*, James Spencer Pomeroy, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hon. Thos. H. Brand, *b.* 1900
1846	*Hardinge*, Henry Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Ernest Pomeroy, *b.* '67
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Robert Cornwallis Maude, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Hon. Henry Hardinge, *b.* '95
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Eustace W. Maude, *b.* 1877
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hn. Robt. C. Devereux, *b.* '65
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1907	Hon. Fras. Clegg-Hill, *b.* 66
1821	*Hutchinson.* See "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	Hn. Hor. Hood, M.V.O., *b.* '70
1905	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(As Irish) [*b.* '74
1902	*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Gen. Horatio Herbert Kitchener, O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1850, 1st Viscount	Hon. Rupt. Guinness, C.M.G., Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, *b.* 1846
1895	*Knutsford*, Hy. Thurstan Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '25, 1st Visct., *w.*	Hn. Sydney Holland, *b.* 1855
1747	*Leinster.* See "Leinster," *Irish Duke*, p. 106	(As Irish)
1781 I.	*Lifford*, James Wilfrid Hewitt, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hn. Archibald Hewitt, *b.* '44
1895	*Llandaff*, Henry Matthews, P.C., *b.* 1826, 1st Viscount	(None)
1628 I.*	*Lumley.* See "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*, p. 110	(As English)
1660 I.*	*Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(*Mass.*, Hn. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, *b.* '72; *Ferrd.*, Chichester Skeffington, *b.* '50
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry Dundas, *b.* 1873
1717 I.*	*Midleton*, W. St. John F. Brodrick (*Brit. Baron, Brodrick*), *b.* 56, *s.* 07, *m.*	Hn. Geo. St. John Brodrick,
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount	(None) [*b.* 1888
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hn. Chas. Molesworth, *b.* '97
1801 I.*	*Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. S. Monck, *b.* '76
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M., *b.* '38, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Henry Edmund Butler, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Edmund Butler, *b.* '75
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Francis de Montmorency, *b.* 1835
1895	*Peel*, Arthur Wellesley Peel, P.C., *b.* 1829, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Wm. R. W. Peel, *b.* '67
1873	*Portman*, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Portman, *b.* '56
1744 I.*	*Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn Wingfield, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Matt. W. Ridley, *b.* '02
1906	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael Edwd. Hicks-Beach, P.C., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Mich. H.-Beach, M.P., *b.* 1875
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Jno. C. C. Jervis, *b.* '98
1905	*Selby*, William Court Gully, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Jas. W. H. Gully, *b.* '67
1805	*Sidmouth*, William Wells Addington, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1864, *w.*	Hn. Gerld. Addington, *b.* '54
1776 I	*Southwell*, Arthur Robert Pyers Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Southwell, *b.* '98
1622 S.*	*Stormont.* See "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*, p. 110	(As British)
1628 I.	*Taaffe*, Henry Taaffe, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Taaffe, *b.* 1898
1806 I.†	*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Eric Upton, *b.* 1885
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889	Hon. Sydney Byng, *b.* 1844
1905	*Tredegar*, Godfrey Chas. Morgan, *b.* 1831, 1st Viscount	Hn. Fdc. Morgan (Bny.), *b.* '54
1622 I.	*Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Arth. Annesley, *b.* '80
1885	*Wolseley*, Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1833, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Frances Wolseley, *b.* 1872
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Hy. Hartley Fowler, P.C., G.C.S.I., *b.* '30, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon.

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. (Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

Apptd.		*Apptd.*	
1901*	*London*, Rt. Hn. A. F. W.-Ingram, D.D., *b.* 1858	1903	*St. Albans* .....Edgar Jacob, D.D., *b.* 1844
1901*	*Durham* .....H. C. Glyn Moule, D.D., *b.* 1841	1889	*St. Asaph*, Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1848
1903*	*Winchester*, Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1856	1897	*St. David's*.....John Owen, D.D., *b.* 1854
1898	*Bangor* ... Watkin H. Williams, D.D., *b.* 1845	1885	*Salisbury* ... John Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1843
1894	*Bath & Wells*, George W. Kennion, D.D., *b.* 1845	1905	*Southwark*, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844
1905	*Birmingham* ..... Charles Gore, D.D., *b.* 1853	1897	*Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853
1897	*Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, D.D., *b.* 1833		*Without present Seats* (1, *incl. Sodor & Man*).
1888	*Chester*.....Francis John Jayne, D.D., *b.* 1845	1904	*Southwell* ..... Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *b.* 1851
1903	*Exeter*... Archibald Robertson, D.D., *b.* 1853	1905	*Carlisle* ..... John Wm. Diggle, D.D., *b.* 1847
1895	*Hereford*.....John Percival, D.D., *b.* 1834	1905	*Worcester*, Huyshe W. Y.-Biggs, D.D., *b.* 1845
1891	*Lichfield*...Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., *b.* 1839	1905	*Gloucester*, Edgar C. S. Gibson, D.D., *b.* 1848
1885	*Lincoln* ..... Edward King, D.D., *b.* 1829	1905	*Llandaff*, Josh. Pritchard Hughes, D.D., *b.* 1847
1900	*Liverpool*, Francis Jas. Chavasse, D.D., *b.* 1846	1905	*Rochester*, John Regd. Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857
1903	*Manchester*, E. Arbuthnott Knox, D.D., *b.* 1847	1905	*Ely* ..... Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., *b.* 1854
1893	*Norwich*.....John Sheepshanks, D.D., *b.* 1834	1906	*Truro*.....Chas. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., *b.* 1845
1901	*Oxford*..... Francis Paget, D.D., *b.* 1851	1907	*Newcastle*, Norman D. J. Straton, D.D., *b.* 1840
1896	*Peterborough*, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., *b.* 1843	1907	*Chichester*, Charles Jno. Ridgeway, D.D., *b.* 1842
1884	*Ripon* ... Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1841	No vote	*Sodor & Man*, Thos. W. Drury, D.D., *b.* 1848

BARONS: 336 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 65 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Abercromby*, George Ralph C. Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.* ...	Hn. Jno. Abercromby, *b.* '41
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Hy. L. Bruce, *b.* 1881
1835	*Abinger*, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Scarlett, *b.* 1876
1869	*Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.* ...	Hon. — D.-Acton, *b.* 1907
1887	*Addington*, Egerton Hubbard, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, *b.* 1883
1907	*Airedale*, James Kitson, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Albert E. Kitson, *b.* '63
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald Gibbs, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Humphrey Napier Sturt, C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1904, *m.* ...	Hon. Gerald Sturt, *b.* 1893
1906	*Allendale*, Wentworth C. Blackett-Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hn. W. H. Beaumont, *b.* '90
1902	*Allerton*, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Geo. H. Jackson, *b.* 1867
1900	*Alverstone*, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '42, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, W. Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, *b.* '35, 1st Bn., *m.*	Lady William Cecil, *b.* 1857
1881	*Ampthill*, Arthur O. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo Russell, *b.* '96
1863	*Annaly*, Luke White, C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hn. Luke Hy. White, *b.* '85
1880	*Ardilaun*, Arthur Edward Guinness, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	(None to peerage)
1906	*Armistead*, George Armitstead, *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, *b.* '92
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Edgar Clifford Arundell, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Gerald A. Arundell, *b.* 1861
1885	*Ashbourne*, Edwd. Gibson, P.C., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Gibson, *b.* 1868
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Hon. Alex. Baring, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, George Cubitt, P.C., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Henry Cubitt, *b.* 1867
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1800 I.	†*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Fredc. Trench, *b.* 1894
1863 I.	*Athlumney*, James Herb. Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873.....	(None to peerage)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, William Morton Eden (*Brit. Baron, Auckland*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hn. Wm. Morton Eden, *b.* '92
1900	*Avebury*, John Lubbock, P.C., *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jno. B. Lubbock, *b.* '58
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. John Aylmer, *b.* 1880
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hn. Walt. Bagot, D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, Alexander Hugh Bruce, K.T., P.C., *b.* '49, *s.* '69, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1880
1869	*Balniland*. *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*, p. 121	(As Scottish)
1698	*Barnard*, Henry De Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cecil Vane, *b.* '82
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* '43, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1887	*Basing*, George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1894, *w.*...	Hon. John S.-Booth, *b.* '90
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hn. Chas. B.-Hanbury, *b.* '77
1647 S.	†*Belhaven & Stenton*, Alexander Chas. Hamilton, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1883
1848 I.	†*Bellew*, Charles Bertram Bellew, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Geo. L. Bryan, *b.* 1857
1856	*Belper*, Henry Strutt, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Algn. Strutt, *b.* 1883
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897	Rev. Chas. Noel-Hill, *b.* '48
1903	*Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jno. M. Biddulph, *b.* '69
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*.....	Hon. Herbt. W. Blyth, *b.* '68
1892	*Blythswood*, Rev. Sholto D. Campbell-Douglas, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Archibald Campbell, *b.* '84
1797	*Bolton*, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hn. Wm. Orde-Powlett, *b.* '69
1452 S.	†*Borthwick*, Archib. Patrick T. Borthwick, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.* ...	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. Irby, *b.* 1862
1368	*Botreaux. See* "Loudoun," *Scott. Earl*, p. 110	(As Scottish)
1887	*Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 111	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle. See* "Cork and O.," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Wyndham K.-Huges-
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*, p. 111	(As Irish) {sen, *b.* 1885
1886	*Brassey*, Thomas Brassey, G.C.B., *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. Brassey, *b.* '63
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Grey Neville, *b.* '57
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. T. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave,
1794 I.*	*Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*, p. 111	(As U.K.) {*b.* 1874
1796	*Brodrick. See* "Midleton," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(As Irish)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m.*	Hon. Lyy. Brougham, *b.* 1887
1895	*Burghclere*, Herb. Coulston Gardner, P.C., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) {*b.* 1862
1903	*Burnham*, Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson,
1886 & 1897	*Burton*, Michael Arthur Bass, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Mrs. Jas. Baillie, *b.* '73
1643	*Byron*, George Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Fredk. Byron, *b.* '61
1796	*Calthorpe*, Augustus C. Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hn. Som. G.-Calth., C.B., *b.* '31
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897	Hon. Edwd. M. Stonor, *b.* '85
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *M.*	Hon. Ralfe E.-Freke, *b.* '97
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, {Robert Shapland Geo. J. Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon Geo. P. J. Carew, *b.* '63
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*, p. 111	(As Irish)
1796 I.*	*Carrington. See* "Carrington," *U.K. Earl*, p. 108	(As U.K.)
1801	*Carysfort. See* "Carysfort," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(None)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hn. Robt. Handcock, *b.* 1864
1460 S.*	*Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*, p. 108	(None)
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*, p. 110	(As U.K.)
1858	*Chelmsford*, Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, K.C.M.G., *b.* '68, *s.* '05, *m.*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chesham*, Jno. Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *M.*	Hon. Fredc. Thesiger, *b.* '96
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Wm. E. Cavendish, M.V.O., *b.* '62
1858	*Churston*, John Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hn. Fras. Eaton, *b.* '93 [73
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, John George Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hn. Jno. Y.-Buller, M.V.O., *b.*
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	Hon. Arthur Bingham, *b.* '79
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(As Irish)
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	Hon. Eyre N. Massey, *b.* '80
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880, *m.*	(As Irish)
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. Clifford, *b.* '58
1762 I.*	*Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*, p. 110	Two co-heiresses
1790 I.	†*Clonbrock*, Luke Gerald Dillon, K.P., P.C., *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	(As U.K.)
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, {Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hn. Robt. E. Dillon, *b.* 1869
1817	*Colchester*, Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Hon. Edward Lawless, *b.* '42
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st B., *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John S. Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Guy Colebrooke, *b.* '93
1907	*Collins*, Richard Henn Collins, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1842, *m.*	Hn. Geoffrey Coleridge, *b.* '77
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*, p. 111	(Life peerage)
1841	*Congleton*, Henry Bligh F. Parnell, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1906, *M.*	(As U.K.)
1712 I.*	*Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 107	Hon. Jno. B. Parnell, *b.* '92
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1890, *w.*	(As British)
1906	*Courtney of Penwith*, Leon. H. Courtney, P.C., *b.* '32, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. Fremantle, *b.* '62
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Gurdon, *b.* 1904
1797 I.*	*Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*, p. 108	Hon. Gerald Brooks, *b.* '84
1797 I.	†*Crofton*, Edward Henry Churchill Crofton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1869	(As U.K.)
1898 I.	†*Curzon of Kedleston*, George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *w.*	Arth. E. L. Crofton, *b.* 1866
1897	*Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(None)
1800 I.	*De Blaquiere*, William de Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, *m.*	(As Irish)
1812 I.	*Decies*, William Marcus de la P. Horsley-Beresford, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hn. John de Blaquiere, *b.* '89
1299	*De Clifford*, Jack Southwell Russell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hn. Jno. H.-Beresfd., D.S.O.
1851	*De Freyne*, Arthur French, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hn. Edwd. Russell, *b.* '07
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Arthur French, *b.* '79
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hn. Thos. Cholmndly., *b.* '00
1838	*De Mauley*, William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1896	Hon. Algern. Sidney, *b.* '54
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby, *b.* '46
1885	*Derwentmere*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Thos. Denman, *b.* 1905
1887	*De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hn. Geo. de-Y.-Batesn., *b.* '70
1881	*Derwent*, Harcourt V.-Rempie-Johnstone, *b.* '23, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Coulson Fellowes, *b.* '83
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Fras. Johnstone, *b.* '51
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. B. Saumarez, *b.* '89
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, {Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Julian Grenfell, *b.* '88
1609 S.*	*Dingwall. See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baron* (Scott. title the earlier)	Hon. Edward Digby, *b.* 1894 (As English, below)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1615	*Dormer*, Roland John Dormer, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Chas. J. T. Dormer, *b.* '64
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 107	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	†*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hn. Henry O'C. Prittie, *b.* '77
1541 I.	†*Dunboyne*, Ront. St. John FitzWalter Butler, *b.* 1844, *s.* '99, *m.*	Hon. FitzW. Butler, *b.* 1874
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ronald Murray, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hn. Andr. Mulholland, *b.* '82
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1845 I.	*Dunsandle & Clan Conal*, James Frederick Daly, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894	(None)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hn. Randal Plunkett, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Walter Rice, *b.* 1873
1857	*Elbury*, Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hn. Robt. Grosvenor, *b.* 1868
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Master of Elibk., M.P., *b.* '70
1802	*Ellenborough*, Edward Downes Law, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1902	Hon. Cecil Law, C.B., *b.* 1849
1510 S. / 1885*	*Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone stone), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893 (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*)	Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, *b.* 1871
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, William Macnaghten Erskine, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. Montagu Erskine, *b.* '65
1903	*Estcourt*, Geo. Thos. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, *b.* 1839, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Faber*, Edmund Beckett Faber, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron	(None)
1627 S.	*Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900	Hn. Chas. E. Fairfax, *b.* 1876
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1756 I.	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hn. Somerset Maxwell, *b.* '05
1898	*Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '44, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edwd. FitzEdmund Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. James Roche, *b.* 1851
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Ffrench, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107, *M.*	(As Irish)
1861	*Fitzhardinge*, Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, *b.* 1830, *s.*, 1896, *w.*	(None)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Fitzalan Charles John Foley, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1905	Gerald H. Foley, *b.* 1898
1445 S.	*Forbes*, Horace C. Gammell Forbes, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1868	Hon. Atholl Forbes, *b.* 1841
1821	*Forester*, Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hn. Geo. W.-Forester, *b.* '67
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*, p. 111	(As English)
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(As Irish)
1800 I. / 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garnagh*, Charles J. Spencer Geo. Canning, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hn. Leopold Canning, *b.* '78
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Rbt. G.-Dicconson, *b.* '57
1824	*Gifford*, Edric Frederick Gifford, V.C., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Edgar Gifford, *b.* 1857
1906	*Glantawe*, John Jones Jenkins, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Wilfred Bailey, *b.* '91
1895	*Glenesk*, Algernon Borthwick, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Richd. Norton, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Henry Cyril Percy Graves, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hn. Clarence Graves, *b.* 1871
1902	*Grenfell*, Francis Wallace Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Pascoe Grenfell, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Algernon William Fulke Greville, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Greville, *b.* '71
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Rawdon George Grey Clifton, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Cecil Clifton, *b.* 1862
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ernest William Beckett, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Hon. Ralph Beckett, *b.* '91
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1796	*Greydyr*, Peter Robert Burrell, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Hn. Willghby. Burrell, *b.* '41
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence Palk, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, C.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900	Hn. L. Hamilton, M.V.O., *b.* '73
1874	*Hampden*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hn. Humphrey Pakington.
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*, p. 110	(As Irish) [*b.* 1888
1876	*Harlech*, George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hn. Wm. G. A. O.-Gore, *b.* '85
1815	*Harris*, Geo. R. Canning Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hn. Geo. St. V. Harris, *b.* '89
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. — Astley (dau.), *b.* '07
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Littleton, *b.* '68
1906	*Haversham*, Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887	Hn. Stanhope Hawke, *b.* '63
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	†*Headley*, Charles Mark Allanson Winn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Rowland G. A.-Winn, *b.* '55

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1906	*Hemphill*, Stanhope Charles John Hemphill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908.....	Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* '60
1836	*Heneage*, Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geo. E. Heneage, *b.* '66
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* '49, *s.* '98, *w.*	Hn. Anthony Henley, *b.* '58
1800 I.*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald H.-Major, *b.* '72
1885	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, M.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899	(None)
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Holmes-a'C., *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*, Charles William Mills, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1898, *m.*.....	Hon. Chas. T. Mills, *b.* 1887
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hn. Chas. Allsopp, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Angus Holden, *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Ernest Holden, *b.* 1867
1897	*Holm-Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood.* *See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*, p. 112.....	(As British)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Capt. Henry E. Hotham, *b.* '55
1881	*Hotchfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899	Rev. Hn. Wm. C. Ellis, *b.* '35
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hn. Bernd. Fitzln.-Howard, *b.* 1885
1881	*Howth.* *See* "Howth," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(None)
1796 I.	*Huntingfield* Joshua Charles Vanneck, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1897	Hn. Wm. A. Vanneck, *b.* 1845
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*.....	Hn. Wm. G. H. Jolliffe, *b.* '98
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough O'Brien, *b.* '97
1897	*Inverclyde*, James Cleland Burns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Alan Burns, *b.* '77
1895	*James of Hereford*, Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Hon. Jas. Joicey, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis.* *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare.* *See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry.* *See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kenstington*, {Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Edwardes, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Kenyon, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869.....	— Kenyon, *b.* 1908
1821	*Ker.* *See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1868	*Kesteven*, John Henry Trollope, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1874	Hon. Robt. Trollope, *b.* 1852
1900	*Kilbarón*, Martin H. FitzPatrick Morris, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	*Maj.* Hn. Geo. Morris, *b.* '72
1789 I.	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hn. Jno. F. A. Browne, *b.* '02
1831	*Kilmarnock.* *See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.* ...	Hon. Mich. de Courcy, *b.* '82
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1879
1897	*Kinnear*, Alexander Smith Kinnear, *b.* 1833, 1st Baron	(None)
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Balfour, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore.* *See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Claude M.-Thompson, *b.* 1887
1902	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edwd Knollys, *b.* 1895
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., C.C.I.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor Cochrane-Baillie, *b.* 1896
1800 I.†	*Langford*, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Hon. Jno. H. Rowley, *b.* '94
1869	*Lawrence*, John Hamilton Lawrence, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Alex. Lawrence, *b.* 1898
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901.....	Hn. Wm. R. Wyndham, *b.* '76
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Rupt. Leigh, *b.* 1856
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alex. John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*...	(None)
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*.....	Hon. Thos. A. Powys, *b.* 1896
1900	*Lindley*, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., *b.* 1828, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1758 I.	*Lisle*, George Wm. James Lysaght, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Horace Lysaght, *b.* '73
1897	*Lister*, Joseph Lister, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1892	*Llangattock*, John Allan Rolls, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jno. M. Rolls, *b.* 1870
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*...	(None)
1908	*Lochee*, Edmund Robertson, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1801	*Loftus.* *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1906	*Loreburn*, Robt. Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord Chancellor*), *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*.....	Hon. Otway Plunkett, *b.* '92
1464 S. 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887	Hon. Hugh Fraser, *b.* 1874
1762	*Lovel & Holland.* *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1663	*Lucas*, Auberon Thomas Herbert (*Scott. Baron, Dingwall*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1905 (to 7th Earl Cowper)	Hon. Nan Ino Herbert, *b.* '80
1897	*Ludlow*, Henry Ludlow Lopes, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1899, *m.*.....	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. Wm. G. Brownlow, *b.* '02
1859	*Lurgeden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Hon. Robt. F. C. Vernon, *b.* '92
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.* ...	Hn. Somerled Mcdeld., *b.* '76
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1887	*Macnaghten*, Edward Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1830, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hn. Ronald M'G.-Hogg, *b.* '65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Jno. N. Manners, *b.* '92
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1891	*Masham*, Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1906	Hon. Jno. C. C.-Lister, *b.* '67
1776 I. †	*Massy*, John Thomas William Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. Hugh Massy, *b.* 1864
1815	*Meldrum. See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip. See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*, p. 111	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth. See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* '45, *s.* '91, *m.*	Hon. Paul Methuen, *b.* '86
1905	*Michelham*, Herbert Stern, *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Herman Stern, *b.* '00
1712	*Middleton*, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hn. Godfrey Willghby., *b.* '47
1821	*Minster. See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*, p. 106	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck. See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, Henry James Moncreiff, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Rv. Hn. Rbt. Moncreiff, *b.* '43
1884	*Mont Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Collier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Collier, *b.* 1875
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Jno. R. Monson, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter E. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1867
1806	*Mont Eagle. See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle of Brandon*, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thos. A. Rice, *b.* 1883
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. Lloyd-Mostyn,
1891	*Mount Stephen*, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1885
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1295), *& Stourton* (1448), Chas. Botolph Jos. Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Wm. M. Stourton, *b.* '95
1767 I. *	*Mulgrave. See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*, p. 107	(As U.K.)
1783 I.	*Muncaster*, (Josslyn Francis Pennington (*U.K. Baron, Muncaster*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hn. Alan Pennington, *b.* '37 (to Irish Bny. only)
1898*		Hn. Robt. D.-Morgan, *b.* '74
1781 I. †	*Muskerry*, Hamilton Matt. T. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	(As British)
1681 S. *	*Nairne. See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 107	*Col.* Hn. Geo. Napier, C.I.E., *b.* 1845
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1876
1627 S. *	*Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Wm. Jno. Geo. Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hn. Thos. John Wynn, *b.* '78
1776 I.	*Newborough*, William Charles Wynn, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1888, *m.*	(None)
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Richd. Legh, *b.* 1888
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. North, *b.* '60
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Walter J. James, *b.* '69
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Northcliffe*, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, *b.* '65, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1900	*Northcote*, Hy. Stafford Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph Adderley, *b.* '72
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Chas. Hy. Wellesley Wilson, D.S.O., *b.* '75, *s.* '07, *m.*	Hon. Chas. J. Wilson, *b.* '04
1900	*O'Brien*, Peter O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Herbert I. T. O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900	(None)
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hn. Arthur O'Neill, *b.* 1876
1836 I. †	*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey Henry Browne Browne *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey D. E. Browne *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	Chichester Skeffingtn, *b.* '50
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.V.O.,
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	(As Irish) [*b.* 1859
1841	*Oxenfoord. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*, p. 111	(As Scottish)
1907	*Peckover*, Alexander Peckover, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hn. Alan D.-Pennant, *b.* '90
1603	*Petre*, Philip Benedict Joseph Petre, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Lionel Petre, *b.* 1890
1506	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Lyon Playfair, *b.* 1888
1827	*Plunket*, Wm. Lee Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Terence Plunket, *b.* '99
1831	*Poltimore*, Coplestone Richard George Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Wentworth W. Bampfylde, *b.* 1882
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1885	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*, p. 112	(As Irish) [*b.* 1859
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville Augustus Wm. Waldegrave, *b.* '33, *s.* '57, *w.*	Hon. Granv. Waldegrave,
1852	*Raglan*, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hn. FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* '85
1875	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly. See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*, p. 110	(As Irish)
1868 I. †	*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m.*	Hn. Thos. McC.-Bnbry., *b.* '81
1395	*Rathmore*, David Robert Plunket, P.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Ravensworth*, Arthur Thos. Liddell, *b.* '37, *s.* '04 (*after Earl*), *m.*	Hon. Gerald Liddell, *b.* 1859

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1821	*Rayleigh*, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Robt. J. Strutt, *b.* 187
1528 S.	*Reay*, Donald James Mackay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron,*	Baron Æneas Mackay, *b.* 3
1881*	*Reay*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None to U.K. title)
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Clem. F.-Mitford, *b.* 7
1894	*Rendel*, Stuart Rendel, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Fredk. Wm. Brook Thellusson, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1852, *w.*	Hn. Fredk. Thellusson, *b.* 6
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil Baring, *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Chas. A. Lister, *b.* 18
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip Ritchie, *b.* 19
1809	*Robertson*, Jas. Patrick B. Robertson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 45, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1782	*Rodney*, Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, *b.* 18
1651 S.	*Rollo*, Jno. Rogerson Rollo (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 35, *s.* 52, *w.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1860
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1892	*Rosebery*. *See* "Rosebery," *Scott. Earl*, p. 110	(As Scottish)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules A. Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Herc. Robinson, *b.* 9
1796 I.	*Rossmore*, Derrick Warner Wm. Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Ross-*	
1838*	*more*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Westenra, *b.* 9
1885	*Rothschild*, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Lionel Rothschild M.P., *b.* 1868
1651 S.	*Ruthven*, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Mtr. of Ruthven, D.S.O., *b.* 7
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edwd. Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	*Maj.* Chas. J. S.-West, *b.* 7
1908	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. C. E. Philipps, *b.* 188
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Beauchamp Moubray St. John, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry St. John, *b.* 187
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908, *M.*	Frank Sugden, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hn. Edwd. S. St. Aubyn, *b.* 5
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rowland Winn, *b.* 9
1796	*Salterford*. *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*, p. 108	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1886
1905	*Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 41, 1st Baron	(None)
1871	*Sandhurst*, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 55, *s.* 76, *w.*	Hn. Jno. W. Mansfield, *b.* 5
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edmd. A. Sandys, *b.* 6
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	(None)
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey Fiennes, *b.* 8
1761	*Scarsdale*, Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Ld. Curzon of Kdlstn, *b.* 5
1839	*Seaton*, John Reginald Upton Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Fras. Colborne, *b.* 185
1831	*Sefton*. *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*, p. 111	(As Irish)
1489 S.	*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1802	*Sheffield*. *See* "Sheffield," *Irish Earl*, p. 111	(None to U.K. title)
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	*Lt.-Col.* Rlph. Sherard, *b.* 6
1784	*Sherborne*, Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Rv. Hn. Fredk. Dutton, *b.* 4
1880	*Shute*. *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*, p. 111	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* 44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hn. Lawr. K.-Shuttlewrth.
1821	*Silchester*. *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*, p. 110	(As Irish) [*b.* 8
1449 S.	†*Sinclair*, Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875
1826	*Somerhill*. *See* "Clanricarde," *Irish Marq.*, p. 106	(None to U.K. title)
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899	Rev. Hy. L. S. Cocks, *b.* 186
1873	*Somerton*. *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*, p. 110	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, *b.* 1904
1640	*Stafford*, Fitzherbert E. Stafford-Jerningham, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1892	F. E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., *b.* 5
1886	*Stalbridge*, Richd. de Aquila Grosvenor, P.C., *b.* 37, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 8
1839	*Stanley of Alderley*, Edward Lyulph Stanley, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hn. Arth. Stanley, M.P., *b.* 7
1893	*Stanmore*, Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., *b.* 29, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Geo. H.-Gordon, *b.* 7
1796	*Stewart of Garlies*. *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*, p. 109	(As Scottish)
1897	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G.,	
1900		G.C.V.O., *b.* 1820, 1st Baron, *m.*
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Hallyburton George Campbell, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard Hon. John Beresford Campbell, *b.* 1866
1884	*Strathgarry*. *See* "Seafield," *Scott. Earl*, p. 111	(As Scottish)
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart*. *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*, p. 110	(As Scottish)
1838	*Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Chas. H.-Tracy, *b.* 187
1884	*Sudley*. *See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*, p. 107	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Hn. Chas. Harbord, C.B., *b.* 55
1893	*Swansea*, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894	Hn. Odo Vivian, M.V.O., *b.* 75
1907	*Swaythling*, Montagu Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Louis S.-Montagu, *b.* 69
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*}	
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*} Richd. Wogan Talbot, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, *b.* 1874
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Charles John Shore, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Fredk. Shore, *b.* 1844
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hn. Arth. Chichester, *b.* 80
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hn. Lionel Tennyson, *b.* 89
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 96
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hn. Christopher R.-Curzon
1792	*Thurlow*, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Rv. Hn. Chas. C.-Bruce, *b.* 69
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hn. Denis Tollemache, *b.* 84

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1564 S.†	*Torphichen*, James Walter Sandilands, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1869, *obtd. div.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* '84
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hill-Trevor, *b.* '59
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Regd. Barnewall, *b.* '97
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*, p. 107	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Edward Marjoribanks, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Hn. Dudley Marjbks., D.S.O.,
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*, p. 107	(As Irish) [*b.* '74
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Three co-heiresses [*b.* '61
1800 I.†	*Ventry*, Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* '28, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hn. Frdk. E.-de-Mlns., D.S.O.,
1762	*Vernon*, George F. A. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1898, *M.*	Hn. Fras. V.-Vernon, *b.* '89
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1893, *obtd. div.*	Hn. Anthony Vivian, *b.* '06
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. Wm. Walrond, M.P., *b.* '76
1800 I.	*Wallscourt*, Erroll Augustus Jos. H. Blake, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. Charles Blake, *b.* 1875
1780	*Walsingham*, Thomas de Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. Jno. A. de Grey, *b.* '49
1895	*Wandsworth*, Sydney James Stern, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1702 I.	*Waterpark*, Henry Anson Cavendish, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Cavendish, *b.* '83
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1894	*Welby*, Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and M.," *Scott. Earl*, p. 111	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Beilby Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., *b.* '49, *s.* '80, *m.*	Hn. Richd. Lawley, C.B., *b.* '56
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hn. Richd. Bethell, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*, p. 111	(As British)
1826	*Wigan. See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*, p. 108	(As Scottish)
1492	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902	Hon. Jno. Verney, *b.* 1896
1880	*Winborne*, Ivor Bertie Guest, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., *b.* '73
1906	*Winterstoke*, William Henry Wills, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr Glyn, *b.* '96
1835	*Wortingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*, p. 109	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrottesley*, Arthur Wrottesley, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *w.*	Hn. Victor Wrottesley, *b.* '73
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Saml. J. Best, *b.* 1874
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1873, *w.*	Hon. Darea Curzon, *b.* 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 12 Imperial; 3 (?) Scottish.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Buss., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, *b.* '95
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzh. Foley, Buss., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Mary L. Foley, *b.* 1905
1455	*Berners*, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Buss., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *w.*	Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1855
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Buss., *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *b.* 1859
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt, Countess, *b.* 1878, title called out of abeyance 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (*Countess of Powis*), Baroness, *b.* 1865, *m.*, title called out of abeyance 1903	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances Dawson, Buss., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.*	Hon. Dudley Carleton, *b.* '76
1293	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia Amelia M. Pelham (*Countess of Yarborough*), Buss., *b.* 1863, *m.*, title Conyers called out of abeyance 1892, and Fauconberg 1903	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887
1444 S.	*Gray*, Evelyn Smith-Gray, Buss., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1864
1891	*Hambleden*, Emily Smith, *b.* 1828, 1st Viscountess, *w.*	Hn. Wm. F. Smith, M.P., *b.* '68
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen Mary (Duchess of Norfolk), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Arundel, *b.* 1908
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Buss., C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1887
1891	*Macdonald of Earnscliffe*, Susan A. Macdonald, *b.* '36, 1st Buss., *w.*	(None)
[1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, title of Countess not used	Fras. M. Drummond, *b.* 1839]
1529	*Wentworth*, Ada Mary Milbanke, Buss., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, *b.* 1837

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£37,257.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes Graham, K.C.B. £2,000

Clerk Assistant, Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Edmund H. Alderson £1,000

Counsel to Chairman of Com., Alb. Gray, K.C. £1,800

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Senior Clerks, J. F. Symons-Jeune (*Prin. Clerk, Private Committees*), £900; W. H. H. Gordon (*Clerk of the Journals*), £1,000; C. L. Anstruther (*Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*), £950; Hon. A. McDonnell, £825; A. H. Robinson (*Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs*), £1,100. *Other Clerks*, H. P. St. John (*Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department*); V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam; J. B. Botham; E. C. Vigors; G. D. Luard; G. Frohy; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower; P. K. Hodgson ..... £100 to £600

Asst. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court £600

Librarian, Edmund Gosse, LL.D. £1,000

Examiners to Standing Orders, C. Walter Campion, £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune... £300

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O. £1,000

Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, G.C.V.O. £1,000

Official Reporter, Arthur Walter £650

The Most Honourable Privy Council.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Loreburn.

The Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister—Herbert Henry Asquith.

The Lord President—Viscount Wolverhampton.

The Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Crewe.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Argyll, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland, and Fife.

The Marquesses of Huntly, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Hertford, Cholmondeley, Londonderry, Ripon, Breadalbane, and Zetland.

Earl Beauchamp, Earls of Derby Pembroke and Montgomery, Chesterfield, Coventry, Jersey, Elgin and Kincardine, Kintore, Aberdeen, Rosebery, Dartmouth, Earl Waldegrave, Earl Spencer, Clarendon, Mount Edgcumbe, Earl Cadogan, Earl Grey, Granard, Sefton, Onslow, Minto, Earl Brownlow, Earl Cawdor, Ducie, Yarborough, Dudley, Selborne, Ancaster, Earl Carrington, Halsbury, Earl Roberts, V.C., Cromer, Plymouth.

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord Henry Somerset, and Lord George Hamilton.

Viscounts Althorp, Midleton, Cross, Peel, Knutsford, Llandaff, Milner, Selby, St. Aldwyn, and Morley of Blackburn.

Lord Arthur Hill.
The Bishop of London.

Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Reay, Suffield, Thurlow, Ribblesdale, Rayleigh, Denman, Sudeley, Wenlock, Belper, Sandhurst, Tweedmouth, Tennyson, Rothschild, Revelstoke, Ashbourne, Stalbridge, Macnaghten, Ashcombe, Burghclere, James of Hereford, Rathmore, Heneage, Lister, Farquhar, Curzon of Kedleston, Robertson, Avebury, Lindley, Alverstone, Shuttleworth, Allerton, Dunedin, Atkinson, Waleran, Haversham, Courtney of Penrith, Eversley, Allendale, Collins, Airedale, Fitzmaurice, Lochee, MacDonnell, Marchamley.

The Speaker—James William Lowther.

Secretaries of State—
Herbert John Gladstone.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Richard Burdon Haldane.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—
Augustine Birrell.

Hon. Sir Francis Bertie.
Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.
Hon. Gerard James Noel.
Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, Bt.
Archbishop Maclagan.
Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Joseph Chamberlain.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
Sir Edward Fry.
Henry Chaplin.
Arthur James Balfour.
Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
John William Mellor.
Sir John Eldon Gorst.
Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Sir Charles John Pearson.
Arnold Morley.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
James Bryce.
Jesse Collings.
Christopher Palles.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Walter Hume Long.
Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards.
Francis John Savile Foljambe.
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
Sir John Henry de Villiers.
Sir Samuel Henry Strong.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
George Houston Reid.
Sir George Turner.
Sir John Gordon Sprigg.
Sir John Forrest.
John Gilbert Talbot.
John Lloyd Wharton.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Roland L. B. V. Williams.
Sir George Taubman Goldie.
Edmond Robert Wodehouse.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Robert Romer.
Sir Ford North.
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour.
Gerald FitzGibbon.
Sir James Stirling.
William Gray Ellison-Macartney.
Lewis Fry.
Thomas Frederick Halsey.
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.
Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C.
Sir Herbert Hurdy Cozens-Hardy.
Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Sir Arthur Wilson.
Sir John Winfield Bonser.
George Wyndham.
Sir John Edward Dorington, Bart.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Albert Hime.
Sir Robert Bond.
Sir Ernest Cassel.
James Round.
Austen Chamberlain.
Sir Richard John Cartwright.
Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, Bart.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Sir Ralph Henry Knox.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster.
Charles Scott Dickson.
Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.
Sir Henry Brackenbury.
Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge.
Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau.
Sir Gainsford Bruce.
Charles Booth.
James Parker Smith.
Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood, Bart.
Sir John Gorell Barnes.
Hon. Ailwyn Edward Fellowes.
Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.
Sir William Edward Goschen.
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.
Arthur Cohen.
Sir Frederick Matthew Darley.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Sir Alfred Wills.
John Satterfield Sandars.
Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.
John Sinclair.
David Lloyd George.
John Burns.
Sydney Charles Buxton.
Lewis Harcourt.
John Edward Ellis.
Richard Knight Causton.
Thomas Shaw.
Thomas Burt.
Sir Balthazar Walter Foster.
Henry Du Pré Labouchere.
Sir John Fletcher Moulton.
Sir Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen.
Sir George Farwell.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.
Robert Farquharson.
George William Palmer.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow.
Sir Henry B. Buckley.
Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald.
Reginald McKenna.
Sir William Rann Kennedy.
Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill.
Sir Joseph George Ward.
Leander Starr Jameson.
Frederick Robert Moor.
Louis Botha.
Sir William Brampton Gurdon.
Eugene Wason.
Robert Spence Watson.
Sir Charles Tupper.
George Whiteley.
William McEwan.
Charles Stuart Parker.
George William Erskine Russell.
Walter Runciman.
Thomas Ryburn Buchanan.
Thomas Lough.
Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther.
Alfred Emmott.
Sir Thomas Palmer Whittaker.
Charles George Milnes Gaskell.
Sir John Edge.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.
Sir Rennell Rodd.
Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright.
Joseph Albert Pease.
Herbert Louis Samuel.
Sir Charles Bright McLaren, Bart.
Sir Edward Clarke.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.M.P., K.T., G.C.M.G.,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir Samuel Walker, Bt.
Duke of Abercorn.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Erne.
Earl of Belmore.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Rantuvly.
Earl Roberts, V.C.
Viscount Wolseley.
Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Ashbourne.
Lord O'Brien *(Ld. C.J.)*.
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Lord Grenfell.

Lord Atkinson.
Lord Pirrie.
Lord Castletown.
Lord MacDonnell.
Augustine Birrell *(Chief Sec.)*.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton *(Vice-Ch.)*.
Christopher Palles *(Lt. Ch. Baron)*.
Gerald FitzGibbon *(Lord Justice)*.
Henry Bruen.
Wm. Moore Johnson *(Judge K.B.)*.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes *(Lord Justice)*.
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson *(Judge)*.
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden *(Judge)*.
Thomas Alexander Dickson.
Gerald W. Balfour.
Thomas Sinclair.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews *(Judge)*.

Sir David Harrel.
George Wyndham.
William Kenny *(Judge)*.
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross *(Judge)*.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
Sir John Charles Ready Colomb.
Thomas Andrews.
Walter Hume Long.
James Bryce.
James Henry Mussen Campbell.
Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart.
Sir Patrick Coll.
Richard Robert Cherry.
Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Robert Young.
Richard Edward Meredith *(Master of the Rolls, Ireland)*.
Thomas Wallace Russell.

Clerk of the Council, (vacant)
(Dublin Castle).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

* Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents or Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland.
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants-at-law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife."

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 5s. net.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 59 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, Sir Wm. Neville 1850
Abercromby, Sir Geo. Wm. .. s 1636
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke .. 1644
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.V.O. 1890
Adair, Sir Fredk. Edward S... 1838
Adam, Sir Charles E. 1882
Affleck, Sir Robert 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... s 1629
Aglen, Sir William 1895
Aird, Sir John 1901
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W. .. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Allson, Sir Archibald 1852
Allan, Sir Hy. S. M. Havelock-Alleyne, Sir John G. Newton 1869
Amory, Sir Jno. H. Heathcoat- 1874
Anson, Sir Wm. Kennell, M.P. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm. .. s 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- (Cl. B. 1798) s 1700
Antrobus, *Col.* Sir Edmund .. 1815
Arbuthnot, Sir Robt. K., M.V.O. 1823
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott .. 1892
Armytage, Sir George J. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A. 1841
Arthur, Sir Matthew 1902
Ashman, Sir Herbert 1907
Austin, Sir William M. B.... 1894
Avery, Sir William E. T. 1905
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. 1622
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. .. 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Bagge, *Capt.* Sir Alf. Thos., R.N. 1867
Baillie, Sir Gawain G. S. 1823
Baird, Sir Wm. James G. .... s 1696
Baird, *Maj.* Sir David 1809
Baird, Sir Alexander 1897
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S. 1796
Baker, Sir Randolph L. 1802
Banbury, Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P. 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alex., K.C.B. s 1682
Barclay, Sir Dadley E. D. .... s 1068
Barker, Sir John, M.P. 1908
Barlow, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hilaro W. W., K.C.A. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O... 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott, M.P. 1907
Barnewall, Sir Regd. A. J. de B. 1623
Barran, Sir John N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland 1908
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartelot, Sir Walter B. 1875
Bates, Sir Percy Elly 1870
Bathurst, Sir F. E. W. Hervey-Baynes, Sir Chris. Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian 1869
Beauchamp, Sir R. W. Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. W. 1661
Becher, Sir John Wrixon-.... 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1667
Beevor, Sir Hugh R. 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh 1885
Bell, Sir James 1895
Bell, Sir John Charles 1908
Bell, Sir Chas. W. Morrison-.. 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan-.. 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry 1796
Berney, Sir Thos. Reedham 1620
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. 1664
Bilsland, Sir William 1927
Bingham, Sir John E. 1903
Birkin, Sir Thomas Isaac 1905
Blackett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. W., C.B. 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Francis, R.N. 1814
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Valentine 1 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. G. 1772
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas .. 1907
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Seymour J., C.B. 1812
Blennerhassett, Rt. Hn. Sir R. 1809
Blois, Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch- 1 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Alc S. 1642
Blunden, Sir William 1766
Blunt, Sir John Harvey 1720
Boehm, Sir Edgar C. 1889
Boevey, Sir Thomas H. Crawley- 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Bonham, Sir George Fras. 1852
Boord, Sir T. William 1856
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- 1 1760
Boothby, Sir Brooke 1660
Borcel, Sir Jacob W. G. 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-C.* Sir Kildare D. 1 1646
Borthwick, Sir Thomas 1908
Boswell, Sir G. R. Houstoun- 1836
Boughey, Rev. Sir George 1798
Boughton, Sir W. Sh. A. Rouse- 1641
Boulton, Sir Samuel B. 1905
Bowman, Sir (Wm.) Paget .. 1884
Bowring, Sir Wm. Benjamin.. 1907
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boyle, Sir Edward, M.P. 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith H. 1618
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edwd. R. C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I. 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V... 1759
Brady, Sir Francis W. 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Musgrave H. 1782
Broadbent, Sir Jno Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Thomas 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip L. .. 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richard M. 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capel- 1803
Brooke, Sir Basil Stanlake .. 1822
Brooke, Sir George F. 1903
Broughton, Sir Delves L. 1661
Broun, Sir William ..... s 1686
Brown, Sir Melville R. 1863
Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas E. R., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Wm. Waller ..... s 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. V. 1804
Brunner, Rt. Hn. Sir J. T., M.P. 1895
Brunton, Sir Thomas Lauder 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric A. 1878
Buckley, Sir Edmund 1868
Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. Williams- 1661
Buller, Sir M. E. Manningham- 1766
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. 1681
Bunbury, Rev. Sir J. Richardson 1 1787
Burdett, Sir Francis 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles G. 1665
Burgoyne, *Col.* Sir John M. .. 1641
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Theobald H. 1 1628
Burke, Sir Henry George 1 1797
Burnaby, Sir Henry 1767
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas .... s 1626
Burrard, Sir Harry H. 1796
Burrell, Sir Merrik R. 1774
Burrows, Sir Ernest P. 1874
Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys- 1813
Butler, Sir Thomas F. 1 1628
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, G.C.M.G. 1840
Cameron, Sir Charles 1893
Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph s 1628
Campbell, *M.-G.* Sir J. W., C.B. s 1628
Campbell, Sir J. H. P.-Hume- s 1665
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Alexander s 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1806
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn-Campbell, Sir Archibald Ava 1821
Campbell, Sir Dundas A. D... 1831
Campbell, Sir Claude Robt... 1831
Carden, Sir John C. 1 1781
Carden, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk. W. 1881
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Carmichael, Sir Thomas D. Gibson-, K.C.M.G. ..... s 1702
Carnac, Sir Jas. H. S. Rivett- 1836
Cathcart, Sir Regd. A. E. .... s 1704
Cave, Sir Genille C.-Browne-.. 1641
Cave, Sir Charles D. 1896
Cawley, Sir Frederick, M.P. 1906
Cayley, Sir George E. A. 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Chance, Sir William 1900
Channing, Sir Francis A., M.P. 1906
Chapman, Sir Benj. Rupert .. 1 1782
Chaytor, *Lieut.* Sir Walter Clervaux, R.N. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip W., K.C.B. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George 1795
Cheyne, Sir Wm. Watson 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. 1641
Child, Sir (Smith) Hill, M.V.O. 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Montague A. R. 1806
Christison, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alex. 1871
Chubb, Sir George H. 1900
Church, Sir W. Selby, K.C.B. .. 1901
Clark, Sir John Forbes 1837
Clark, Sir Jas. R. Andrew, C.B. 1883
Clark, Sir John Maurice 1886
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir R. H. St. L. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Charles M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clayton, Sir Wm. Robert 1732
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George Douglas .... s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Clouston, Sir F. Seaborne.... 1908
Coats, Sir Thos. G. Glen-, M.P. 1894
Coats, Sir James 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Coddington, Sir William 1896
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Egerton B. 1778
Cohen, Sir Benjamin Louis .. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark E. 1888
Colleton, *Col.* Sir R. A. W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Col.* Sir Alan John, K.C.B. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J... 1744
Cook, Sir Fredk. L. 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir Daniel 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir R. Powell 1905
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P. 1 1621
Coote, Sir Charles A. 1774
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Corbet, Sir Walter O. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Ashley- 1821
Cornewall, Rev. Sir Geoffrey .. 1764
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P. .. 1907
Cotter, Sir James L. 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1805
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Craig, Sir Archd. C. Gibson-.. 1831

Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1787
Crewe, Sir Vauncey H. 1626
Critchett, Sir G. Anderson, C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir Herbert Archer 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, Sir Morgan G. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1 1630
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., M.V.O. 1863
Cuite, *Maj.* Sir C. F. D. Wheeler- 1 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir A. E. Fairlie- .... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Capt.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. .... s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Foster H. E. 1759
Cunyngham, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Stewart-Dick- .... s 1669
Cunyngname, Sir Percy F. .... s 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. 1794
Curtis, Sir William M. 1802
Cust, *Comm.* Sir Charles L., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O. 1876
Cuyler, *Maj.* Sir Charles 2814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalgleish, Sir Wm. Ogilvy- .. 1896
Dalkas, Sir George Xdol 1798
Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton- .. s 1697
Dalrymple, *Capt.* Sir Edward Arthur Elphinstone- 1828
Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. 1887
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1 1662
Dared, Sir Lionel Edwd. 1795
Dashwood, Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay .. 1707
Davies, Sir W. A. Ferguson-, C.B. 1847
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
De Crespigny, Sir Champion- .. 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James .. 2812
De la Pole, Sir Edmund R. T. 2828
De la Rue, Sir Thomas Andros 1808
Denny, Sir Robert A. 1 1782
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Charles C. 1 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Dewar, Sir John Alexander, M.P. 1907
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., M.P. 1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox. 1801
Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cockfield, K.C.V.O. 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1660
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith- .. 1784
Donnelly, Sir Compton M. 1825
Dornbusch, Sir Prince Hy. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. E. 1886
Douglas, Sir Arthur P. 1
Douglas, Sir George B. 1776
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1786
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1831
Doyle, Sir Warren H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Charles Fr. E.-Eliott- 1663
Drummond, Sir W. H. Williams- 1821
Dryden, Sir Alfred E. 1828
Duke, Sir James 1733
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B. 1849
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond .. s 1769
Dunbar, Sir Archibald H. .... s 1698
Duncan, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, R.A. .... s 2700
Dundas, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1706
Dundas, Sir Wm. 1814
Dundas, Sir William 1905
Duncombe, Sir E. Pauncefort- .. 1859
Dundas, Sir Charles Hy. 1885
Dundas, Sir Robert 1821
Dunn, Sir William 1848
Duntze, Sir George Alex. 1805
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Law, C.B. 1774
Durrant, Sir Wm. R. E. 1892
Dyer, Sir John Swinnerton .. 1784
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1678
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1677
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1869
Echlin, Sir Henry F. 1838
Eden, Sir William 1 1721
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., M.V.O. 1 72
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C. 1, 74
Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P. 1865
Egerton, Sir Philip H. Grey- .. 1907
Elliott, Sir William F. A. 1617
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves, ... s 1666
Elliot, Sir Charles 1905
Ellis, Sir J. Whittaker 1874
Elphinstone, Sir Howard W. 1882
Elton, Sir Edmund Harry 1816
Errington, Sir George 1737
Erskine, *Col.* Sir Frolliott W. .. 1885
Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. G., M.P. 1 1629
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse .. 1821
Every, Sir Edwd. Oswald 1901
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus 1641
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr- 1887
Fagge, Sir John W. Chas. 1886
Fairbairn, Sir Arthur H. 1860
Falkiner, Sir Leslie E. P. R. .. 1 1778
Farmer, Sir Richd. H. K. 1869
Farquhar, Sir Hy. Thos. 1780
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- .. 1796
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1821
Fayrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jos., K.C.M.G. 1873
Feilden, Sir William L. 1896
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- .. 1846
Fergusson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, M.V.O., D.S.O. .... s 2703
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo, R. .. 1 1776
Flolkes, Sir Wm. H. B. 1774
Filmer, Sir Robert M. 1674
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Gudkin- .. 1861
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry) 1880
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Uniacke-Penrose- 189
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
FitzHygram, Sir Fredk. L. F. .. 1805
Flannery, Sir Fortescue 1904
Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-, M.P. 1782
Floyd, Sir John 1846
Fludyer, Sir Arthur John 1759
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn .. s 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Charles 1874
Forwood, Sir Dudley B. 1895
Foster, Sir Aug. Vere 1832
Foster, Sir William 1838
Foulis, Sir Wm. Liston- .... s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. C. 1824
Fowler, Sir John Edward 1890
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, Sir Keith A. 1806
Freake, Sir Thomas Geo. 1882
Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. E. 1723
Freeling, Sir Harry 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle C. 1816
Fry, Sir Theodore 1894
Gallwey, Sir Ralph W. Payne- .. 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, Sir Richard C. P. 1 1665
Gibbes, Sir Geo. Edwd. Osborne- .. 1774
Gibbons, *Capt.* Sir Charles, R.N. 1752
Gilbey, Sir Walter 1893
Gilmour, Sir John 1887
Gladstone, Sir John R. 1846
Glyn, Sir Gervas Powell 1759
Glyn, Sir Richard George 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1 1785
Gold, Sir Wm. G. Davis- 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.V.O., C.B. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel F. 1866
Gould, Sir James Stephen 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .... s 1631
Gordon, Sir Chas. Edward .... s 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- .. 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George .. 1 1628
Goring, Sir Harry Fredc H. 1627
Goulding, Sir William J. 1904
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1796
Graeme, Sir G. E. W. Harbord- .. 1783
Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart- .. 1629
Graham, Sir Reginald Hy. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John H. N. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James .... s 1688
Grant, Sir Arthur Henry .... s 1705
Grant, Sir John M'Pherson-, .. 1838
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert 1876
Greene, Sir E. Walter 1909
Greenwell, Sir Walpole L. 1906
Gresley, Sir Robert 1621
Grey, Sir Hy. Foley 1711
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., M.P. 1824
Grierson, Sir Alexr. D. .... s 1685
Griffith, Sir Richard J. Wakhin- .. 1868
Grogan, *Capt.* Sir Edw. Ion B. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guise, Sir William F. Geo. 1783
Gull, Sir William C. 1872
Gunning, Sir Charles Vere 1778
Gunter, Sir Robert B. N. 1901
Haggerston, Sir Jno. de M. .. 1643
Hall, Sir Basil Francis .... s 1617
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Fredc H. A. s 1646
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Stirling-, C.B. .... s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Edward A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1836
Hampson, Sir George F. 1842
Hanham, Sir John Alex. 1667
Hanmer, Sir Wyndham C. H. 1774
Hanson, Sir Gerald S. 1887
Harcourt, Sir Edmund S. 1902
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1906
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1828
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Hart, Sir Robert, G.C.M.G. 1893
Hartland, Sir F. D. Dixon-, M.P. 1892
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1706
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Henry I. 1832
Harvey, Sir Charles 1808
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G. 1908
Hawkins, Rev Sir Jno. Cæsar 1779
Hawley, Sir Henry Michael .. 1795
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John E. .... s 1663
Hay, Sir Hector M. .... s 1705
Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple-, G.C.B. 1798
Hayes, Sir Edmund Fras. 1 1709
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey 1892
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. 1838
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., B.A. 1733
Henderson, Sir Alexander 1902
Hepburn, Sir Archd Buchan- .. 1815
Herbert, Sir Ivor John Caradoc, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. 1869
Herschel, Sir William Jas. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- .. 1887
Hewitt, Sir Harold G. 1823
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, Sir Arthur P. 1858
Hickman, Sir Alfred 1903
Hill, *Maj.* Sir Henry Blyth .. 1 1776
Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin 1893
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. Gurney .. 1 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel 1890
Hobhouse, Sir Charles P. 1812
Hodge, Sir Robt. T. Hermon- .. 1902
Hodson, Sir Robert A. 1 1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay- .. 1905
Holcroft, Sir Charles 1905

Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Holland, Sir William Henry, M.P. 1907
Hollins, Sir Frank 1907
Home, Sir James ..... s 1671
Honyman, Rev. Sir Wm. M... 1804
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller-Acland-, M.P. 1806
Hope, Sir Alexander ..... s 1628
Hornby, Sir William H., M.P. 1899
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Rev. Sir John L..... 1676
Hoste, Sir Wm. Grahama..... 1814
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H. 1887
Hughan, *Capt.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker-, R.N. 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Edward H. W. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Humphery, Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.B. 1863
Hunter, Sir Charles Rolk. .. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Ingilby, Sir Henry Day 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir John ..... s 1628
Isham, Sir Vere 1704
Jackson, Sir Keith G. 1902
Jackson, Sir Hy. Mather- 1860
Jackson, Sir Thomas 1902
Jaffray, Sir William 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F... 1823
Jardine, Sir William ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan- 1885
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee 1857
Jenkinson, Sir George B. 1661
Jenner, Sir Walter K. W. 1868
Jervis, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- 1707
Jervoise, Sir Harry S. C. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir Edward Gordon. 1755
Johnson, *Col.* Sir Henry A. W. 1818
Johnson, Sir William ..... s 1626
Johnstone, Sir Fredk. J. W... s 1700
Jones, Sir Clarence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Philip Barne- 1894
Jay, *L.-Col.* Sir Wm. Algernon 1863
Kaye, Sir John Papys Lister- 1812
Keane, Sir John 1801
Kearsley, Sir Hudson E., M.P.. 1906
Keir, Sir John William 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres. 1801
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H. 1902
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1892
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry, C.B., M.P. 1701
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles ....
Kerr, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill ..
Kimber, Sir Henry 1
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Col.* Sir Dudley G. Alan Pulteney- 1702
King, Sir Gilbert 1815
King, Sir Charles S 1821
King, Sir James 1888
Kinloch, Sir Alexander ..... s 1685
Kinloch, Sir Jno. G. S. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham 1641
Knighton, Sir Clara. Val. 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knowles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. G. F. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees 1903
Lawson, Sir Edmund B. F. H... 1841
Lake, Sir St. Vincent A. 1711
Lamb, Sir Frederick H., C.V.O. 1902
Lamb, *Maj.* Sir Archibald 1795
Lamerton, Sir Curtis G. 1806
Langham, Sir Herbert H. 1660
Lapraan, Sir John L. 1906
Largeaute, Sir James 1777
Lawson, Sir Thos. Pepe val .. 1762
Lawrence, Sir Chas. N. Dick- .. 1760
Lawrie, Rt. Hon. Sir Eldon 1901
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Trevor, K.C.V.O.. 1867
Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning- 1898
Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir John 1841
Lawson, Sir Arthur T. 1900
Lawson, Sir John Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1902
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T. 1812
Lees, Sir Harcourt James..... 1804
Lees, Sir Thomas E. K. 1897
Leese, Sir Jos. Francis, K.C., M.P. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. 1 1671
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M.... 1693
Le Marchant, Sir Hy. D. 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy A. H. F..... 1880
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D.. s 1625
Leslie, Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, Sir Wroth P. C. .. 1804
Levinge, Sir Richd. William.. 1 1704
Lewis, Sir Herbert E. F. 1846
Lewis, Sir Wm. Thos., K.C.V.O. 1896
Lewis, Sir George H., O.V.O. .. 1902
Lev, Sir Francis 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher A. .. 1 1791
Lindsay, Sir Coutts 1821
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn- 1890
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair- s 2636
Lockhart, Sir Simon M., M.V.O. 1806
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles 1887
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller.. 1828
Lorraine, Sir Lam. Sir Lambton 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowther, Sir Charles B. 1824
Lucas, Sir Arthur Charles.... 1889
Lucy, Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Lusk, Sir Andrew 1874
Lyell, Sir Leonard 1894
Macartney, Sir John 1 1799
Macdonnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir Archib. J. 1813
Mac Gregor, *Comm.* Sir Malcolm, R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
M'Grigor, Sir James R. D..... 1831
M'Iver, Sir Lewis, M.P. 1896
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.. s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Alex Muir-.. 1805
Mackenzie, Sir V. A. F., M.V.O. 1800
Mackworth, Sir Arthur W. .. 1776
Maclaren, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bright, M.P. 1902
Macloan, *Col.* Sir Fitzit. D., K.C.B. ..... s 1631
Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jno. E. S. 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel 1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, *Col* Rt. Hon. Sir Fras. E. Workman- 1836
Magnay, Sir William 1844
Mahon, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., D.S.O. 1820
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1801
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet.... 1910
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1666
Malet, Sir Edwd. St Lo 1791
Mann, Sir Edward 1901
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil.. 1826
Mappin, Sir Fredk T 1891
Marrag, Sir William Henry .. 1882
Marriott, S.r Wm. H. Smith- 1774
Martin, Sir Richard Byam .. 1791
Martin, Sir Richd. Biddulph . 1905
Matheson, Sir Kenneth J 1882
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Jno. R. Heron-.. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F. 1804
Medlycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J. 1808
Menteath, Sir James Stuart-.. 1838
Menzies, Sir Neil James .... s 1665
Meredyth, Sir Henry B. 1 1705
Meyrick, Sir George T.-Gervis- 1806
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir Thomas Charlton-, C.B. 1791
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1880
Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J. .. 1638
Milbanke, *Maj.* Sir Jno. Peniston, V.C. 1832
Milburn, Sir Charles Stamp.. 1906
Milday, *Maj.* Sir Hy. P. St. J.- 1795
Miles, Sir Henry R. W. 1859
Millais, Sir John Everett 1885
Miller, Sir Charles Jno. H.... 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1798
Miller, Sir John Alex. 1874
Milman, Sir Francis John 1800
Milne, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald B., K.C.V.O. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Molesworth, Sir Lewis Wm. .. 1689
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1 1730
Moncreiffe, Sir Robt. D. .... s 1685
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O..... 1905
Montefiore, Sir Francis A.... 1866
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham- 1801
Montgomery, Sir Hugh C. G.. 1808
Moon, Sir Francis S. G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. 1 1681
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan. 1906
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine.... 1806
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Mosley, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mosiyn, Sir Pyers William.... 1670
Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C. 1880
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector, A.D.C. s 1634
Munro, Sir Campbell 1825
Muntz, Sir Philip A., M.P. 1902
Murphy, Sir James 1903
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. R., D.S.O. s 1630
Murray, Sir Patrick K ..... s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo. .. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno. .. 1 1782
Nacnaghten, Sir Jas Tolme.... s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael B. 1902
Nanney, Sir Hugh J. Ellis- .. 1890
Napier, Sir Alexander D. Thos. s 1627
Napier, Sir Wm. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y 1802
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L. 1836
Newnes, Sir George, M.P. 1895
Newton, Sir Alfred James.... 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Arcedl.. 1859
Nicolson, Sir Arthur T. S. R. s 1629
Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. s 1637
Nightingale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. D. 1628
Nixon, Sir Christopher 1906
Noble, Sir Andrew, K.C.B. 1902
Norcott, Sir Charles 1 1795
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas. 1806
Nugent, Sir John (Count) 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R., M.P. .. 1831
Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardiner .. 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. W. A. 1790
Okes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, Sir Timothy C. 1860
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823

O'Connell, Sir Morgan R..... 1869
Ogilvy, *Col.* Sir Reg. H. A. A.D.C. s 1626
Ogle, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Asgill, R.N. 1816
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1833
Onslow, Sir William W. R..... 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn. Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis 1 1629
Otway, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur J. 1831
Outram, Sir Fras. Boyd..... 1858
Owen, Sir Hugh Chas..... 1823
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-.. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere 1671
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest 1897
Palmer, Rev. Sir Lewis H..... 1660
Palmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roger W. H. 1777
Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson..... 1791
Palmer, Sir George Robson .. 1886
Palmer, Sir Walter..... 1904
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo.. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos M. F. 1681
Parry, Sir Hubert H., C.V.O.... 1902
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir Thos. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir William Joshua 1 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean . 1821
Pearson, Sir Weetman D., M.P. 1894
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward 1882
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, K.C.M.G. 1797
Peek, Sir Wilfrid..... 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peel, Sir Theophilus 1897
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold..... 1840
Pender, Sir James..... 1897
Perks, Sir Robt. William, M.P. 1908
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip.... 1808
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herb. C., C.B. 1716
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. 1890
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Peyton, Sir Alc. Francis 1776
Phillipps, Rev. Sir Jas Erasmus 1621
Phillipps, Sir Charles E. G.... 1887
Phillimore, Hon. Sir Walter G. F. 1881
Phillipps, Sir George Faudel Faudel-, C.C.I.E. 1897
Piers, Sir Eustace FitzM.... 1 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Charles R..... 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- s 1635
Pocock, *Col.* Sir George F. C. 1821
Pole, Sir Cecil F. Van-Notten- 1791
Polin, Sir Richard Harcourt.. 1774
Pollock, Sir Frederick 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-... 1872
Poore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard, C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pottinger, Sir Henry 1840
Pound, Sir John 1905
Powell, Sir Fras. Sharp, M.P.... 1892
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir James Douglas.... 1841
Poynder, *Maj.* Sir John P. Dickson-, D.S.O., M.P. 1802
Poynter, Sir Edward J., P.R.A. 1902
Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth- 1905
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B. 1797
Preston, Sir Jacob 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.... 1806
Prevost, Sir Augustus 1903
Price, Sir Charles Rugge-.... 1806
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose..... 1815
Price, Sir Richd. D. Green-.. 1774
Primrose, Sir John Ure..... 1900
Pringle, Sir Norman R..... s 1683
Pusey, Sir P. J. Webley-Parry- 1886
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. s 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert 1806
Ramsden, Sir John W. 1689
Rankin, Sir James 1898
Rasch, *Maj.* Sir F. Carne 1904
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1832
Rawlinson, *Col.* Sir Henry S., C.V.O., C.B. 1891
Reade, Sir Geo. Compton 1661
Read, Sir James 1894
Reid, Sir James, C.V.O., K.C.B. 1897
Rendis, Sir James Herbert.... 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine .. 1903
Rhodes, Sir Fredk. Edwd. .. 1776
Rich, Sir Chas. H. Stuart 1791
Richardson, Sir E. A. Stewart- s 1630
Riddell, Sir John W. B..... s 1628
Riddell, Sir Herbert Aug. Hay 1778
Ripley, Sir Henry W. A..... 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh 1897
Ritchie, Sir Jas. Thomson..... 1903
Roberts, Sir Howland 1839
Roberts, Sir John Herbert .. 1908
Robinson, Sir Fredk. V. L. .. 1660
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir R. H... 1819
Robinson, Sir Ern. William.. 1823
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin .. 1908
Roche, Sir Boyle, K.C.M.G. O'Grady 1838
Ropner, Sir E. H. O. Robt., M.P. 1904
Rose, Sir Cyril S..... 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Frederick.... 1874
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L... s 1672
Rowley, Sir Joshua T. 1786
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. C. E. 1836
Royden, Sir Thos. Bland 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter..... 1900
Rushout, Sir Charles H..... 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell, Sir William 1832
Rycroft, Sir Rd. Nelson..... 1784
St. George, Sir John 1 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- 1869
Salt, Sir Shirley Harris 1869
Salt, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Anderdon 1899
Samuel, Sir Edward L. 1898
Samuel, Sir Marcus 1903
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albt, M.P. 1890
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Savory, Sir Joseph 1891
Sawle, *R.-ar-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Schroder, Sir John Henry William, C.B., Baron 1892
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Schwann, Sir Charles E., M.P. 1906
Scott, Rev. Sir Dougias Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P. 1821
Scott, Sir John E. A. M., K.C.B. 1899
Scott, Sir Walter..... 1907
Scottcher, Sir Charles 1907
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P. .. 1876
Seager, Sir Allan Henry..... 1838
Sebright, Sir Edgar R. S. 1626
Seely, Sir Charles 1896
Seton, Sir Bruce M. ..... s 1663
Seton, *Col.* Sir W. Samuel, I.A. s 1683
Seymour, *Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1885
Shakerley, Sir Walter G..... 1838
Shaw, Sir John C. K..... 1665
Shaw, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward, M.P. 1906
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G., M.P. 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shelley, Sir John C. E. 1807
Shiffner, Sir John 1812
Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F. D. 1660
Simeon, Sir Jno. S. B. 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. .. 1866
Sinclair, Sir Jno. Rose G., D.S.O. s 1704
Sinclair, Sir John Geo. T..... 1786
Sitwell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George R. 1808
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Smith, Sir Wm. Bowyer- 1661
Smiley, Sir Hugh H. 1903
Smith, Sir William Cusack- .. 1 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C..... 1805
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.... 1809
Smith, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. .. 1897
Smythe, Sir J. Walter 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H. 1698
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E. 1840
Speelman, Sir Jonathan H.M. 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar..... 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, M.P. 1906
Stamer, Sir Lovelace 1809
Staples, Sir John M..... 1 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles T..... 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1891
Stepney, Sir Emile A. A. Cowell- 1891
Steuart, Sir Alan H. Seton .. 1825
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. 1 1623
Stewart, Sir Hugh Shaw- .... s 1667
Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton. 1863
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman R., C.B. 1881
Stewart, Sir Mark Mac Taggart- 1892
Stirling, Sir Charles E. F.... s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1880
Stockenstrom, Hon. Sir Gysbert 1840
Stokes, Sir Arthur R..... 1889
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson-.. 1907
Stracey, Sir Edward P..... 1818
Strachey, Sir Edward, M.P. .. 1801
Strickland, Sir Charles W. .. 1841
Strong, Sir James Henry..... 1863
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L..... 1880
Stuart, Rev. Sir James 1841
Suncley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (W.) Lewis 1859
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick.. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... s 1702
Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent .. 1772
Swinburne, *Capt.* Sir John, R.N. 1660
Sykes, Sir Henry..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Tatton 1783
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. 1801
Tancred, Sir Thomas S..... 1662
Tate, Sir William Henry 1898
Tempest, Sir Tristram T..... 1828
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richd. C., I.A. 1876
Tennant, Sir Edward P., M.P. 1885
Thomas, *Col.* Sir Godfrey V., C.B., R.E. 1694
Thomas, Sir George S. M..... 1766
Thompson, Sir Thos. R. L.... 1806
Thompson, Rev. Sir Pelle..... 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Mitch. Mitchell- 1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton- 1785
Thorold, Sir John Henry 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Wm. Geo. 1642
Thursby, Sir Jno. O. S..... 1887
Tichborne, Sir Hy. A. J. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm. H. Wilson-.... 1892
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M. 1902
Tooth, Sir Robt. L. Lucas- .. 1906
Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie.. 1907
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O. 1874
Trevs, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1902
Tritton, Sir Chas. Ernest 1905
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.... 1799
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. 1 1642
Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., C.B. 1888
Turing, Sir Robt. Fraser .... s 1638
Twysden, Sir Louis J. F. 1611
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Henry M..... 1803
Vavasour, Sir William E..... 1828

Verdin, Sir Joseph	1896	Way, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J.	1899	Wilmot, Sir John Eardley-	1821
Verner, Sir Edward W.	1846	Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.	1703	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon-	1661
Verney, *Capt* Sir Edm. H., R.N.	1818	Wedderburn, Sir William	1803	Wilson, Sir Maurice Bromley-	1757
Vernon, Sir Harry Foley	1805	Weiby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, G.B.	1801	Wilson, Hon. Sir Raymond R. Tyrrwhitt-	1808
Vincent, Sir William	1620	Weldon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Anthony A., D.S.O.	1723	Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet	1858
Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyall D.	1645	Wernher, Sir Julius C.	1905	Wilson, Sir Mathew Wharton	1874
Wake, Sir Herewald	1621	Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis	1864	Wilson, Sir John	1900
Wakeman, Sir Offley	1828	Wheler, Sir Trevor W.	1660	Wintington, Sir Fras. S.	1755
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G.F. Forestier-	1835	Whichcote, Sir George	1660	Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden	1628
Walker, Sir Francis E.	1856	White, Sir Archibald W.	1802	Wittewronge, Sir C. R. Lawes-	1883
Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1868	White, Sir George	1904	Wolseley, Sir Charles M.	1628
Walker, Sir Peter Carlaw	1886	Whitehead, Sir James	1889	Wolseley, Sir Capel C.	1745
Walker, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml.	1906	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1893	Wombwell, Sir George Orby	1778
Waller, Sir Charles Christian	1780	Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur	1892	Wood, *Col.* Sir John Page	1837
Waller, *Capt.* Sir Francis E.	1825	Wilks, Sir Samuel	1898	Wood, Sir Lindsay	1890
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson-	1775	Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1798	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
Walsham, Sir John S.	1831	Williams, Sir Fredk. Wm.	1866	Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813
Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1631	Williams, Sir John, K.C.V.O.	1894	Wrey, *Capt.* Sir Bourchier S., R.N.	1628
Warmington, Sir Cornelius M.	1908	Williamson, Sir Hedworth Willioughby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jno. C.	1642	Wright, Sir Cory F. Cory-	1624
Warren, *Col.* Sir Augustus R.	1784	Wills, Sir Frederick	1794	Wrightson, Sir Thomas	1905
Warrender, *Rear-Adm.* Sir George Jno. Scott, C.V.O., C.B.	1715	Wills, Sir Edwd. Payson, K.C.B.	1897	Wynn, Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B.	1900
Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1873	Wiltshire, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur R. T.	1904	Young, Sir William L.	1688
Watkin, Sir Alfred M.	1820	Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S.	1841	Young, Sir George	1769
Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth	1866	Wilmot, Sir Robert R.	1759	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1813
Watson, Sir John	1895		1772		1822
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-	1667				

Orders of Knighthood usually restricted to Peers.

*** *For full particulars see* "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage." The Imperial Orders of Knighthood are the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, usually restricted to Peers; and the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire, and Royal Victorian Order, open to Commoners also. There are also Orders of Knighthood which have no Knights, *e.g.*, the Distinguished Service Order and the Imperial Service Order, the members (Companions) of which will be found in separate lists.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Their Majesties.—The Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the German Emperor, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Italy, the Mikado of Japan, the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Wurttemberg.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Archduke Francis of Austria, the Duke of Aosta.

Dukes.—Abercorn, Bedford, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Grafton, Marlborough, Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Sutherland, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Abergavenny, Breadalbane, Lansdowne, Londonderry, Northampton, Ripon.

Earls.—Cadogan, Carrington, Crewe, Elgin, Leicester, Roberts, P.C., Rosebery, Spencer.

Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one annoys me with impunity)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, he Duke of Connaught.

Dukes.—Argyll, Atholl, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Fife, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Tweeddale, Zetland.

Earls.—Aberdeen, Crawford, Erroll, Haddington, Home, Rosebery.

Barons.—Balfour of Burleigh, Tweedmouth.

Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, *Grand Master*.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught.

Marquesses.—Ormonde, Waterford.

Earls.—Bandon, Carysfort, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Erne, Gosford, Howth, Kilmorey, Listowel, Longford, Lucan, Mayo, Meath, Roberts, V.C.

Viscounts.—Iveagh, Wolseley.

Barons.—Castletown, Clonbrock, Monteagle of Brandon, Pirrie.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ulster King of Arms, Capt. Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.

Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambart.

Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Orders of Knighthood—Knights of the Bath, &c.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE HOLDING HIGHER RANK AS PEERS OR BARONETS, *q.v.*)

For Knights Bachelors, see pp. 132–134.

Abney, *Capt.* Sir Wm. de W., K.C.B. (*c*).
Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Goold-, G.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.I.E.
Agnew, Sir Stair A., K.C.B. (*c*).
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of.
Alderson, Sir Charles H., K.C.B. (*c*).
Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.B. (*m*).
Allbutt, Sir Thomas C., K.C.B. (*c*).
Amar Singh, *Gen.* Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Anderson, Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Anderson, Sir Robert, K.C.B. (*c*).
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Arundel, Sir Arundel T., K.C.S.I.
Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cromer, K.C.B. (*m*).
Ashby, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Sir Jas. W. M., K.C.B. (*m*), R.N.
Awdry, Sir Richard D., K.C.B. (*c*).
Bainbridge, *Col.* Sir Edm., K.C.B. (*c*).
Baird, *Adm.* Sir John K. E., K.C.B. (*m*)
Baker, Sir Edward Norman, K.C.S.I.
Baker, Hon. Sir Richard C., K.C.M.G.
Bale, Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Balrampur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bane Singh, H.H. Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Barbour, Sir David M., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Geo. H., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barker, *Gen.* Sir Geo. D., K.C.B. (*m*).
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B. (*c*).
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David W. K., K.C.S.I.
Barrett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur A., K.C.B. (*m*).
Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric E., K.C.B. (*c*).
Barrington, Hon. Sir William A. C., K.C.M.G.
Barrow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmund G., K.C.B. (*m*).
Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe-, K.C.B. (*c*).
Bartley, Sir George C. T., K.C.B. (*c*).
Barton, *M.-Gen.* Sir Geoffry, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir George T., K.C.B. (*c*).
Beatson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart B., K.C.S.I., C.B. (*m*).
Beaumont, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G.
Bedford, *Adm.* Sir Frederick G. D., G.C.B. (*m*).
Bell, Sir Henry H. Joudou, K.C.M.G.
Bellairs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*).
Benares, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Benbow, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir Henry, K.C.B. (*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harcourt M., K.C.B. (*m*).
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bent, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Beresford, *Adm.* Lord Charles W. de la Poer, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*m*).
Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L., G.C.B. (*c*), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bhaunagar, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.
Bhawani Singh, H.H. Raj Rana Sir, K.C.S.I.
Bhownaggree, Sir Mancherjee, K.C.I.E.
Bhure Singh, Sir, Raja of Chamba, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.M.G.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*c*), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Billiotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Birch, Sir Arthur N., K.C.M.G.
Birdwood, Sir Geo. C. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bisset, *Col.* Sir William S. S., K.C.I.E.
Black, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilsone, K.C.B. (*m*).
Blake, Sir Ernest E., K.C.M.G.
Blake, Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G.
Blanc, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henri J., K.C.V.O.
Bliss, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blomfield, *Ad.* Sir Richd. M., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, K.C.B. (*m*).
Bobbili, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Bolster, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*m*).
Boucaut, Hon. Sir James P., K.C.M.G.
Bourdillon, Sir James A., K.C.S.I.
Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Boxall, *Col.* Sir Charles G., K.C.B. (*c*).
Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Boyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George T. H., K.C.B. (*m*).
Boyle, Sir Charles Cavendish, K.C.M.G.
Brabant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Y., K.C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Brackenbury, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B. (*m*), K.C.S.I.
Brabston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Bredon, Sir Robert E., K.C.M.G.
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B. (*m*).
Bridgeman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Bridgeman, K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.V.O.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B. (*c*).
Brooke, H.H. Sir Charles A. (Raja of Sarawak), G.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Brown, *Col.* Sir William J., K.C.B. (*c*).
Browne, *Gen.* Sir Jas. F. M., K.C.B. (*m*).
Brownlow, *Field-Marshal* Sir Chas. H., G.C.B. (*m*).
Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
Bruce, *Adm.* Sir James A. T., K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George W., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*c*).
Buck, Sir Edward C., K.C.S.I.
Bulwer, *Gen.* Sir Edward E. G., G.C.B. (*m*).
Bulwer, Sir Henry E. G., G.C.M.G.
Burdett, Sir Hy. C., K.C.B. (*c*), K.C.V.O.
Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen T., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Burnett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, K.C.B. (*m*).
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Aug., K.C.B. (*m*).
Butler, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William F., G.C.B. (*m*).
Calthorpe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Somerset Jno. Gough-, K.C.B. (*m*).
Cameron, Sir Ewen, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Wm. G., G.C.B. (*m*).
Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir Francis A., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Carbone, Sir Giuseppe, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B. (*m*), C.V.O.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir William H. P., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*c*).
Carling, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Carrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Gilbert T., K.C.M.G.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard J., G.C.M.G.
Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chalmers, Sir Robert, K.C.B. (*c*).
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie D., K.C.B. (*c*), C.S.I.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B. (*c*).
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw. F., K.C.B. (*m*).
Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ed. H., K.C.V.O.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Christie, Sir Wm. H. M., K.C.B. (*c*).
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B. (*m*).
Clarke, *Col.* Sir George S., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshal J., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley de A. C., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Clerk, *Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*m*).
Clery, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cornelius F., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Coles, Hon. Sir Jenkin, K.C.M.G.
Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.B. (*c*).
Collen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. H., G.C.I.E., C.B. (*m*).
Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G.
Colvile, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Flennes M., K.C.B. (*m*).
Cooper, Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Cotton, Sir Henry J. S., K.C.S.I.
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (*c*).
Cranston, *Col.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir G. O'Moore, K.C.B. (*m*), V.C.
Cripps, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.V.O.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crosthwaite, Sir Chas. H. T., K.C.S.I.
Crosthwaite, Sir Robert J., K.C.S.I.
Cuffe, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Charles McD., K.C.B. (*m*).
Cuninghame, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Hon. Sir Alexander F. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunninghame, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B. (*c*).
Currie, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
D'Aguilar, *Gen.* Sir Chas. L., G.C.B. (*m*).
Dalton, Sir Cornelius N., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*).
Daly, Hon. Sir Malachy B., K.C.M.G.
Dane, Sir Louis W., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Darbhanga, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Darley, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick. M., G.C.M.G.
Darnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John G., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Darwin, Sir George H., K.C.B.(c).
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Davidson, Sir William E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Davies, Sir Horatio D., K.C.M.G.
Davies, Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Dawson, *Col.* Sir Douglas F. R., K.C.V.O.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
De Horsey, *Adm.* Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(m).
Dennehy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thos., K.C.I.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Annesley C. G., K.C.B.(m).
Des Vœux, Sir G. William, G.C.M.G.
De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John H., K.C.M.G.
De Wet, Hon. Sir Jacobus A., K.C.M.G.
Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James N., K.C.B.(m), R.N.
Digby, Sir Kenelm E., K.C.B.(c).
Dillon, *Gen.* Sir Martin A., G.C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Dixon, *Col.* Sir Henry G., K.C.B.(m).
Dodds, Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G.
Domvile, *Adm.* Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
Dorrien, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horace L. Smith-, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Doward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Douglas, *Adm.* Sir Archibald L. G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
Douglas, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. W. H., K.C.B.(m).
Dowell, *Adm.* Sir Wm. M., G.C.B.(m).
Downer, Hon. Sir John W., K.C.M.G.
Drummond, Hon. Sir George A., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Drury, *Admiral* Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I.
Duff, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Dundas, *Col.* Sir Lorenzo G., K.C.B.(c).
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B.(m).
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Durnford, *Vice-Admiral* Sir John, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Durston, *Engr.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert J., K.C.B.(c).
Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Eames, *Ch.-Ins.-Mach.* Sir William, K.C.B.(m), R.N.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwardes, *Gen.* Sir Stanley de B., K.C.B.(m).
Edwards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Egerton, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).
Egerton, Sir Robert E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elliot, Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(m).
Elliot, *M.-Gen.* Sir Alexander J. H., K.C.B.(m).
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(m).
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Henry G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Elliott, Sir Charles A., K.C.S.I.
Elliott, Sir Charles B., K.C.M.G.
Elliott, Sir Thomas H., K.C.B.(c), G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Ellis, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Herb. Mackay, K.C.B.(m).
Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(c).
Erskine, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir James E., K.C.B.(m).
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
Ewing, Hon. Sir Thomas T., K.C.M.G.
Fane, *Adm.* Sir Charles G., K.C.B.(m).
Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-, G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Fanshawe, *Adm.* Sir Arthur D., K.C.B.(m).
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur W., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I.
Farren, *Gen.* Sir Richard T., G.C.B.(m).
Faure, Hon. Sir Pieter H., K.C.M.G.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Fellowes, *Adm.* Sir John, K.C.B.(m).
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. B., G.C.M.G.
Fisher, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir John A., G.C.B.(m), O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
FitzGerald, *Col.* Sir Chas. Jno. O., K.C.B.(m).
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.
FitzGerald, Sir W. Gerald S. V., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fitzpatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I.
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Fleming, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G.
Flood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. R. Solly-, K.C.B.(m).
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Franklin, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Frederick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. A. A., K.C.V.O.
Fremantle, Hon. Sir Charles W., K.C.B.(c).
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George A., K.C.M.G.
French, *Gen* Sir John D. P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Frost, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B.(c).
Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
Fryer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.(m).
Fuller, Sir Joseph B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fuller, Sir Thomas E., K.C.M.G.
Fullerton, *Adm.* Sir John R. T., G.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G.
Gallwey, Sir Michael H., K.C.M.G.
Gallwey, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Garstin, Sir William E., G.C.M.G.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gaselee, *Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(m).
Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.(m).
Geary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B.(m).
Geikie, Sir Archib., K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
Ghaus Baksh, Sardar Sir, Laisan, K.C.I.E.
Gib, *Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.B.(m).
Gidham, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(c).
Gildea, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Gill, Sir David, K.C.B.(c).
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Godley, Sir Arthur, G.C.B.(c).
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Goodrich, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Jas. E. C., K.C.V.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin L., K.C.B.(m).
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. E., K.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gorst, Sir Eldon, K.C.B.(c).
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Gosling, Sir Audley C., K.C.M.G.
Gosset, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Matt. W. E., K.C.B.(m).
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Charles J. S., G.C.B.(m), V.C.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hugh H., G.C.B.(m), V.C.
Gowan, Hon. Sir James R., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(c).
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(c).
Graham, Sir John J., K.C.M.G.
Graham, *Gen.* Sir S. James, K.C.B.(m).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir T., K.C.B.(m).
Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Fane, K.C.B.(m).
Grant, Sir James A., K.C.M.G.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William H. R., K.C.S.I., C.B.(c).
Greene, Sir W. Conyngham, K.C.B.(c).
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W., G.C.M.G.
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge, K.C.B.(m).
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-, G.C.B.(m).
Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Brampton, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c), M.P.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas F., K.C.B.(c).
Haggard, Sir Wm. Hy. D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Haines, *Field-Marshal* Sir Fredk. P., G.C.B.(m), G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hamilton, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.(m).
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richard V., G.C.B.(m).
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie-, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O., V.C.
Harbhjub, Maharaja, K.C.I.E.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harnam Singh, Kunwar Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John L., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).

Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Hartley, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G.
Hay, Sir James S., K.C.M.G.
Hay, *Admiral of the Fleet* Lord John, G.C.B.(*m*)
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John C. Drummond-, G.C.B.(*m*).
Henderson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Regd. F. H., K.C.B.(*m*).
Hetherege, *Adm.* Sir Algernon C. F., G.C.B.(*m*).
Henry, Sir Edward R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O.
Herrey, Sir George W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Hewett, Sir John P., K.C.S.I.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., K.C.B.
Higham, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
Hubbard, *Gen.* Sir Henry J. T., K.C.B.
Hull, Sir Clement Lloyd, K.C.B. (*c*), K.C.M.G.
Hill, *Gen.* Sir Rowley S. Sale, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G.
Hime, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Albert H., K.C.B.
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*c*)
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.B.
Hoyler, Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G.
Hodgkinson, Sir Tyrrell W., K.C.M.G.
Holdich, *Gen.* Sir Edwd. A., G.C.B.(*m*)
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I.
Holmes, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B.(*m*)
Holmes, Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Holmes, Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Holmwood, Sir Maurice, K.C.B.(*c*).
Home, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Anthony D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Howorth, Sir H. H., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Howse, Sir William R., K.C.M.G.
Hope, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hope, Sir Theodore C., K.C.M.G.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.S.I.
Hopkinson, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horsford, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., K.C.B.
Howard, Sir Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Howard, Sir Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Howard, Hon. Sir Assheton G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Howell, Sir Arthur H., K.C.S.I.
Howorth, Sir Henry H., K.C.I.E.
Huggins, Sir Walter R., K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir Archibald, K.C.B.
Hunter, Sir [illegible] K.C.V.O.
Hunter, Sir [illegible] K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir [illegible] K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir Robert, K.C.B.
Hunter, Sir William W., K.C.S.I.
Hutchinson, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
Hutchinson, Sir Edward H. F., K.C.M.G.
Hutt, Sir [illegible] K.C.M.G.
Hutt, Sir Edward F., K.C.M.G.
Hyde, Sir James F., K.C.M.G.

Irvine, *Adm.* Sir St. Geo. C. D'Arcy-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.
Jackson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B., K.C.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Col.* Sir S. Swinton, K.C.I.E.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jandira, Nawab of, G.C.I.E.
Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jellicoe, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Jno. R., K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*).
Jenkins, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Jenkins, Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Jermingham, Sir Hubert E. H., K.C.M.G.
Jeté, Sir Louis A., K.C.M.G.
Jones, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills-, K.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Jones, Sir Alfred L., K.C.M.G.
Jones, *Gen.* Sir Howard S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Jordan, Sir John N., K.C.M.G.
Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Junagarh, H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I.
Kapurtala, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Kekewich, Sir George W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Kennedy, Sir John G., K.C.B.
Kennedy, *Adm.* Sir William R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Kenny, *Gen.* Sir Thomas Kelly-, K.C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Keogh, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alfd., K.C.B.(*m*).
Keppel, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.B., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Keppel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Olaf Rose-, K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter T., G.C.B.
Kiernan, Surgeon-Gen. C.I.E.
Kilpatrick Murti, Surg.-Gen. N.R., K.C.I.E.
King, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir George, K.C.I.E.
King, Sir Henry S., K.C.I.E.
King, Sir [illegible] K.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Kinloch, Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Kinsella, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph H., P.C.(*I.*).
Kotah, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Lardner, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej, Sultan Sir Ahmed of, K.C.S.I.
Lake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Lambert, Sir [illegible] K.C.I.E.
Lambton, Hon. Sir Hedworth, K.C.V.O.
Lamont, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk., K.C.I.E.
Lane, *Major-Gen.* Sir Ronald E., K.C.B.
Lang, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
Langdon, Rear-Adm. Sir Edwin Ray, K.C.B.
Lansdowne, The Hon. Sir Harold C., K.C.M.G.
Le Fanu, Sir [illegible] K.C.B.
Lefroy, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Pemberton, K.C.V.O., C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.B.(*c*).
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Lee, Sir R. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Le Hunte, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Charles, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lely, Sir Frederick S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lentaigne, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred S., K.C.I.E.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
Lewis, Hon. Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
Lewellyn, Sir Robert L., K.C.M.G.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.I.E.
Lockyer, Sir J. Norman, K.C.B.(*c*).
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Low, *Gen.* Sir Robert C., G.C.B.(*m*).
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Aug., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Luard, *Adm.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Lubbock, Sir Neville, K.C.M.G.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Luck, *Gen.* Sir George, K.C.B.(*m*)
Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J. D., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), D.S.O.
Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter S., G.C.B. (*m*), C.S.I.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(*c*).
Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lyall, Sir James R., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Lyne, Hon. Sir William J., K.C.M.G.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Lyttelton, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.(*m*).
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
MacDonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Claude M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.(*c*).
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*c*).
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John H. A., K.C.B.(*c*).
McDonnell, Hon. Sir Schomberg K., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
Macgregor, Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
Mackay, Sir James L., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D., K.C.B.(*m*).
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir George S., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth A Muir-, K.C.B.(*c*)
Mackinnon, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O.
Maclean, Sir Francis A. de V. W., K.C.I.E.
Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
Macleod, *Gen.* Sir Donald J. S., K.C.I.E., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Macleod, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John C., G.C.B.(*m*)
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.(*m*).
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur H., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
M'Mynn, Hon. Sir Dan. H., K.C.M.G.
Mc Wilkin, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Macnabb, Sir Donald C., K.C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
Macpherson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John W., C.B.(*m*).
Macbeth, Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Manning, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Manson, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Marsden, Sir William, K.C.I.E.
Marsham, *Adm.* Sir Albert H., K.C.B.(*m*).

Markham, Sir Clements R., K.C.B.(c).
Markham, *Lieut-Gen.* Sir Edwin, K.C.B.(m).
Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George H., K.C.B.(m).
Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B. (c), K.C.V.O.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.B.(m).
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Frederick, K.C.B.(m).
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John G., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Adm.* Sir William H., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Meiklejohn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Hope, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Mellis, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.V.O.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., K.C.B.(m), C.V.O.
Milman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir G. Bryan, K.C.B.(m).
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mitchell, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(c).
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Moloney, *Capt.* Sir Cornelius A., K.C.M.G.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott-, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Montagu, *Gen.* Sir Horace W., K.C.B.(m).
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Moor, Sir Ralph D. R., K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander George Montgomery-, K.C.B.(m).
Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hy., K.C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Morant, *Adm.* Sir George D., K.C.B.(m).
Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B.(c).
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Alex. Brooke, K.C.B.(m).
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward K.C.B.(m).
Morris, Sir George, K.C.B.(c).
Morris, Sir John H., K.C.S.I.
Morris, Sir Malcolm, K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir Wm. Geo., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Morvi, H.H. Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Savage, K.C.B.(m).
Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Afsur-ud-Dowlah, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad Aslam Khan, *Col.* Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., A.D.C.
Muhammad Hashin Ali Khan, *Maj.* H. H., K.C.I.E.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B.(c).
Murray, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jas. W., K.C.B.(m).
Murray, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
Murray, Hon. Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
Nabha, H. H. Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Nahar Singh Dhiraj, Raja, K.C.I.E.
Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George S., K.C.B.(c).
Nathan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart-, K.C.B.(c).
Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R., K.C.S.I.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(m).
Nicholson, *Gen.* Sir William G., G.C.B.(m).
Niven, Sir William D., K.C.B.(c).
Noel, *Adm.* Sir Gerard H. U., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B.(m).
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Callaghan, Sir Francis L., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Offen Wang Chuk, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Oliphant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Laurence J., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.(c).
Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G.
Ollivant, Sir Edward C. K., K.C.I.E.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, Sir Hugh, G.C.B.(c).
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.(m).
Paget, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred W., K.C.M.G.
Paget, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur H. F., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles K., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Pearson, *Adm.* Sir Hugo L., K.C.B.(m).
Pease, *Col.* Sir Thales, K.C.B.(m).
Pelletier, Hon. Sir C. A. Pantaléon, K.C.M.G.
Pemberton, Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(c).
Pender, Sir John Denison-, K.C.M.G.
Pennington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles R., K.C.B.(m).
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Peshkar Kishu Parshad, Maharaja, K.C.I.E.
Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta Sadozai Sardar Sultan Jan, K.C.I.E.
Philips, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jos., K.C.B.(m).
Phipps, Sir Constantine E. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I.
Plumer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.(m).
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Poë, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund S., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.
Pontifex, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Porter, Sir Alfred de B., K.C.B.(c).
Powell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
Power, Sir William Hy., K.C.B.(c).
Power, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T., K.C.B.(m).
Preece, Sir William H., K.C.B.(c).
Prendergast, *Gen.* Sir Harry N. D., V.C.(m), G.C.
—yman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m.).
Price, Sir John F., K.C.S.I.
Price, Sir Thomas Rees, K.C.M.G.
Primrose, Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(c), C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Prinsep, Hon. Sir Henry T., K.C.I.E.
Pritchard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon D., K.C.B.(m).
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B.(c), G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C.
Probyn, Sir Leslie C., K.C.V.O.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B.(c).
Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(c).
Raban, *Col.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
Raines, *Gen.* Sir Julius A. R G.C.B.(m).
Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhaj Sarda Singh Bahadur, H.H. Raja Si K.C.S.I.
Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
Rattray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Clerk K.C.B.(m).
Rawson, *Adm.* Sir Harry H., G.C.B.(
Reade, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ju By Cole, K.C.B.(m).
Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
Rees, Sir Jno. David, K.C.V.O., C.I.
Reid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander J. K.C.B.(m).
Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John W., K.C.B.(R.N.
Rendel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
Rice, Sir Cecil A. Spring-, K.C.M.G.
Richards, *Admiral of the Fleet* S Frederick W., G.C.B.(m).
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D K.C.B.(m).
Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(c
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir West, G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Risley, Sir Herbert Hope, K.C.I.E.
Ritchie, Sir Richmond Thackera W., K.C.B.(c).
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Scot K.C.S.I.
Robinson, Sir Frederic Lacy, K.C.B.(
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustu K.C.B.(c).
Robinson, Sir William, G.C.M.G.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.V.O K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
Rodger, Sir J. Pickersgill, K.C.M.G.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G D.S.O. (*Pacha*).
Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B.(c
Ross, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alexander G K.C.B. (m).
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Si John F. G., K.C.B. (c).
Rowlands, *Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(m) V.C.
Rundle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir H. M. Leslie K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Russell, *Gen.* Sir Baker C., G.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B.(c).
Sadler, *Col.* Sir James H., K.C.M.G.
Sadler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G. C.B.(c).
Sailana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
St. John, Sir Spencer B., G.C.M.G.
Salmon, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Nowell G.C.B.(m), V.C.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William K.C.B.(m).
Sansom, *Col.* Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B.(m).
Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Scanlen, Hon. Sir Thos. C., K.C.M.G.
Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew R., K.C.B.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M. K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
Scott, *Adm.* Lord Charles Montag Douglas-, G.C.B.(m).
Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
Settle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.

Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Edward H., G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Gen.* Lord Wm. F. E., K.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Wm. F., K.C.B.(*m*).
Shahbaz Khan, Nawab, K.C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Shashia Sastri, Sir Amaravadi, K.C.S.I.
Shaughnessy, Sir Thos. Geo., K.C.V.O.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benj., K.C.I.E.
Singh, Maharao Sir Umed, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sirmur, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Sivewright, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Slade, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Ramsay, K.C.B.(*m*).
Slatin Pacha, *Col.* Sir Rudolf C., K.C.M.G.(hon.), C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Clement, G.C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Hubert LL., K.C.B.(*c*).
Smith, Sir Wm. F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Bowden-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Colvin Colvin-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan-, K.C.B.(*c*), C.S.I.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Richard, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Somerset, *Col.* Sir Alfred P. F. C., K.C.B.(*c*).
Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
Stanhope, *Col.* Sir Walter T. W. Spencer-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Stedman, *Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.I.E.
Steevens, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B.(*m*).
Stephenson, *Gen.* Sir Frederick C. A., G.C.B.(*m*).
Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Stevens, Sir Charles C., K.C.S.I.
Stewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert MacG., K.C.B.(*m*).
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*).
Stout, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), K.C.M.G.
Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir S., K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., K.C.M.G.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M., K.C.B.(*m*).
Symon, Sir Josiah H. K.C.M.G.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Oriel V., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Alex., G.C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, Sir John, K.C.B.(*c*).
Taylor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.B.(*m*).
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tehri, Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., K.C.B.(*c*), V.C.
Thomas, Sir Chas. Inigo, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, K.C.B.(*c*), D.C.L.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Robt. T. White-, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Howard, K.C.B.(*m*).
Thring, Sir Arthur Theodore, K.C.B.(*c*).
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.(*m*).
Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Edmond, K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tozer, Hon. Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.
Treacher, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.
Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.
Trotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*m*).
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander B., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Sir C. Lewis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred E., K.C.B.(*m*).
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.
Turner, Sir William, K.C.B.(*c*).
Tuson, *Gen.* Sir Henry B., K.C.B.(*m*).
Twynam, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.
Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James M. B. Fraser-, G.C.B.(*m*).
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Upcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Vaughan, *Gen.* Sir J. Luther, G.C.B.(*m*).
Venkatagiri, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Vincent, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.(*c*).
Vyvyan, *Capt.* Sir Geo. R., K.C.M.G.
Walker, *Gen.* Sir Frederick W. F. F. Forestier-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*).
Walker, Sir Thomas G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Wallace, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Wallington, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.B.(*c*).
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edward W. D., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.V.O.
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir William E., K.C.S.I.
Warner, Sir William Lee-, K.C.S.I.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.(*m*).
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*c*).
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Wakefield, Sir Henry, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. e.s.(*c*).
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.(*c*).
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B.(*c*).
West, Sir Raymond, K.C.I.E.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
White, *Fd.-Mar.* Sir George Stuart, G.C.B.(*m*), O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C.
White, Hon. Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, Sir William H., K.C.B.(*c*).
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.(*c*).
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Willcocks, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. L. Atkinson-, K.C.B.(*m*).
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Albert H.W., K.C.V.O.
Williams, *Col.* Sir Jno. Hanbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, *Gen.* Sir John W. C., K.C.B.(*m*).
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Midmay W., K.C.B.(*m*).
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir A. Knyvett, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.V.O., V.C.
Wilson, Sir C. Rivers, G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, K.C.B.(*c*), K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F. Reginald, K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wingfield, Sir Edward, K.C.B.(*c*).
Winter, Hon. Sir J. Spearman, K.C.M.G.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Josceline H., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.
Wolseley, *Gen.* Sir George B., G.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wood, *Field-Marshal* Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O. (*Pacha*).
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir John A., K.C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Wright, *Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wright, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Purvis, K.C.B.(*m*).
Wrixon, Hon. Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G.
Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. H. Curzon-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Wyndham, Sir G. Hugh, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Wynne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.(*m*).
Yorke, Sir Henry F. R., K.C.B.(*c*).
Young, Capt. Sir A. Henderson, K.C.M.G.
Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Young, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George S., K.C.B.(*m*).
Young, *Col.* Sir Jno. Smith, K.C.V.O.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E.
Zeal, Hon. Sir Wm. Austin, K.C.M.G.

Knights Bachelors.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Exclusive of those who have received the higher honour of the Bath, &c.).

Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, C.S.I.
Adamson, Sir Wm., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, *Col.* Sir Chas.
Allen, Sir Chas. G. H.
Allchin, Sir William Henry.
Allston, Sir Fredk. Pratt.
Altmann, Sir Albert Joseph.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Anderson, Sir Robert.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Angus, Sir William.
Ann, Sir Edwin Thomas.
Apperly, Sir Arthur.
Arbuckle, Hon. Sir Wm.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arrol, Sir William.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ascroft, Sir William.
Bailey, Sir James.
Bailey, Sir William Henry.
Baines, Sir J. Athelstane, K.C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Baker, Sir John, M.P.
Ball, Sir Charles, M.D.
Ball, Sir Rt. Stawell, F.R.S.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter C. van B.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon D., C.M.G.
Banerjee, Sir Gooroo Dass.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barham, Sir George.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barnes, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorell.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barr, Sir John Edmond.
Barttelot, 8 r John George, C.B.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William J.
Bayley, Sir Lyttelton H.
Beachcroft, Sir Richard M.
Bell, Sir William James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph Arthur.
Bemrose, Sir Henry Howe.
Benn, Sir J. Williams, M.P.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer.
Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
Bertram, Sir Geo. Clement.
Bethell, Sir Jno. Hy., M.P.
Bhashyam, Sir Ayyangar V.
Bhatawadekar, Sir B. K.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Bigham, Hon. Sir John C.
Bignold, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Binnie, Sir Alexr. R.
Bipin, Sir Khrishna Bose, C.I.E.
Bir, Sir William.
Black, Sir Samuel.
Blain, Sir W. Arbuthnot.
Blaine, Sir Charles Fredk.
Blaker, Sir John George.
Blunt, Sir John Elijah, C.B.
Bonk, Hon. Sir Robert.
Bonington, Sir Nathaniel.
Bots, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bonser, Rt. Hn. Sir John W.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, G.M.G.
Borwick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
Bosanquet, Sir Fredk. A., K.C.
Brassfield, Sir William.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart.
Boyce, Sir Rupert Wm.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. Wm., C.B.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Charles H.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., M.V.O.
Bright, Sir Joseph.
Bromley, Sir John, C.B.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Browne, Sir Benj. Chapman.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, *Col.* Sir David, C.B.(c).
Bruce, Rt. Hn. Sir Gainsford.
Buchanan, Sir Ebenezer J.
Buckell Sir Robert. [C.I.E.
Buckingham, *Col.* Sir Jas.,
Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B.
Bucknill, Hon. Sir Thos. T.
Bull, Sir William J., M.P.
Bullough, Sir George.
Bundy, Hon. Sir W. Hy.
Bunting, Sir Pe cy Wm.
Burnand, Sir Fras. Cowley.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm.
Burnett, Sir David.
Burnside, Sir Bruce L.
Burr, Sir Charles.
Burt, Sir J. Mowlem.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Cameron, Sir Chas. A., C.B.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare.
Campbell, Sir Jno. Logan, M.D.
Candy, Sir Edward T., C.B.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carrington, Sir John W., C.M.G
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., K.C., M.P.
Casault, Sir Louis Edel. N.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Channell, Hon. Sir Arth. M.
Chappelle, Sir Alessandro, LL.D.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chavasse, Sir Thomas F.
Clark, Hn. Sir Wm. Mortimer.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens. [C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Caspar P., C.V.O.,
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding, [C.B.(c).
Clayton, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. G.,
Cleeve, Sir Thomas Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E.
Collard, Sir George.
Collins, Sir Arthur J. H.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, M.P.
Colvin, Sir Walter Mytton,
Considine, Sir Heffernan J. F., C.B., M.V.O.
Conway, Sir Wm. Martin.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-.
Cooke, Sir Hy. Pag t-.
Cooper, Sir Alfred.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir Wm. E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
Couzens, Sir George E.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
Cox, Sir Thos. Skewes-.
Craggs, Sir John George, M.V.O.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crisp, Sir Frank.
Crookes, Sir William, F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday.
Crosby, Sir Thos. Boor, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William, [C.I.E.
Cruickshank, Sir Wm. D.,
Cruise, Sir Francis R., M.D.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Sir F. Fitzjames, C.B.
Currie, Sir Edmund Hay.
Cusack, Sir Ralph Smith.
Cust, Sir Reginald John.
Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett.
Dalziel, Sir Jas. Hy., M.P.
Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Dasent, Sir Jno. R., C.B.(c).
David, Sir Sassoon J.
Davies, Hon. Sir Matthew H.
Davies, Sir Wm. H., M.P.
Davson, Sir Henry Kats.
Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Bargrave.
Delafaye, Sir Louis Victor.
De Rutzen, Sir Albert.
De Saumerez, Sir H. Walter.
Desikachariyar, Sir Vembakkam C.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thos. Robt.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis Tonna, K.C.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dodford, Sir Maurice E.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Dougherty, Sir James Brown, C.V.O., C.B.
Doughty, Sir George, M.P.
Douglas, Sir Robert K.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doxford, Sir Theodore.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drew, Sir Thomas.
Drinkwater, Sir Wm. L.
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, F.R.C.P.
Duckworth, Sir James, M.P.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunn, Sir Wm. Hy.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dupree, Sir Wm Thomas.
Eade, Sir Peter, M.D.
Eady, Hon. Sir Chas. Swinfen.
Ebrahim, Sir Currimbhoy.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Elgar, Sir Edward, MUS. DOC.
Elliot Sir Whately.
Ellis, Sir Joseph Baxter.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Evans, Sir Edward.
Evans, Sir Samuel T., K.C., M.P.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Fairfax, Sir Jas. Reading.
Falconbridge, Hn. Sir Wm. G.
Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
Farrell, Sir T. George, M.P.
Farrer, Sir George, D.S.O.
Farrer, Sir William James.
Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
Fife, *Col.* Sir Aubone.
Fildes, Sir Luke, R.A.
Firbank, Sir Thomas.
Fitch, Sir Charles Henry.
Fisher, Sir Walter N.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
FitzPatrick, Sir J. Percy.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Follett, Sir Charles J., C.B.
Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.
Fordham, Sir Herbert Geo.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter, M.P.
Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
Fox, Sir Douglas.
Frampton, Sir George, F.R.A.
Franks, Sir John, C.B.
Franks, Sir Kendal, C.B.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. H.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Fraser, Sir Thos., M.D.
Freeth, Sir Evelyn.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.
Fulton, Sir Edmund, C.S.I.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Furley, Sir John, C.B.
Furness, Sir Christopher, M.P.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
Gardner, Sir Robert.
Garneau, Sir Jno. Geo.
Garton, Sir Richard Charles
Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott
Scott, Sir W.C.
Gatty, Hon. Sir Stephen H.
Gavey, Sir John, C.B.(c).
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Ghose, Sir Cbunder M.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
Gilbert, Sir Wm. Schwenck.
Gillott, Hon. Sir Samuel.
Gilman, Sir Charles R.
Glover, Sir John.
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford, M.P.
Godsell, Sir William.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Goldney, Sir J. Tankerville.
Goldsmith, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Burgess, R.N.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Gordon, *Maj.* Sir W. E. Evans-.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon, K.C.
Gosselin, *Maj.* Sir Nicholas.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer.
Gould, Hon. Sir Albert Jno.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gower, Sir Wm. H., F.R.S.
Graham, Sir Clarerhouse.
Graham, Sir Hugh.
Graham, Sir James, M.D.
Granthum, Hon. Sir Wm.
Gray, Sir Brownlow, C.M.G.
Gray, Sir Walter.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Greenacre, Sir Benj. Wesley.
Greenhill, Sir Alfred G.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
Grinlinton, Sir Jn. Joseph.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Guinness, Sir Regd. R. B.
Gunn, Sir John.
Gutlhie, Sir James.
Haden, Sir Francis S., F.R.C.S.
Hadfield, Sir Robt. A.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
Harben, Sir Henry.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert
Hare, Sir John, (H. Cozens-.
Harrington, Sir Stanley.
Harris, Sir Matthew.
Harrison, Sir Frederick.
Hart, Sir Israel.
Hartley, Sir William P.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hay, *Col.* Sir Geo. J., C.B.,
Hay, Sir John Heron, [C.M.G.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
Henderson, Sir James.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Regd., D.S.O.
Hensley, Sir Robert M.
Hepton, Sir Alfred.
Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, C.V.O., R.A.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil.

Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming.
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel.
Hill, Sir John Gray.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Hollams, Sir John, M.D.
Holman, Sir Constantine.
Holroyd, Sir Charles.
Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.
Horsley, Sir Victor, F.R.C.S.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Hoste, Sir Alexander.
Howard, Sir Frederick.
Howse, Sir Hy. G., F.R.C.S.
Hudson, Sir Robert A.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Hunter, Sir Robert.
Hussey, Sir George. [M.D.
Hutchinson, Sir Jonathan.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C
Irving, Sir Jacquillie K.C.
Isaacs, Sir Henry Aaron.
Jackson, Sir John.
Jackson, Sir Robt. Wm., C.B.
Jacoby, Sir James A., M.P.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
James, Sir Henry Bard B.
Jameson, Sir Warren, K.C.
Jeff, Hon. Sir Arth. Richd.
Jenkins, Sir Geo. Hy., C.M.G.
Johnson, Sir Robin Henry.
Johnson, Sir Samuel Geo.
Johnson, Sir Walter.
Johnston, Sir John Barre.
Jonas, Sir Leopold.
Jones, Sir Bernhard, K.C., M.P.
Jones, Sir W. H. Quayle.
Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce-.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce-.
Joyce, Hon. Sir Matt. Ingle.
Judd, Sir George.
Juta, Sir Henry H., K.C.
Karr, Sir Hy. Seton, C.M.G.
Karslake, Sir Wm. W., K.C.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
King, Sir Henry Clark.
Kirk, Sir John.
Knight, Sir Henry Edmund.
Knox, Hon. Sir George Edwd.
Knox, Sir James.
Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexandre.
Lakeman, Sir Stephen B.
Lamb, Sir Jno. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G.
Lambert, Sir Geo. Thos., C.B.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Langelier, Sir Frai çois.
Laughton, Sir Jno. Knox.
Laurence, Sir Perceval.
Law, Sir Archd. Fitzg.
Lawrance, Hon. Sir John C.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfd. T.
Lawrence, Sir Edward.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
Lawrie, Sir Arch. Campbell.
Lawson, Sir Charles Allen.
Layard, Hon. Sir Chas. Peter.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Lee, Sir Edward.
Leech, Sir Bosdin Thomas.
Le Moine, Sir Jas. McP.
Letchworth, Sir Edward.
Levy, Sir Maurice, M.P.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Linton, Sir Jas. Dromgole.
Littlejohn, Sir Hy. D., M.D.
Liddle, Sir Ralph D., C.B.
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Longhurst, Sir Henry Bell.
Lord, Sir Riley.
Lovell, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis Henry, C.M.G.
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F.S.
Mac'Caughey, Hon. Sir Saml.
McCrae, Sir George, M.P.
McCraith, Sir John Tom.
MacCullagh, Sir J. A., M.D.
McDonald, Sir Andrew.
Macdonald, Sir William C.
Macdonell, Sir John, C.B.
McDougall, Sir John.
McEachern, Sir Malcolm.
MacEwen, Sir Wm., F.R.S.
Macfarlane, Sir John.
Mack, Sir Hugh.
Mackenzie, Sir A. C., MUS.D.
Mackenzie, Sir Steph., M.D.
McLaurin, Hon. Sir Hy. N.
McLean, Sir William.
Macnaghten, Sir Melville.
McNeill, Sir Malcolm, C.B.
Macpherson, Sir William.
Macrae, Sir Colin George
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P.
Malcolm, Sir Ormond D.
Manisty, Sir Alan Reeve, M.V.O.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Manning, Sir William Pat.
Mark, Sir John.
Marriott, Sir Chas. H., M.D.
Marshall, Sir Anthony.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Arth. W.
Marshall, Sir Herbert.
Marshall, Sir Horace Brooks.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Thos. H., C.B.
Marten, His Hon. Sir Alfred G., K.C.
Martin, Sir George C., M.V.O.
Marzials, Sir Frank T., C.B.
Masson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.I.E.
Mather, Sir William.
Matheson, Sir Robert E.
Mathews, Sir Charles, K.C.
Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens.
Melvill, Sir Wm. Henry.
Menendez, Sir Manuel R.
Meredith, Sir Alexander Creed.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Michell, Sir Lewis.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Hy. Jno.
Mills, Sir James.
Mitchell, Sir Thomas, C.V.O.
Mitchell, Sir Wm. W., C.M.G.
Monro, *Capt.* Sir David.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo., C.I.E.
Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Morris, Hon. Sir Edwd. P.
Morrish, Sir T. Buxton.
Moss, Sir Charles.
Moss, Sir Edward.
Mottram, Sir Richard.
Moulton, Rt. Hn. Sir Jno. F.
Moyers, Sir George.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Mure, Sir Andrew.
Murphy, Sir Shirley F., M.D.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James, LL.D.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Wyndham, C.B.
Murton, Sir Walter.
Myles, Sir Thomas.
Narotamdas, Sir Harkisandas.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frede.
Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, C.M.G.
Nelgan, Sir John Chate.
Nevile, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Newton, Sir William.
Nicholson, Sir Richard, F.S.A.
Nicholls, Sir Patteson.
Norman, Sir Henry, M.P.
North, Rt. Hon. Sir Ford.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
Northcote, Hon. Sir Ernest A.
Oakeley, Sir Hy. Evelyn.
Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy., C.B.
Oakley, Sir Henry, G.N.R.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
O'Farrell, Sir Plunkett, M.D.
Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Oldham, *Col.* Sir Hy., C.V.O.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Olphert, Sir John, C.V.O.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
Orchardson, Sir Wm. Q., R.A.
Ormerod, Sir Lambert.
O'Rorke, Hon. Sir Maurice.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Hon. Sir William.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J.
Palmer, Sir Fras. Beaufort.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, M.P.
Parker, Hon. Sir Robert J.
Parker, Sir Stephen H.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parratt, Sir Walter, M.V.O.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour.
Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Jno. (Lord Pearson).
Pedler, Sir Alexander, C.I.E.
Peerbhoy, Sir Adamjee.
Pellatt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Mill.
Perry, *Maj.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Petheram, Sir Wm. Comer.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Philipson, Sir G. Hare, M.D.
Phillippo, Sir George.
Pickford, Hon. Sir William.
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor
Pigott, Sir Paynton, M.V.O.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
Pilter, Sir John.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Playfair, Sir Fabrick, C.I.E.
Plowden, Sir Hy. Meredyth.
Plummer, Sir Walter R.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Powell, Sir Francis.
Power, Sir James A.
Prendergast, Sir James.
Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
Pridcaux, Sir Walter S.
Pringle, Sir George.
Pullar, Sir Robert, M.P.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter, C.S.I.
Quick, Sir John.
Radford, Sir Chas. Horace.
Ramaswami, Rajah Sir Savalay, C.I.E.
Rampini, Sir Robert.
Ramsay, Sir Dalhousie, C.B.(c).
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir Jno. Scurrah, M.P.
Rayner, Sir Thos. Crossley.
Redwood, Sir Boverton.
Regnart, Sir Horace.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Edward.
Reid, Sir George, F.R.S.A.
Reid, Sir Hugh Gilzean-
Renwick, Hon. Sir A., M.D
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Rhys, Sir John.
Rickett, Sir Jos. Compton, M.P.
Riddell, Sir Oliver.
Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
Roberts, Sir Owen.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robinson, Sir Charles, C.B.(c).
Robinson, Sir Jas. Clifton.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robson, Sir Henry.
Robson, Sir Wm. S., K.C., M.P.
Roche, Sir George.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roe, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye.
Roscoe, Sir Hy. Enfield, F.R.S.
Ross, *Co'.* Sir Edwd. C., C.S.I.
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Royds, *Col.* Sir Clement M., C.B.
Rucker, Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
Russell, Sir James Alex.
Russell, *Capt.* Sir W. Russell.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
Sadler, *Col.* Sir Samuel A.
Salomons, Sir Julian E.
Samuel, Sir Harry S.
Santley, Sir Charles.
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scholfield, Sir Henry.
Schooles, Sir Hy. R. Pinon.
Scott, Sir A. Guillum.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir Henry Hall.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Serjeant, Sir Wm., C.B.(d).
Shaw, Sir T. Thornhill.
Shaw, Sir Newenham W.
Shee, Hon. Sir Edwd. D.
Shenton, Hon. Sir George.
Shephard, Sir Heratio Hy.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shipley, Sir William.
Simpson, Sir Alexander R.
Simpson, Sir William Jappe.
Skelton, Sir Chas. Thomas.
Slack, Sir Jno. Famford-.
Sloane, *Capt.* Sir Owen R., C.B.
Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
Smith, Hon. Sir Abercrombie.
Smith, Sir Charles.
Smith, Sir George John.
Smith, Sir Hy. F. Villeneuve-.
Smith, *Com.* Sir H. Pym Freer-, R.N.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir James B.
Smith, Sir Smallman.
Smith, Sir Swire.
Smith, Sir Wm. James.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snyder, His Hon. Sir Thos. William.
Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Solomon, Sir Wm. Hy.
Soulsby, Sir William, C.B.(c), C.I.E.
Southey, Sir John Thos.
Southern, Sir James W
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Spokes, Sir Peter. [MUS.D.
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers,
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.
Stapley, Sir Richard.
Stephen, Sir Henry.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Steward, Hon. Sir W. Jukes.
Stewart, Sir David.
Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. L.
Stoker, Sir Thornley, M.D.
Stone, Sir Edwd. Albert.
Stone, Sir John Benj., M.P.
Straight, Sir Douglas, LL.D.
Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hy.
Stroyan, Sir Vesey.
Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Hon. Sir Henry.
Sutton, Hon. Sir Francis B.
Swan, Sir J. Wilson, F.R.S.
Swanzy, Sir Henry R.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.
Tadema, Sir Lawrence Alma-, O.M., R.A.

Tagore, Maharaj Sir Kumar Prodyat.
Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun, C.I.E.
Tait, Sir Melbourne McF.
Talbot, Sir William Hy.
Tanner, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
Tasker, Rt. Hon. Sir Tierney, H. Elezar.
Taschereau, Sir Henri T.
Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
Tennel, Sir John.
Thakara, Sir Virbaldas.
Thomas, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, Sir John.
Thompson, Sir Richard J.
Thompson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Joseph John, D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir William, C.B.
Thorne, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.
Thynne, Sir Henry, C.B.
Torrance, Sir Andrew M., M.P.
Tread, Sir Arthur, C.M.G.
Trevor, Sir Chas. Cecil, C.B.(c).
Trotter, *Col.* Sir Philip D.
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt.
Tuke, Sir Jno. Batty, M.D.
Turn r, Sir Montagu C.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Tyler, Sir John Wm., C.I.E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir W.
Vandrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables-.
Vincy, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Wakefield, Sir Chas. Cheers.
Walker, Sir Edward Daniel.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas., C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Arthur R. C.B.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walton, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Ward, Sir William, C.V.O.
Wardle, Sir Thomas.
Warrington, Hon. Sir T. R.
Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir William.
Watt, Sir Georges, C.I.E.
Weatherbee, Sir Robert L.
Webb, Sir Aston, R.A.
Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
Weedon, Sir Henry.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Whitbread, *Col.* Sir Howard, C.M.G., K.C.
White, Sir Arnold.
White, Sir George, M.P.
White, Sir Hy. Arthur, C.V.O.
White, Sir Luke, M.P.
Whitehead, Sir Charles.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whitley, Sir Benjamin.
Whitney, Hon. Sir James P.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
Whittall, Sir William.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Williams, Sir Edward L.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan.
Williams, Sir T. Marchant
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Wills, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Wise, Sir Lloyd.
Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Woodhouse, Sir Jas. Thos.
Woodhouse, Sir Stewart.
Woodman, Sir George
Wragg, Sir Walter Thos.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., M.D.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Young, Sir Allen, C.V.O., C.B.
Young, Sir Jas., M.V.O. (4th).
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.

Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order—C.V.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE WHO HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Abdul Karim, Munshi Hafiz, C.I.E.
Aldrich, *Admiral* Pelham.
Bacon, *Capt.* Reginald Hugh Spencer, D.S.O., A.D.C., R.N.
Bally, *Maj.-Gen.* John Ford.
Barclay, *Col.* Henry Albert.
Baring, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Everard.
Barron, *Maj.-Gen.* Harry.
Barter, *Col.* Charles St Leger, C.B. (*m.*).
Bayly, *Commodore* Lewis, A.D.C., R.N.
Benson, Arthur Christopher.
Biancardi, *Lt.-Col.* Nicola Crech-.
Brazazon, *Maj.-Gen.* John Palmer, C.B. (*m.*).
Bradford, *Rear-Adm.* Edward Eden.
Broadwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Arthur.
Brocklehurst, *Maj.-Gen.* John Fiesden, C.B. (*m.*).
Buchan, *Brig.-Gen.* Lawrence, C.M.G.
Burke, Henry Farnham.
Callaghan, *Rear-Adm.* George Astley, C.B. (*m.*).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Barrington Balkeley Douglas, C.B. (*m.*).
Campbell, *Capt.* Walter Douglas Somerset.
Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert Clement George, D.S.O.
Clerk, *Col.* John, C.S.I.
Codrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred Edward, C.B. (*m.*).
Coke, *Col.* Edward Beresford.
Colville, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley Cecil James, C.B. (*m.*).
Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Arthur.
Corkran, Victor George Seymour.
Courroux, George Augustus.
Courtney, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Henry.
Cowan, *Col.* Henry Vivian, C.B. (*m.*), A.D.C., R.A.
Cresswell, *Col.* George Fras. A., V.D.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John N., C.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Harry L., C.B. (*m.*).
Dawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Vesey John.
D'Epiney, Charles Adrian Prosper.
Desborough, John, C.B. (*m.*).
Diack, Alexander Henderson.
Duckworth, Rev. Canon Robinson.
Erskine, Henry David.
Evans, Frederick, C.M.G.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Adm.* Arthur Murray.
Finnis, *Rear-Adm.* Frank.
Fisher, *Rear-Adm.* Frederick Wm.
Fitzroy, Almeric William.
Fludyer, *Col.* Henry.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Seymour John, C.M.G., R.N.
Frith, Wm. Powell, R.A.
Gabriel, Edmund Vivian.
Gleichen, *Col.* Count, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Godfray, *Col.* John Wm., C.B. (*m*).
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant, C.B. (*c*).
Greville, Hon. Sidney Robt., C.B. (*c*).
Grierson, *Maj.-Gen.* James Moncrieff, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Groome, *Vice-Adm.* Robt. Leonard.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour, C.M.G.
Haig, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas, C.B. (*m*).
Hall, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis Hy., C.B. (*m*).
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Geo. Fowler King-.
Hall, *Capt.* Herbert Goodenough King-, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O., R.N.
Hallett, *Col.* Jas. Wyndham Hughes-, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Hamilton, *R.-Adm.* Fredk. Tower.
Harford, Frederic Dundas.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Ernest.
Henniker, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. John S.
Herbert, *Col.* Lionel.
Hervey, Rev. Canon Fredk. Alf. J.
Higgins, Henry Vincent.
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Lindsay, C.I.E.
Hood, Donald William Charles.
Hornby, Rev. James John, D.D.
Howard, Esmé William, C.M.G.
Innes, *Col.* Thomas.
Jeffreys, *Adm.* Edmund Frederick.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Inigo Richmund.
Jones, John Joseph Casimir, C.B. (*c*).
Keppel, *Rear-Adm.* Colin Richard, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Kitson, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald Chas., C.M.G.
Lambart, *Maj.* Gustavus Francis William.
Lang, Very Rev. John Marshall, D.D.
La Primaudaye, *Comm.* Clement, R.N.
Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Henry.
Lees, Very Rev. Jas. Cameron, D.D.
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Henry Charles.
Lister, Hon. Reginald.
Lockwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Amelius Richard Mark, M.P.
Lorin, *Rear-Adm.* Spencer Henry Meiselle.
Macbean, *Brig.-Gen.* Forbes, C.B. (*m*).
Macleod, *Vice-Adm.* Angus.
Madden, *Capt.* Charles Edward, R.N.
Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland, D.D.
Maxse, *Col.* Frdc. Ivor, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Montagu, Lord Chas. Wm. Augustus.
Montgomery, *Major-Gen.* Robert Arthur, C.B. (*c*).
Moore, Arthur William.
Morgan, John Hammond.
Morris, Charles Arthur.
Murray, *Br.-Gen.* Archibald James, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Muther, Maurice.
Neville, *Vice-Adm.* George.
Niblett, *Vice-Adm.* Harry Seawell Frank.
O'Beirne, Hugh J., C.B. (*c*).
O'Callaghan, *Vice-Adm.* Michael Pelham, C.B. (*m*).
Otter, *Col.* William Dillon, C.B. (*m*).
Paget, Ralph Spencer, C.M.G.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick Edward Gray, C.B. (*c*).
Pope, Joseph, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Power, John Davie, C.I.E., M.P.
Rewse, *Col.* Henry Whistler Smith-.
Ricardo, *Col.* Francis Cecil, R.E.
Ricardo, *Col.* Horace.
Robinson, *Vice-Adm.* Charles Grey.
Rolfe, Eustace Neville.
Romilly, *Col.* Edk. Wm., C.B. (*m.*), D.S.O.
Rose, Edward.
Rothschild, Alfred Charles.
Rothschild, Leopold.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* John Cecil.
Sandars, Rt. Hon. John Satterfield.
Sassoon, Arthur Abraham David.
Savage, *Col* George Robert Rollo.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas Alexr., C.B. (*m.*), D.S.O.
Scott, *Capt.* Robert Falcon, R.N.
Sheppard, Rev. Canon Edgar, D.D.
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor.
Staepole, *Col.* John, C.M.G., A.S.C.
Stokes, *Maj.-Gen.* Poliott Stuart Furneaux.
Sturdee, *Rear-Ad.* Frederick Charles Doveton, C.M.G.
Tower, Reginald Thomas
Trench, *Col.* Frederic John Arthur, D.S.O.
Turgoon, Hon. Adelard, C.M.G.
Vetch, *Maj.-Gen.* William Francis.
Walker, Byron Edmund.
Waller, *Col.* Stanier.
Waters, *Brig.-Gen.* Wallscourt Hely Hutchinson, C.M.G., R.A.
Welch, *Capt* David Nairn, R.N.
Weldon, William Henry.
Windham, *Rear-Adm.* Charles.
Winslow, *Vice-Adm.* Alfred Leigh, C.M.G.
Woods, *Inspr.-Gen.* Henry Charles, C.B. (*c*), M.D., R.N.
Yorke, Hon. Alexander Grantham

Orders of Knighthood—Companions.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

NOTE.—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, **D.S.O.**, and of the Imperial Service Order, **I.S.O.**, will be found in separate lists. For explanation of contractions see p. 154.

Abadie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry R., C.B. (*m*).
Abbott, *Col.* Henry A., C.B. (*m*).
Abdul Jubbar Moulvi, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Abdul Karim, Shaikh Hafiz, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Abraham, Lionel, C.B. (*c*).
Acheson, *Lt.* Hon. Patrick C. G. C., M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Acutt, Ernest L., C.M.G.
Acworth, Harry A., C.I.E.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert R., C.B. (*m*), *Ret.*
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Henry E. F. Goold-, C.M.G.
Adamson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. H. E., C.I.E.
Adrian, Alfred D., C.B. (*c*).
Adrian, Fredk. O., C.M.G.
Adye, *Col.* John, C.B. (*m*).
Aglionby, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B. (*m*).
Agnew, *Maj.* Quentin G. K., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Ainsworth, John, C.M.G.
Airey, *Col.* Henry F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Aitchison, *Gen.* C. Terrington, C.B. (*m*).
Aitken, *Col.* William, C.B. (*m*).
Aiyar, Palamaneri S. S., C.I.E.
Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwin A. H., C.B. (*m*).
Alexander, *Maj.* Dudley H., C.M.G.
Alhadyce, Hon. William L., C.M.G.
Allason, *Col.* Richard Bannatine-, C.B. (*m*).
Allen, *Col.* Alfred J. W., C.B. (*m*).
Allen, *Maj.-Gen.* Ralph E., C.B. (*m*).
Allenby, *Col.* Edmund H. H., C.B. (*m*).
Allenby, *Capt.* Regd. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Allman, Robert, C.M.G.
Allwood, James, C.M.G.
Altham, *R.-G.* Edwd. A., C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Alton, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Francis C., C.B. (*m*), R.N.
Ameer Ali, Syud, C.I.E.
Amir Hassein, Syud, C.I.E.
Ananda Charlu, Maharaja R. P., C.I.E.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* C. A., C.B. (*m*).
Anderson, Graham, C.I.E.
Anderson, *Gen.* Harry Cortlandt, C.B. (*m*).
Anderson, Henry A., C.S.I.
Anderson, *Brig.-Surg.* John, C.I.E.
Anderson, Robert, C.M.G.
Anderson, Wm. M. A., M.V.O. (4th).
Angus, *Col.* William M., C.B. (*c*).
Anson, *Capt.* Chas. E., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Anson, *Capt.* Hon. Geo., M.V.O. (4th).
Anstice, *Col.* John A., C.B. (*c*).
Anstice, *Col.* Robert H., C.B. (*c*).
Anstruther, Arth. Wellesley, C.B. (*c*).
Anstruther, *Col.* Charles F. St. C., M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O.
Anstruther, *Capt.* Robert H., C.M.G.
Antill, *Col.* John M., C.B. (*m*).
Antrobus, Reginald L., C.B. (*c*).
Apcar, Alex. Apcar, C.S.I.
Aplin, *Maj.* John Geo. O., C.M.G.
Appelbe, *Col.* Edward B., C.B. (*m*).
Apperley, Newton W., M.V.O. (4th).
Appleyard, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick E., C.B. (*m*).
Apps, *Engr.-Comm.* William R., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Arbuthnot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Thos., C.B. (*m*).
Arbuthnot, *Capt.* John Bernard, M.V.O. (5th).
Arbuthnott, John C., C.I.E.
Archdale, *Br.-Gen.* Hugh J., C.B. (*m*).
Archer, *Lt.-Col.* Charles, O.I.E.
Archer, William J., C.M.G.
Arnton, John, C.B. (*c*).
Arjun Singh, Bahadur of Chabal, C.I.E.
Armbrister, Wm. Edwd., C.M.G.
Armstrong, Thomas, C.B. (*c*).
Armytage, Percy, M.V.O. (5th).
Asaf Ali Khan, *Lt.*, Sardar, C.I.E.
Ashby, *Col.* George A., C.B. (*m*).
Ashe, *Rear-Ad.* E. Percy, M.V.O. (4th).
Aston, *Col.* George G., C.B. (*m*).
Aston, Willian G., C.M.G.
Atherton, *Col.* Thomas J., C.B. (*m*).
Atkinson, *Brig.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B. (*m*).
Atkinson, Jno. Nathaniel, C.S.I.
Atthill, *Capt.* Anthony W. M., M.V.O. (4th).
Aulad Husain, Syud, Khan B., C.I.E.
Auld, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert, C.B. (*c*).
Austin, *Maj.* Herbt. H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Avis, John, M.V.O. (5th).
Ayers, *Engr.-Comm.* Robert B., M.V.O. (4th).
Aymer, *Col.* Edmund K. G., C.B. (*m*).
Aylmer, *Col.* Fenton J., C.B. (*m*), *Ret.*
Azopardi, Vincenzo Frendo, C.M.G.
Babington, *Maj.* Day. Melville, C.I.E.
Babington, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Melville, C.B. (*m*), C.M.G.
Babtie, *M.-Gen.* William, C.M.G., *Ret.*
Backhouse, *Col.* Julius B., C.B. (*m*).
Badan Singh, Sardar of Malandh, C.S.I.
Badcock, Jasper Capper, C.B. (*c*).
Bagge, Stephen Salisbury, C.M.G.
Baghat, Dhulip Singh, Rana of, C.I.E.
Bagnold, *Col.* Arthur Hy., C.B. (*m*).
Bagot, *Col.* Charles H., C.B. (*m*).
Baha-ud-din, Sheikh, Nawab-i-Amb, C.I.E.
Bahmanji, Jamasji Dastur, C.I.E.
Bahram Khan, Nawab, C.I.E.
Bailey, Rowland, M.V.O. (5th), I.S.O.
Bailey, William F., C.B. (*c*).
Baillie, *Col.* James E. B., M.V.O. (4th).
Baines, Frederick E., C.B. (*c*).
Baird, J. Lawrence, C.M.G.
Baker, *Col.* George, C.B. (*m*).
Bakshi Khoman Singh, C.S.I.
Baldock, *Col.* T. Stanford, C.B. (*m*).
Ball, Thomas, C.M.G.
Ballance, Charles A., M.V.O. (4th).
Ballard, Henry, C.M.G.
Balmakund Das, Rao Bahadur Munshi, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Balwant Singh, Raja of Awa, C.I.E.
Ban Bihari Kapur, Raja of Burdwan, C.S.I.
Bamber, Herbert K., M.V.O. (5th).
Banfield, *Col.* Rees J. F., C.B. (*m*).
Banganapalli, The Nawab of, C.S.I.
Bankart, *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur R., R.N., M.V.O. (4th).
Bannerman, *Maj.* A. D'A. Gordon, C.I.E.
Bannerman, *Gen.* William, C.B. (*m*).
Barclay, Colville A. de R., M.V.O. (4th).
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B. (*m*).
Barker, *Col.* John S. S., C.B. (*m*).
Barker, Rayner C., C.I.E.
Barker, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Frank, C.M.G.
Barnardiston, *Col.* Nathaniel W., M.V.O. (4th).
Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, C.M.G.
Barnes, *Col.* Osmond, C.B. (*m*).
Barnham, Henry D., C.M.G.
Barrett, *Col.* Ed. A. Moulton-, C.M.G.
Barrington, Charles G., C.B. (*c*).
Barrow, Oscar Theodore, C.S.I.
Barton, Francis R., C.M.G.
Bate, *Col.* Thos. Elwood L., C.I.E.
Bateman, Edward L., C.B. (*c*).
Bath, *Engr.-Comm.* George C., M.V.O. (4th).
Batson, *Col.* Herbert, C.B. (*m*).
Batt, *Capt.* Regd. Cossley, M.V.O. (4th).
Batten, *Col.* John Mount, C.B. (*c*).
Batten, *Rear-Adm.* Alex. W. Chisholm, M.V.O. (4th).
Battye, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B. (*m*).
Bauchop, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Bayley, Charles B., M.V.O. (4th).
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Wm. Lambart, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Bayly, *Col.* Zachary S., C.M.G.
Bayne, Charles G., C.S.I.
Baynes, Joseph, C.M.G.
Bearcroft, *Col.* Edward H., C.B. (*c*).
Bearcroft, *Rear.-Adm.* John E., C.B. (*m*), M.V.O. (4th).
Beard, *Supt.* Frederick, M.V.O. (5th).
Beatson, *Col.* Chas. Hy., C.B. (*m*).
Beatson, *Col.* Finlay C., C.B. (*m*).
Beatty, *Capt.* David, M.V.O. (4th), D.S.O., A.D.C., R.N.
Beatty, Haslitt M., C.M.G.
Beauchamp, *Col.* Horace G. Proctor, C.B. (*m*).
Beaver, *Lt. Hy. A.*, M.V.O. (5th), R.N.
Beck, *Col.* C. Harrop, C.B. (*m*).
Beck, Frank R., M.V.O. (4th).
Beckett, *Col.* Charles E., C.B. (*m*).
Beckett, *Col.* Stephen, C.B. (*m*).
Bedford, *Col.* W. G. Augustus, C.M.G.
Beech, *Maj.* John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Beevor, *Lt.-Col.* Walter C., C.M.G.
Begbie, *Maj.-Gen.* Elphinstone W., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Belam, *Comm.* Henry, M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Belcher, *Maj.* Robert, C.M.G.
Belfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert E., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Bell, Charles G. H., C.M.G.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* John W., C.M.G.
Bell, *Col.* William, C.B. (*c*).
Bell, William, C.I.E.
Bell, Nicholas D. Beatson-, C.I.E.
Bell, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur L. Lynden-, C.M.G.
Bellairs, Hamond D'A., M.V.O. (4th).
Benn, *Maj.* Robert A. E., C.I.E.
Bennett, Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, *Engr.-Rear-Adm.* James M. C., M.V.O. (4th).
Bennett, Thomas J., C.I.E.
Benson, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Wm., C.B. (*m*).
Benton, John, C.I.E.
Beresford, J. Stuart, C.I.E.
Beresford, Lord Marcus T. de la P., M.V.O. (4th).
Berkeley, Ernest J. L., C.B. (*c*).
Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Cavan, C.I.E.
Bernal, Frederic, C.M.G.
Barnard, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar E., C.M.G.
Bertie, *Col.* Hon. Reginald H., C.B. (*m*).
Bertram, Louis J., C.M.G.
Bethell, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Alexander E., C.M.G.
Bethune, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Cecil, C.B. (*m*).
Beville, *Maj.* Francis G., C.I.E.

Beville, *Gen.* George F., C.B.(*m*).
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Bhup Indra Singh, Raja of Plagpur, C.I.E.
Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur, C.I.E.
Bickford, *Adm.* Andrew K., C.M.G.
Biddulph, Thomas H. Stillingfleet, C.B.E.
Bidie, *Surg.-Gen.* George, C.I.E.
Bigge, Lewis A. S., C.B.(*c*).
Bigge, *Maj.-Gen* T. Scovell, C.B.(*m*).
Bigham, *Capt.* C. Clive, C.M.G.
Bingham, *Col.* Hon. Cecil E., M.V.O.(4th).
Binning, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph, C.I.E., V.D.
Birch, Ernest W., C.M.G.
Birchenough, John Hy., C.M.G.
Bir Bikram Singh, Raj Kunwar, *Maj.*, C.I.E.
Bird, *Maj.* Robert, C.I.E.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Stanley, M.V.O.(4th).
Birdwood, *Col.* Wm. R., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Birkbeck, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Birley, *Col.* Richard K., C.B.(*c*).
Biscoe, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Walters, C.B.(*m*).
Bisch, Frederick W., C.B.(*c*).
Blackburne, *Col.* Robert I., C.B.(*m*).
Blackmore, Edwin G., C.M.G.
Blagrove, *Col.* Hy. John, C.B.(*m*).
Blain, William, C.B.(*c*).
Blair, *Col.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*).
Blake, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*c*).
Blake, Henry C., M.V.O.(5th).
Blake, *Col.* Maurice C. J., C.B.(*c*).
Blakeney, C. Altavilla, M.V.O.(4th).
Blakeway, *Maj.* Denys Brooke, C.I.E.
Blennerhassett, *Col.* B. Montgomerie, C.M.G.
Blewitt, *Col.* Wm. Edward, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Blissett, *Comdr.* Henry F., C.M.G.
Blomefield, Edwd. Hugh, M.V.O.(5th).
Blomfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.B.(92), D.S.O.
Blundell, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Blundell, *Maj.* Dermot H. Hollinshead-Blundell-, M.V.O.(4th).
Blunt, *Col.* Ernest, C.B.(*m*).
Boardman, *Vice-Adm.* Frederick R., C.B.(*m*).
Boeguet, Roland R. C., C.I.E.
Bodle, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Boileau, *Col.* Francis W., C.B.(*m*).
Bolton, Charles W., C.S.I.
Bomford, *Surg.-Gen.* Gerald, C.I.E.
Bond, *Br.-Gen.* Francis G., C.B.(*m*).
Bond, *Col.* Wensly J. H., C.B.(*m*).
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Dunn, C.B.(*m*).
Bonham, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Bookey, *Col.* J. T. Brownrigg, C.B.(*m*).
Boothby, Josiah, C.M.G.
Boothby, *Capt.* Wm. O., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Boppe, Lucien, C.I.E.
Bor, *Col.* James Hy., C.M.G.
Borradaile, *Col.* Geo. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Borrett, *Maj.-Gen* Herbt. C., C.B.(*c*).
Bosthwick, *Lt.-Col.* Alex., M.V.O.(4th).
Boston, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Bosvile, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Boughey, *Col.* Geo. F. Ottley, C.S.I.
Boulton, Harold E., M.V.O.(4th).
Bourke, *Surg.-Gen.* Geo. Deane, C.B.(*m*).
Bourne, Alfred Gibbs, C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, H. Clarence, C.M.G.
Bousfield, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Richings, C.M.G.
Bowdler, *Col.* Cyril Wm. R., C.B.(*c*).
Bowen, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Wm. Herbert, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Boxer, *Maj.* Robert L., C.M.G.
Bowlby, Anthony A., C.M.G.
Bowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk. Aug., C.B.(*m*).
Bowles, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Bowling, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Thos. H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Bowring, Chas. Calvert, C.M.G.
Bowring, Edgar A., C.B.(*c*).
Bowring, *Col.* Fredk. T. N. S., C.B.(*m*).
Bowring, Lewin B., C.S.I.
Boyce, Robert Hy., C.B.(*c*).
Boyce, Rev. Walter, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyd, Charles W., C.M.G.
Boyd, Francis D., C.M.G.
Boyd, *Col.* J. Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Boyd, *Col.* Chas. A. Rochfort-, C.M.G.
Boyes, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Boyle, Alexander George, C.M.G.
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Boyle, *Capt.* James, M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Col.* Lionel R. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Robert F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Brackenbury, *Adm.* John William, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Brackenbury, *Col.* Maule C., C.B.I.
Brade, Reginald H., C.B.(*c*).
Bradley, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Bradley, Herbert, C.S.I.
Bradshaw, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* A. Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Bradshaw, *M.-Gen.* Laurence J. E., C.B.(*m*).
Brake, *Lieut.-Col.* Herbert E. J., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Brand, *Capt.* Hon. Hubert G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Brander, *Col.* Herbert R., C.B.(*m*).
Branfoot, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur M., C.I.E.
Bray, *Col.* Claude A., C.M.G.
Brenan, Byron, C.M.G.
Brennan, Louis, C.B.(*c*).
Brereton, Alfred, C.S.I.
Brett, Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, *Lt.* Hon. Maurice V. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Bridge, *Col.* Charles H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Bright, *Maj.* R. G. Tyndall, C.M.G.
Brinton, *Maj.* J. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Broad, *Staff-Capt.* George A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Broadbent, *Col.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Broadfoot, *Col.* Archibald, C.B.(*m*).
Broadwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., C.B.(*m*).
Brockman, Edward Lewis, C.M.G.
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benjamin P., Bt., C.B.(*m*).
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles J., C.B.(*m*).
Brook, *Maj.-Gen.* Edmund S., C.B.(*m*).
Brooke, *Col.* Lionel G., C.B.(*m*).
Brown, Charles, C.I.E.
Brown, *Col.* Frederick J., C.B.(*m*).
Brown, *Brig.-Surg.* Thos. E. Burton-, C.I.E.
Brown, Montagu Yeats-, C.M.G.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browne, Charles M., C.M.G.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* George F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Browne, *Gen.* Hy. Ralph, C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Col.* Percival J., C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald S., C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Col.* Samuel H., C.I.E.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinfen J., C.B.(*m*).
Browne, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. Richd., C.I.E.
Browning, *Capt.* Montagu E., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Browning, *Lt.-Col.* Wiltbraham P., C.I.E.
Brownlow, *Col.* Celadon C., C.B.(*m*).
Brownlow, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Vesey, C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, *Col.* Andrew McC., C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, *Maj.* Hon. Chas. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Bruce, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Bruce, Henry Jas., M.V.O.(4th).
Bruce, Richard I., C.I.E.
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, C.B.(*c*).
Brüll, Ignatz, C.M.G.
Brunyate, Wm. Edwin, C.M.G.
Bryan, *Maj.* Herbert, C.M.G.
Bryant, Francis M., M.V.O.(4th).
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Kenneth J., C.B.(*m*).
Buckland, Charles E., C.I.E.
Buckley, Robert B., C.S.I.
Budd, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Budworth, *Maj.* C. E. Dutton, M.V.O.(4th).
Bulkeley, *Col.* Charles R., C.B.(*c*).
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Henry Yarde-, M.V.O.(4th).
Buller, *Capt.* Hon. Jno. R. L. Yarde-, M.V.O.(4th).
Buller, Ralph B. Hughes-, C.I.E.
Bullock, Frederick S., C.I.E.
Bullock, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. M., C.B.(*m*)
Bulwer, *Col.* W. E. G. Lytton, C.B.(*c*).
Bunbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Herbert N., C.B.(*m*).
Burdon, *Maj.* John A., C.M.G.
Burgess, James, C.I.E.
Burls, Edwin G., C.S.I.
Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B., C.B.(*m*).
Burney, *Col.* Herbert H., C.B.(*m*).
Burr, *Rear-Adm.* J. Leslie, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Burrows, *Col.* E. Augustine, C.M.G.
Burton, *Br.-Gen.* Benjamin, C.B.(*m*).
Bush, J. Paul, C.M.G.
Bush, *R.-Adm.* Paul W., M.V.O.(4th).
Bushe, *Col.* Thomas F., C.M.G.
Busteed, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry E., C.I.E.
Buston, *M.-G.* Phillip T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. A., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Butcher, *Col.* George J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Butler, Richard J., C.B.(*c*).
Butler, Spencer H., C.I.E.
Butler, *Capt.* Thomas D., M.V.O.(4th).
Butter, Capt. Archibald E., C.M.G.
Buxton, *Capt* Lionel G., M.V.O.(4th).
Buyers, John W., C.I.E.
Byrne, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Byrne, Wm. Patrick, C.B.(*c*).
Byng, *Col.* Hon. Julian H. G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Byron, *Lt.-Col* John J., C.M.G.
Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., C.B.(*c*), R.N. R.
Caccia, Antonio M. F., M.V.O.(5th).
Cadell, Alan, C.S.I.
Cadell, *Col.* Thos., C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Cadogan, *Capt.* Hon. William G. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Fras. J., C.B.(*m*).
Calley, *Col.* Thomas C. P., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Calling, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Calthorpe, *Capt.* Somerset A. Gough-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Calverley, Joseph E. G., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer S., C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Cyril St. C., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald R., C.M.G.
Cameron, Edward J., C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Maurice A., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Col.* Aylmer Mcl., C.B.(*m*)
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.I.E.
Campbell, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Campbell, *Capt.* Hector, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Capt.* H. Hervey, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Campbell, *R.-Adm.* H. J. Fletcher C.B.(*m*).
Campbell, Jno. Stratheden, C.I.E.

Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Lorn R. H. D., C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Maj.* Malc. S. Clerke, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Gen.* William, C.B.(m).
Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. MacLaren, M.V.O.(4th).
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Pitcairn, C.B.(m).
Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, C.B.(c).
Cappel, Edward L., C.I.E.
Capper, *Col.* John E., C.B.(m).
Cardin, James J., C.B.(c).
Carey, Bertram S., C.I.E.
Carey, *Col.* Cavercet W., M.V.O.(4th).
Cargill, Featherston, C.M.G.
Caries, Wm. Richard, C.M.G.
Carlyle, Robert W., C.I.E.
Carnac, *Col.* John Hy. Rivett-, C.I.E.
Carnduff, Herbert W. C., C.I.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot D., M.V.O.(4th).
Carr, *Col.* Edward E., C.B.(m).
Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker-, M.V.O.(4th).
Carruthers, *Lt.-Col.* Robert A., C.B.(m).
Carter, *Col.* Charles H. P., C.M.G.
Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., C.B.(m).
Carter, *Maj.* Evan E., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Br.-Gen.* Francis C., C.B.(m).
Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Carter, *Colonel* Harry M., C.B.(m).
Carter, James Wm., M.V.O.(5th).
Carter, Alfred Bonham-, C.B.(c).
Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Cartwright, Wm. Chauncy, C.M.G.
Casement, Roger, C.M.G.
Casey, Hon. James J., C.M.G.
Castle, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* William, C.B.(m), R.N.
Cave, Basil S., C.B.(c).
Cave, *Adm.* John H., C.B.(m).
Cave-Browne-Cave, Thos., C.B.(c).
Cavendish, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E. J., C.M.G.
Cavendish, Hon. William Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Cecil, Col. Lord William, M.V.O.(4th).
Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John, C.B.(m).
Chadwick, Osbert, C.M.G.
Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Chalmer, *Col.* Reginald, C.B.(m).
Chamier, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E. A., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Chamier, *Lt.-Col.* George D., C.M.G.
Chamier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E., C.B.(m).
Chamney, *Maj.* Henry, C.M.G.
Champion, *Cpt.* Jno. Fras., M.V.O.(4th).
Champness, Henry R., M.V.O.(4th).
Chand, Rana Narendra, C.S.I.
Chandler, Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Chaplin, *Col.* John W., C.B.(m), V.C.
Chapman, *Captain* Cuthbert G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Chapman, *Maj.* David P., M.V.O.(4th).
Chapman, Robert B., C.S.I.
Chappie, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* John H. G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Charlesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Charrington, *Col.* Francis, C.M.G.
Chater, Sir Cathick P., C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Adm.* Alfred J., C.B.(m).
Chatham, William, C.M.G.
Chatr Pati, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I.
Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm., C.I.E.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Geo., C.M.G.
Cheatle, George L., C.B.(c).
Chiene, John, C.B. (c).
Chilcott, *Engr.-R ar-Adm.* William Winstanl, C.B.(c).
Chilcote, *Col* Ralph B. W., C.B.(m).
Childers, *Col.* E. S. Eardley, C.B.(m).
Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E.
Chirnside, *Capt.* John P., C.M.G.
Chitty, Arthur, C.M.G.
Cholmondeley, *Col.* Hugh C., C.B.(m).
Chouhard, Honoré, J. J. B., C.M.G.
Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., C.B.(m).
Chunilal Venilal Desai, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.I.E.
Churchill, Sidney J. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Churchill, John K. G. T. Spencer-, C.M.G.
Churchward, Alaric Watts, M.V.O.(5th).
Clare, *Capt.* Chapman J., C.M.G., R.N.
Clark, *Lt.-Co.* Gowan C. S., C.M.G.
Clark, Henry E., C.M.G.
Clark, James R., C.B.(c).
Clark, Wm. Hy., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* A. E. Stanley, M.V.O.(5th).
Clarke, *Col.* Alexander R., C.B.(c).
Clarke, *Vice-Adm.* Arthur C., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Maj.* Charles, M.V.O.
Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H. G. Mansfield-, M.V.O.(4th).
Clarke, Edward H. S., C.I.E.
Clarke, Fredk. Jas., C.M.G.
Clarke, *Capt.* Thomas H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clauson, *Maj.* J. Eugene, C.M.G.
Clayton, *Col.* Frederick T., C.B.(m).
Cleghorn, *Surg.-Gen.* James, C.S.I.
Cleland, Chas. Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Clements, *Maj.-Gen.* Ralph A. P., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Clerk, George Russell, C.M.G.
Clery, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., C.B.(m).
Cleveland, Charles R., C.I.E.
Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Clifford, Hugh C., C.M.G.
Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., C.B.(m).
Cloete, Hendrik, C.M.G.
Clogstoun, Herbt. C., C.I.E.
Close, *Maj.* Charles F., C.M.G.
Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. B., C.B (m), M.V.O.(4th).
Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., C.B.(m).
Coates, Abraham G., M.V.O.(5th).
Coates, *Col.* William, C.B.(c).
Cobham, Claude D., C.M.G.
Cochran, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, Thomas B. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, *Maj.* T. Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Cochrane, *Col.* Wm. F. D., C.B.(m).
Cock, Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Cockaday, *Capt.* George L., M.V.O.(5th).
Cockburn, Henry, C.B.(c).
Cocks, C. Somers, C.M.G.
Cocoto, Spiridon G., M.V.O.(4th).
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal J. W., C.B.(m).
Cole, Alan S., C.B.(c).
Cole, *Col.* Arthur W. G. L., C.B.(m).
Coleman, James B., C.M.G.
Colenbrander, *Lt.-Col.* Johan W., C.B.(m).
Colles, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Coles, Charles E. (*Pasha*), C.M.G.
Collet, Wilfrid, C.M.G.
Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G., C.B.(m).
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, C.B.(c), M.V.O.(4th).
Collins, *Capt* Robert H. M., C.M.G., R.N.
Collis, *Col* William Cooke-, C.M.G.
Colmer, Joseph G., C.M.G.
Colson, Charles, C.B.(c).
Colston, *Capt.* Edwd. M., M.V.O.(5th).
Colville, *Cpt.* Arthur E. W., C.B.(m).
Colville, Elliot G., C.S.I.
Colvin, *Col.* Richard B., C.B.(m).
Colwell, *Gen.* George H. T., C.B.(m).
Colwell, *Lt.* George H., M.V.O.(5th).
Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce A., C.B.(m).
Compton, *Lt.* Walter B., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Congreve, *Col.* Walter N., M.V.O.(4th), V.C.
Connolly, *Col.* Benjamin B., C.B.(m).
Cook, Frank Hy., C.I.E.
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(m).
Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(m).
Cooke, Theodore, C.I.E.
Cookson, *Col.* John B., C.B.(c).
Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. D., C.B.(m).
Cooper, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Cooper, Francis A., C.M.G.
Cooper, *Col.* Harry, C.M.G.
Cooper, *Col.* Richard J., M.V.O.(4th).
Copland, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(m).
Copley, *Col.* Robert C. A. Bewicke-, C.B.(m).
Corbet, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur D., C.B.(m).
Corbet, Eustace K., C.M.G.
Corbett, *Capt.* Chas. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cordeaux, *Capt.* Harry E. S., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
Cork, Philip C., C.M.G.
Corner, *Engr.-Rr.-Adm.* Jno. Thos., C.B.(c).
Cornish, Josiah E., C.M.G.
Cottingham, *Maj.* Edwd. Roden, M.V.O.(4th).
Cotton, *Comm.* Richard G. A. W. Stapleton-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Coulter, Robert Millar, C.M.G.
Courtenay, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(m).
Courtenay, *Col.* Edward R., C.B.(m).
Courthope, William John, C.B.(c).
Courtney, J. Mortimer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cousins, William Henry, C.B.(c).
Cowan, *Capt.* Walter H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.
Cowans, *Br.-Gen.* John S., M.V.O.(4th).
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, C.B.(m).
Cowper, Sydney, C.M.G.
Cox, Arthur F., C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Charles F., C.B.(m).
Cox, Charles T., C.M.G.
Cox, H. Bertram, C.B.(c).
Cox, *Maj.* Percy Z., C.I.E.
Coxhead, *Col.* James A., C.B.(m).
Craddock, Reginald H., C.S.I.
Cradock, *Capt.* Christopher G. F. M., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Cradock, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu, C.B.(m).
Craggs, Sir John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., C.B.(c).
Crampton, *Comm.* Denis B., M.V.O. (4th.), R.N.
Crawford, Arthur T., C.M.G.
Crawford, Henry L., C.M.G.
Crawford, *Comm.* Lawrence H., C.B.(c), R.N.
Crawford, *Col.* Richmond I., C.I.E.
Crawford, Oswald J. F., C.M.G.
Crawley, *Capt.* Richard P., M.V.O.(5th).
Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., C.B.(m).
Creagh, C. Vandeleur, C.M.G.
Creagh, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. W. Brazier-, C.M.G.
Creak, *Capt.* Ettrick W., C.B.(c), R.N.
Cresswell, *Capt.* Wm. Rooke, C.M.G.
Creswick, *Col.* Nathaniel, C.B.(c).
Crewe, *Col.* C. Pretoun, C.B.(m).
Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., V.C.
Crocker, George, C.B.(c).
Crofton, *Col.* Morgan S., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Crofts, *Lt.-Col.* Aylmer M., C.I.E.
Crole, Charles S., C.I.E.
Crompton, *Col.* Rookes E. B., C.B.(m).
Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., Bt., M.V.O.(4th).
Crowe, Eyre, C.B.(c).
Cruickshank, Alexander W., C.S.I.
Crutchley, *Br.-Gen.* Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Cullen, *Comm.* Percy, C.M.G., R.N.
Cumberlatch, Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.
Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E., C.B.(m).
Cumine, Alexander, C.S.I.
Cuming, *Col.* Hehir B., C.B.(m).
Cumming, *Col.* Wm. Gordon, C.I.E.
Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, C.M.G.

Cummins, *Maj.-Gen.* James T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Cunningham, *Col.* David D., C.I.E.
Cunningham, *Col.* G. Glencairn, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Curnal, Tancred, M.V.O.(4th).
Curtis, *Col.* Reginald S., C.M.G., I.S.O., R.E.
Currie, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, C.M.G.
Currie, Harry Augustus Fredk., C.M.G.
Cust, Lionel H., M.V.O.(4th).
Custance, *Col.* Frederic H., C.B.(*m*).
Dalgety, *Col.* Edmund Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Dalgety, *Col.* Reginald Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Dallas, *Dep.-Surg.-Gn.* Alex. M., C.I.E.
Dalmahoy, *Col.* James A., M.V.O.(4th).
Dalrymple, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Liston, C.B.(*m*).
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Francis A. B., C.B.(*m*).
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dalyell, Ralph, C.B.(*c*).
Dalzell, *Col.* Hon. Arthur E., C.B.(*m*).
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dampier, Hy. Lucius, C.I.E.
Dane, Richard M., C.I.E.
Dare, *Capt.* Charles H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E.
Darrah, Hy. Zouch, C.S.I.
Das Madhu Sudhan, C.I.E.
Daukes, Frederic C., C.I.E.
Daulut Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Davidson, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Davidson, Robert, C.S.I.
Davidson, Walter E., C.M.G.
Davidson, *Col.* Wm. Leslie, C.B.(*m*).
Davie, *Maj.* Arthur F. Ferguson-, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Davie, Wm. Augustus Ferguson-, C.B.(*c*).
Davies, *Col.* Fras. Jno., C.B.(*m*).
Davies, John G., C.M.G.
Davies, *Col.* Richard H., C.B.(*m*).
Davis, Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Davis, *Adm.* Edward H. M., C.M.G.
Davis, *Col.* Geo. McB., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Davis, Nicholas D., C.M.G.
Davis, *Supt.* William Dominic, M.V.O.(5th).
Davison, *Brig.-Gen.* Kenneth S., C.B.(*m*).
Davy, James S., C.B.(*c*).
Dawkins, *Col.* C. Tyrwhitt, C.M.G.
Dawkins, *Col.* John W. G., C.B.(*m*).
Dawnay, *Lieut.* Guy Payan, D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Dawson, *General* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Dawson, Samuel E., C.M.G.
Deacon, *Maj.* W. T., C.B.(*m*).
Deadman, Hy Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Deane, *Col.* George W., C.B.(*m*).
Deane, *Maj.* James, C.M.G.
de Boucherville, Hon. Charles E.B., C.M.G.
De Brath, *Maj.-Gen.* E., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
de Burgh, *Col.* Ulick G. C., C.B.(*c*).
De Celles, Alfred Duclos, C.M.G.
de Chair, *Capt.* Dudley R. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
de Chazal, Hon. Pierre A. E., C.M.G.
De la Bère, Henry, C.B.(*c*).
Delavoye, *Col.* Alexander M., C.B.(*c*).
de Lisle, *Col.* Hy. de B., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfd. G., M.V.O. 4th), R.N.
De Lotbinière, *Maj.* Alain Joly-, C.I.E.
Dempster, Francis E., C.I.E.
Dening, *Lieut.-Gen.* Lowis, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Denison, *Col.* Septimus J. A., C.M.G.
Dennistoun, *Lt.* Ian O., M.V.O.(5th).
Denny, *Col.* Hy. Cuthbert, C.B.(*m*).
Denyer, Stanley E., C.M.G.
de Paravicini, Percy J., M.V.O.(4th).
Dering, Herb. Guy, M.V.O.(4th).
de Rougemont, *Maj.* Cecil H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Deru, Raja of Parlakimedi, C.I.E.
de Salis, *Capt.* Wm. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
de Saram, J. Henricus, C.M.G.
Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Deshon, Edward, C.M.G.
Deshon, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. G.T., C.B.(*m*).
de Smidt, Henry, C.M.G.
de Soucanton, Baron J. C. E. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Des Vœux, *Lieut.-Gen.* C. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
de Winton, Walter B., C.I.E.
De-Wold, *Lt.-Col.* Hilmer T. Bru-, C.M.G.
Dhanjibai Fakirji, *Commodore*, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Dicey, Edward J. S., C.B.(*c*).
Dick, *Col.* Archibald C. D., C.B.(*m*).
Dicken, *Col.* Wm. Popham, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Dickins, F. Victor, C.B.(*c*).
Dickins, *Maj.-Gen.* W. D. Scrase, C.B.(*m*).
Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* William, C.S.I.
Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. Ballantyne, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Digby, Samuel, C.I.E.
Dobbie, William Herbert, C.I.E.
Dobbs, E. Conway, C.I.E.
Dobson, Hon. Alfred, C.M.G.
Dodds, James M., C.B.(*c*).
Donald, *Br.-Gen.* Colin G., C.B.(*m*).
Donald, Douglas, C.I.E.
Donald, John S., C.I.E.
Donaldson, William, C.B.(*c*).
Donnan, James, C.M.G.
Donne, *Col.* Henry R. B., C.B.(*m*).
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Doran, *Col.* Beauchamp J. C., C.B.(*m*).
Doran, Edwd. Anthony, C.I.E.
Dorman, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Cotter, C.M.G.
Dougall, Arthur G., C.M.G.
Douglas, James, C.I.E.
Douglas, *Maj.* Montagu Wm., C.I.E.
Douglas, *Adm.* Sholto, C.B.(*m*).
Douglas, *Col.* William, C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Douie, James McC., C.S.I.
Dowdall, Lawrence C. E. D., C.B.(*c*).
Dowker, *Gen.* Howard C., C.B.(*m*).
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major F., C.M.G.
Downing, *Col.* Cameron M. H., C.M.G.
Drage, *Col.* Thos. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Drayton, Edward R., C.M.G.
Drummond, *Br.-Gen.* Francis H. Rutherford, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Drummond, *Capt.* George R. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Drummond, *Col.* Laurence Geo., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Drury, *Col.* Charles Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Drury, Henry G., M.V.O.(4th).
Du Boulay, J. Houssemayne, C.I.E.
Du Cane, *Col.* Hubert J., M.V.O.(4th).
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Duff, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Duffy, C. Gavan, C.M.G.
Duguid, Frank, M.V.O.(4th).
Duleep Singh, Prince Frederick V., M.V.O.(4th).
Dumaresq, *Comm.* Jno. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Dumas, *Capt.* P. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Duncan, Leland L., M.V.O.(4th).
Duncan, Patrick, C.M.G.
Dundee, *Col.* Wm. J. D., C.I.E.
Dunlop, Alexander J., C.I.E.
Dunlop, *Col.* James Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Dunlop, *Col.* Samuel, C.M.G.
Dunne, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Durnford, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Durrant, Arthur I., M.V.O.(5th).
Dyce, *Col.* George H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Dyke, *Maj.* Jno. Samuel, M.V.O.(5th).
Eaglesome, John E., C.M.G.
Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange C.B.(*m*).
Earle, Lionel, C.M.G.
Eaton, *Col.* John, C.B.(*c*).
Edge, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Dallas, C.B.(*m*).
Edis, *Col.* Robert Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Edmeades, *Lt.-Col.* James F. M.V.O.(4th).
Edridge, *Lt.* Fredk. Lockwood, C.B.(*m*).
Edulji Dinshah, C.I.E.
Edwards, *Col.* Alfred H. M., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Edwards, Wilbraham T. A., C.M.G.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Rice, C.M.G.
Egerton, Brian, C.I.E.
Egerton, *Rear-Adm.* George Le C. C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Col.* Granville G. A., C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, Reginald A., C.B.(*c*).
Eggar, Hy. Cooper, M.V.O.(4th).
Elliot, *Maj.* Edmd. Halbert, M.V.O.(4th).
Elliot, Frederick A. H., C.I.E.
Elliot, *Rev.* Frederick R., M.V.O.(4th).
Elliot, *Maj.-Gen.* Minto, C.B.(*m*).
Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E.
Elliott, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Ellis, *Col.* Chas. Conyngham, C.B.(*m*).
Ellis, *Capt* Edwd. H. F. Heaton- M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ellis, Francis R., C.M.G.
Ellis, Robt. Powley, M.V.O.(5th).
Ellison, *Br.-Gen.* Gerald F., C.B.(*m*).
Ellison, *Col.* Wm. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Elmslie, *Col.* Frederick B., C.B.(*m*).
Elsmie, George R., C.S.I.
Elton, *Col.* F. Coulthurst, C.B.(*m*).
Elwes, *Capt.* Hy. Cecil, M.V.O.(5th).
Elworthy, Henry, C.I.E.
England, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Lutwyche C.B.(*m*).
Erskine, *Lieut.-Col.* Jas. Fras., M.V.O.(4th).
Erskine, Hon. Wm. A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Eteson, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alfred C.B.(*m*).
Etheridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred T., C.B.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis J. W. C.B.(*m*).
Evans, *Col.* E. Stokes, C.B.(*m*).
Evans, Henry Farrington, C.S.I.
Evans, *Gen.* Horace M., C.B.(*m*).
Evans, J. Emrys, C.M.G.
Evans, Hon. John William, C.M.G.
Evans, Maurice S., C.M.G.
Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* T. J. Penrhys C.B.(*m*).
Evans, William, C.B.(*c*).
Evatt, *Surgeon-Gen.* George J. H. C.B.(*m*).
Everett, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Spencer, C.B.(*m*).
Ewing, Dr. Jas. Alfred, C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
Exham, *Col.* Richard, C.M.G.
Eyles, Alfred, C.B.(*c*).
Eyles, G. Launcelot, C.M.G.
Eyre, *Col.* Edmund Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Faber, George D., C.B.(*c*).
Fabre, Hector, C.M.G.
Fairholme, George F., C.M.G.
Fairholme, *Col.* William E., C.M.G. M.V.O.(4th).
Fairlough, *Maj.* Edward C. D'H C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fairtlough, *Col.* Frederick H., C.M.G.
Fancourt, *Col.* St. John M., C.B.(*m*).
Fanshawe, Herbert C., C.S.I.
Fanshawe, *Col.* Hew D., C.B.(*m*).
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E.
Faridonji, Jamshedji, C.I.E.
Farnall, H. de la R. B., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Farquhar, Joseph, C.M.G.
Farquharson, James M., C.M.G.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm C., C.B.(*m*).
Fasken, *M.-G.* Charles G. M., C.B.(*m*).

Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, Kazilbash, C.I.E.
Faussett, *Capt.* Bryan Godfrey-, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. James, C.B.(*m*).
Fazlbhai, Visram, C.I.E.
Fearon, Daniel R., C.B.(*c*).
Fegen, *Rear-Adm.* Frederick F., M.V.O.(4th).
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., C.B.(*m*).
Feilden, *Col.* H. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*).
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Thomas H. B., C.B.(*m*).
Fellows, *Co.* R. Bruce, C.B.(*c*).
Fenn, *Col.* Ernest H., C.I.E.
Fenton, *Col.* Alex. Bulstrode, C.B.(*m*).
Fenwick, George T., C.M.G.
Fenwick, *Col.* Henry T., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Ferard, Hy. Cecil, C.I.E.
Ferguson, Hon. John, C.M.G.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas C., C.M.G.
Fergusson, James, C.I.E.
Fergusson, John, C.B.(*c*).
Ferreira, P. J., C.M.G.
Ferrier, *Col.* Jas. Archib., C.B.(*m*).
Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Festing, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. R., C.B.(*c*).
Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H., M.V.O.(4th).
Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. S. R., C.B.(*m*).
Finch, Benjamin T., C.I.E.
Fiolkes, Rev. Francis A. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Fiddes, George V., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Field, *Adm.* Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Filose, Michael, C.I.E.
Filrose, *Lt.-Col.* Clement, M.V.O.(5th).
Findlay, *Surg.-Maj.* John, C.I.E.
Findlay, Mansfeldt de C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Findlay, *Col.* Neil D., C.B.(*m*).
Finlay, James F., C.S.I.
Finlayson, *Col.* Robert A., C.M.G.
Finn, *Col.* Harry, C.B.(*m*).
Finney, Stephen, C.I.E.
Finucane, Michael, C.S.I.
Fisher, *R.-Adm.* Wm. Blake, C.B.(*m*).
Fisher, *Comm.* Wm. W., M.V.O.(4th).
FitzGerald, *Col.* Herbert S., C.B.(*m*).
FitzGerald, *Insp.-Gen.* Michael, C.M.G., R.N.
FitzGerald, Percy S. V., C.S.I.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, C.B.(*m*).
FitzHugh, *Capt.* Terrick C., M.V.O.(5th).
Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Fitzmaurice, Maurice, C.M.G.
Fleet, John F., C.I.E.
Fleming, A. Milroy, C.M.G.
Flint, Joseph, C.M.G.
Follett, *Capt.* Gilbert B. S., M.V.O.(5th).
Foote, *Vice-Adm.* Randolph F. O., C.M.G.
Forbes, Arthur, C.S.I.
Forbes, George S., C.S.I.
Forbes, James, M.V.O.(5th).
Forbes, *Col.* Jno. Greenlaw, C.B.(*m*).
Forbes, *Col.* Willoughby E. G., C.B.(*m*).
Ford, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Foreman, Harry B., C.B.(*c*).
Forrest, George Wm., C.I.E.
Forsyth, Neil, M.V.O.(5th).
Fortescue, *Col.* Hon. Charles G., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fortescue, Hon. Jno. Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Fosbery, F. Edmund W., C.M.G.
Fosbery, Widenham F. W., C.M.G.
Foster, E. W. Percival, C.M.G.
Foster, *Col.* Turville D., M.V.O.(4th).
Fowler, George M., C.M.G.
Fox, A. Wilson, C.B.(*c*).
Foxton, Hon. Justin F. G., C.M.G.
Francis, *Col.* Jno. Lewis, M.V.O.(4th).
Franklin, *Comm.* Philip, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Franklyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Edmund, C.B.(*m*).
Franks, *Captain* Norman, C.I.E.
Fraser, Everard D. H., C.M.G.
Fraser, John, C.M.G.
Fraser, *Maj.* J. Randall, C.M.G.
Fraser, Stuart M., C.I.E.
Freeman, *Col.* Alfred, C.M.G.
Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
French, *Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
French, Edward H., C.B.(*c*).
Freyer, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., C.M.G.
Friend, *Col.* Lovick B., C.B.(*m*).
Froude, Ashley A., C.M.G.
Fry, *Brig.-Gen.* William, C.B.(*m*).
Fulford, Harry E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Francis C. B. D., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hy. Roxburgh, M.V.O.(4th).
Furlong, Robert O'B., C.B.(*c*).
Fyers, *Capt.* Herbert A. N., M.V.O.(4th).
Gardner, James, C.B.(*c*).
Garford, *Col.* R. Boileau, C.M.G.
Gait, Edwd. Albert, C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Col.* Edmond J., C.B.(*m*).
Gallwey, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gallwey, *Capt.* Wm. T. Payne, M.V.O.(5th).
Gamble, *Rear-Adm.* Douglas A., M.V.O.(4th).
Gamble, *V.-Adm.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Gamble, James S., C.I.E.
Gangadhur Rao Madhar Chitnavis, C.I.E.
Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C.I.E.
Gard, Wm. Hy., M.V.O.(4th).
Gardiner, Christopher T., C.M.G.
Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edmund St. J., C.B.(*m*).
Garnett, *Col.* Reginald, C.B.(*m*).
Garran, R. Randolph, C.M.G.
Garratt, *Col.* Francis S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Garrett, *Col.* Edmund, C.B.(*c*).
Garstin, *Col.* Alfred A., C.M.G.
Gates, Frank C., C.S.I.
Gatt, Hon. Lorenzo, C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Capt.* Ernest F. A., C.M.G., R.N.
Gell, Herbert G., M.V.O.(4th).
George, Edward C. S., C.I.E.
Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza, C.I.E.
Gibbon, Thomas M., C.I.E.
Gibbons, James S., C.B.(*c*).
Gibbons, William, C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, Henry J., C.B.(*c*).
Gibson, *Lieut.* Isham W., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Gibson, Walter M., M.V.O.(4th).
Giffard, *Vice-Ad.* George A., C.M.G.
Gifford, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Charles E., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Gifford, Hon. Maurice R., C.M.G.
Gilbert, Alfred, M.V.O.(4th).
Giles, Edward, C.I.E.
Giles, Robert, C.I.E.
Gilmour, *Col.* Robert G. Gordon-, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. D., C.I.E.
Gimlette, *Insp.-Gen.* Thos. D., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Glass, James G. H., C.I.E.
Glynn, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas G. P., C.M.G.
Goad, *Col.* Howard, C.S.I.
Godfrey, *Lieut.* Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Godfrey, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart Hill, C.I.E.
Godley, *Col.* Francis C., M.V.O.(4th).
Goldie, *Col.* Arthur E., C.B.(*c*).
Gokhale Gopal Krishna, C.I.E.
Goldie, *Capt.* Mark L., D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Goldney, *Col.* Thomas H., C.B.(*m*).
Goldsworthy, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter T., C.B.(*m*).
Gomerino, Baron of, C.M.G.
Goodridge, *R.-Adm.* Walter S., C.I.E.
Goodwin, *Maj.* George A., C.M.G.
Gordon, *Col.* Alex. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, Archibd. Alex., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, Arthur J. L., C.M.G.
Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan F., M.V.O.(4th).
Gordon, *Col.* James H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Gordon, *Col.* J. Redmond P., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, *Col.* John C. F., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Col.* Joseph M., C.B.(*m*).
Gordon, Webster B., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Gen.* William, C.I.E.
Gore, *Col.* St. George C., C.S.I.
Gore, *Col.* St. John C., C.B.(*m*).
Gorringe, *Col.* George F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Gracey, *Col.* Thomas, C.S.I.
Gracie, Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Graff, Stephen J., C.B.(*c*).
Graham, *Comm.* C. E. F. Cunninghame, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Graham, *Col.* Edwd. R. C., C.B.(*m*).
Grahame, Geo. Dixon, M.V.O.(4th).
Grant, Alfred Hamilton, C.I.E.
Grant, *Col.* Edward J., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Long, C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Col.* Hugh G., C.B.(*m*).
Grant, *Insp.-Gen.* Robert, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Grant, *Col.* Samuel C. N., C.M.G.
Grant, William, C.M.G.
Graves, Robert W., C.M.G.
Gray, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Du Gard, C.B.(*m*).
Green, Rev. Wm. Spotswood, C.B.(*c*).
Greene, William Graham, C.B.(*c*).
Greenstreet, Reginald H., C.I.E.
Greer, Joseph, C.M.G.
Greer, Richard T., C.S.I.
Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(*m*).
Grenfell, *Col.* Harold M., M.V.O.(4th).
Grenfell, Wilfred T., C.M.G.
Greville, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alwyn H. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Grey, *Col.* Leopold J. H., C.S.I.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh, C.M.G.
Grierson, George A., C.I.E.
Grieve, Robert, C.M.G.
Griffin, Martin Jos., C.M.G.
Griffith, *Col.* Charles Duncan, C.M.G.
Griffith, Horace M. B., C.M.G.
Griffiths, Vincent, C.B.(*c*).
Grimston, *Lt.-Col.* Rolfe E., C.I.E.
Grinlinton, Frederick Hy., C.M.G.
Grogan, *Col.* Edward G., C.B.(*m*).
Grove, *Col.* Edward A. W. S., C.B.(*m*).
Grover, *Maj.-Gen.* Malcolm H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Gubbins, John H., C.M.G.
Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* William L., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., C.M.G.
Guggisberg, *Maj.* Fdk. G., C.M.G., R.E.
Guillemard, Lawrence M., C.B.(*c*).
Guinness, *Col.* Hy. Wm. N., C.B.(*m*).
Guinness, Hon. Rupert E. C., C.M.G.
Gullick, Joseph Wm., C.M.G.
Gully, Hon. Edward W. K., C.B.(*c*).
Gundry, Richard S., C.B.(*c*).
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Gurdumukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I.
Gurney, Martyn P. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Gwatkin, *Col.* Frederick S., C.B.(*m*).
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Haddock, *Comm.* Herbert J., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Haden, Francis S., C.M.G.
Hafikine, Waldemar M. W., C.I.E.
Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan Alizai, Nawab, of Dera Ismail Khan, C.I.E.
Hak, Nawaz Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Halahan, *Lt.* Fredk. C., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Haldane, *Col.* James A. L., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.

Hale, *Surg.-Maj.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*), *V.C.*
Hall, *Lieut.* Chas. W. H., M.V.O.(5th).
Hall, *Col.* Henry S., C.B.(*c*).
Hall, *Col.* Lewis M. Murray, C.B.(*m*).
Hall, Sydney P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hall, Wm. Thomas, C.S.I.
Halliday, Frederick L., M.V.O.(4th).
Haly, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. H. O'Grady-, C.B.(*m*)., D.S.O.
Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Hamilton, Charles B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Col.* Claude de C., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward O. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* GeorgeV., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Col.* Gilbert H. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hubert I. W., C.B.(*m*)., D.S.O.
Hamilton, John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Hamilton, *Capt.* Hon. Leslie D'H., M.V.O.(5th).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. O'H., C.M.G.
Hamley, *Col.* Francis G., C.M.G.
Hamley, *Comm.-Gen.* Joseph O., C.B.(*c*).
Hammersley, *Brig.-Gen.* Frederick, C.B.(*m*).
Hammick, Murray, C.I.E.
Hamnett, George, C.I.E.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* ArthurG., C.B.(*m*).
Hanford, *Col.* John C., C.B.(*m*).
Hankin, Arthur C., C.I.E.
Hanley, Allen H., C.M.G.
Hansell, Henry P., M.V.O.(5th).
Harari, Victor R. (*Pacha*), C.M.G.
Harbord, *Col.* Hon. Charles, C.B.(*m*)., M.V.O.(4th).
Harding, Colin, C.M.G.
Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., C.B.(*m*).
Hardy, Richard G., C.S.I.
Hare, *Col.* Frederick S. C., C.M.G.
Hare, *Col.* Richard C., C.B.(*m*).
Hare, Robert D., C.I.E.
Hare, *Maj.* Robert H., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Harford, *Col.* Hy. Chas., C.B.(*m*).
Harjibhai Manekji Rustamji, C.I.E.
Harkness, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. D'A., C.B.(*m*).
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Harrel, Wm. Vesey, M.V.O.(4th).
Harriott, George Moss, C.I.E.
Harris, Charles A., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Harris, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.M.G.
Harris, *Gen.* Philip H. F., C.B.(*m*).
Harris, *Col.* Richd. H. W. H., C.B.(*m*).
Harris, Robert, C.M.G.
Harris, Walter Hy., C.M.G.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar G., C.B.(*m*).
Harrison, James H. M.V.O.(4th).
Harrison, John B., C.M.G.
Harrison, *Col.* Robert A. G., C.M.G.
Harrisson, Sydney Thirlwall, C.M.G.
Hart, Wm. Albert, M.V.O.(5th).
Hartley, *Col.* Edmund B., C.M.G., *V.C.*
Hartley, Percival H. S., M.V.O.(4th).
Harvey, Hy. Paul, C.B.(*c*).
Harvey, Wm. Leathem, C.I.E.
Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander F., C.B.(*m*).
Hastings, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
Hastings, *Col.* Edwd. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis E., C.B.(*m*).
Hastings, *Gen.* Francis Wm., C.B.(*m*)
Hatch, *Lt.-Col.* George P., C.M.G.
Hatton, *Maj.-Gen.* Villiers, C.B.(*m*).
Hawes, *Col.* Benjamin R., C.B.(*m*).
Hawes, *Maj.-Gen.* George H., C.B.(*m*).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry M. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hawkesley, *Com.* Jas. R. Price, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar, C.B.(*m*)
Hawkins, *Col.* Walter F., C.M.G.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Hay, James P., M.V.O.(4th).
Hay, John B., C.M.G.
Hay, Francis E. Drummond-, M.V.O.(4th).
Healey, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
Healey, Chas. E. H. Chadwyck-, C.B.(*c*).
Heath, *Col.* Harry H. R., C.B.(*m*).
Heath, *Col.* Hy. N. Chas., C.B. (*m*).
Heath, *Capt.* Herbert L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* John M., C.M.G.
Heath, Thomas L., C.B.(*c*).
Heberden, Wm. Buller, C.B.(*c*).
Hébert, Louis P., C.M.G.
Heera Sahib Lal Rama Mij Persahad Singh, C.I.E.
Heffernan, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* John H., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Hegan, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Heidenstam, Frederick C., C.M.G.
Hellard, *Col.* Robert C., C.B.(*c*).
Helme, *Col.* George C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick ..., C.B.(*m*).
Henderson, Alfred F., C.M.G.
Henderson, *Lt.* Francis B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.
Henderson, *Rear-Adm.* F. Hannam, C.M.G.
Henderson, *Rear-Adm.* George M., M.V.O.(4th).
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip D., C.S.I.
Henderson, Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Henderson, R. Heriot, C.I.E.
Henderson, Robert H., C.M.G.
Henderson, Wm. Robert, C.M.G.
Hendley, *Col.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Heneage, *Captain* Algernon W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Heneage, *Major* Godfrey C. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Henley, Joseph J., C.B.(*c*).
Hennessy, James B. N., C.I.E.
Henry, *Lieut.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Henry, Hon. John, C.M.G.
Henry, *Maj.-Gen.* St. George C., C.B.(*m*).
Hensman, *Col.* Henry F., C.M.G.
Hepworth, *Comm.* Melville W. C., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Herbert, Charles St. J. S., C.B.(*c*).
Herbert, *Col.* Edmund Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Herbert, *Col.* Edward Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Heriz, *Capt.* Reginald Y., C.M.G., R.N.
Herries, Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Hertslet, Harry L., M.V.O.(4th).
Hertz, Henry F., C.I.E.
Hervey, Dudley F. A., C.M.G.
Het Ram, Diwan, C.I.E.
Heuston, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. S., C.M.G.
Hewby, Wm. Petch, C.M.G.
Hewett, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. Hayley-, C.I.E.
Hewitt, Frederick Wm., M.V.O.(4th).
Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel L., M.V.O.(5th).
Heydegg, George von Pfyffer-, M.V.O.(4th).
Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, M.V.O.(5th).
Hickman, *Col.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Hicks, *Col.* Hy. Tempest, C.B.(*m*).
Hickson, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Higgs, Henry, C.B.(*c*)
Hildebrand, Arthur H., C.I.E.
Hill, Arthur, C.I.E.
Hill, *Br.-Gen.* Augustus W., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, Claude H. A., C.I.E.
Hill, Edward B. L., C.B.(*c*).
Hill, *Col.* Joseph, C.B.(*c*).
Hill, *Col.* Peter Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Hill, *Fleet-Surg.* Robt., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., C.I.E.
Hill, Vincent W., M.V.O.(4th).
Hill, *Col.* Wm. Alexander, C.B.(*c*).
Hill, *Capt.* Hugh Staveley-, M.V.O.(4th).
Hillier, Edward G., C.M.G.
Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., C.M.G.
Hilston, *Insp.-Gen.* Duncan, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Hinde, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* George L., C.B.(*m*).
Hinde, *Col.* John H. E., C.B.(*m*).
Hippisley, *Col.* Richard L., C.B.(*m*).
Hipwell, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*).
Hirtzel, Fredk. Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Hittu Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hoad, *Col.* John C., C.M.G.
Hobbs, *Col.* Percy E. F., C.M.G.
Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hobley, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Hodding, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Hodoul, François, C.M.G.
Hodson, Charles Wm., C.S.I.
Hoernle, Augustus F. R., C.I.E.
Hoffmeister, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C., C.B.(*m*).
Hogge, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*).
Hogge, Col. Charles, C.B.(*m*).
Hogge, *Col.* John Wm., C.B.(*m*)., C.I.E.
Holborrow, *Col.* William H., C.M.G.
Holbrook, *Lieut.* Leonard S., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Holdsworth, *Lt.-Col.* John J., C.I.E.
Holland, Bernard H., C.B. (*c*).
Holland, *Comm.* Gerald E., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.I.M.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Holland, Herbert C., M.V.O. (4th).
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen J. C. B.(*m*).
Holms, John M., C.S.I.
Holt, *Col.* Wm. John, C.B.(*m*).
Home, *Col.* Frederick J., C.S.I.
Home, Walter, C.I.E.
Honey, John William, C.M.G.
Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.
Hoole, *Col.* James, C.M.G.
Hope, *Col.* Lewis A., C.B.(*m*).
Hopkins, *Fleet-Paymr.* David B. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Hopwood, Charles A., C.B.(*c*).
Hore, *Col.* Charles G., C.M.G.
Horn, David B, C.I.E.
Hornby, *Capt.* Robt. S. P, C.M.G., R.N.
Horsfall, Jeremiah G., C.I.E.
Hoskyns, *Rear-Adm.* Peyton, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Houston, William, C.M.G.
Howard, E. Stafford, C.B.(*c*).
Howard, *Col.* Henry R. L., C.B.(*m*).
Howell, Mortimer S., C.I.E.
Hua, Gabriel E. A., M.V.O.(5th).
Huddleston, George, C.I.E.
Hudon, *Lt.-Col.* Joseph A. G., C.M.G.
Hudson, *Lt.-Col.* Havelock, C.I.E.
Hughes, Arthur J., C.I.E.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., C.B.(*m*).
Hughes, *Col.* Edward T., C.B.(*c*).
Hughes, *Col.* Emilius, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Hughes, Herbert, C.M.G.
Hull, Hy. Mitchell, C.M.G.
Hume, Allan O., C.B.(*c*).
Hume, *Col.* C. Vernon, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Hunt, Edmund Langley-, C.M.G.
Hunter, Hamilton, C.M.G.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* John M., C.S.I.
Hurst, Cecil J. B., C.B.(*c*).
Husain Ali Khan, Mirza, C.I.E.
Husain Bilgrami Saiyid, C.S.I.
Husband, Rev. John, C.I.E.
Huskisson, *Col.* Saml. Geo., C.B.(*m*).
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*c*).
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. D., C.S.I.
Hutchinson, *Col.* James B., C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Capt.* J. de Mestre, C.M.G., R.N.

Hyde, *Lt.-Col.* J. Irvine Lang-, C.M.G.
Inglefield, *Col.* Fras. S., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Inglis, Albemarle P., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Inglis, Wm. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
Ireland, *Col.* Robert M., C.M.G.
Irving, Charles J., C.M.G.
Irwin, Alired M. B., C.S.I.
Irwin, *Lt.-Col.* De la C. Thos., C.M.G.
Irwin, George R., C.S.I.
Irwin, Henry, C.I.E.
Irwin, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*c*).
Ismay, Stanley, C.S.I.
Izat, Alexander, C.I.E.
Jack, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert R. H., C.M.G.
Jackson, Frederick J., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Herbert Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Jackson, *Capt.* Lambert C., C.M.G., R.E.
Jackson, *Col.* Louis C., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Robert Whyte Melville, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Jackson, *Col.* Samuel, C.I.E.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Jacob, *Maj.* Arthur Le Grand, C.I.E.
Jacob, Edward F., C.I.E.
Jacob, Lionel M., C.S.I.
Jacob, *Col.* Sydney L., C.I.E.
Jagadish, Chandra Bose, C.I.E.
Jagat Singh, Sirdar, Sirdar Bahadur, C.I.E.
Jag Mohun Singh, Raja, C.I.E.
Jai Kishan Dass, Raja, C.S.I.
Jallab, Sardar Khan, C.I.E.
Jalul, ud, Din Khan, Akhundzada of Khandahar, C.I.E.
James, Frederick S., C.M.G.
James, Wm. Dodge, M.V.O.(4th).
Jamieson, Leander S., C.B.(*c*).
Jamieson, George, C.M.G.
Jarrett, *Col.* Henry S., C.I.E.
Jarvis, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander W., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Jarvis, *Maj.* Arthur M., C.M.G.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry B., C.B.(*m*).
Jeffreys, *Colonel* Patrick D., C.B.(*m*).
Jelf, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard H., C.M.G.
Jenkins, John L., C.S.I.
Jenner, George F. B., C.M.G.
Jennings, *Col.* Edward L. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Jennings, *Col.* Robert Henry, C.S.I.
Jennings, *Gen.* R. Melvill, C.B.(*m*).
Jerome, *Col.* Henry J. W., C.B.(*m*).
Jhujjhar Singhji Deo, Diwan of Charkhari, C.I.E.
Jiwan Singh, Sirdar of Patiala, C.S.I.
Jodrell, *Col.* Edward T. D. Cotton-, C.B.(*c*).
Johnson, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*).
Johnson, George William, C.M.G.
Johnson, *Capt.* Henry C., M.V.O.(5th).
Johnson, *Col.* Richard F., C.M.G.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Johnson, Wlif. Athelstan-, M.V.O.(5th).
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Henry H., C.B.(*m*).
Johnston, *Col.* James W., M.V.O.(4th).
Johnston, *Col.* Percy H., C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
Johnstone, Frederick J., C.I.E.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* James R., C.B.(*m*).
Jones, Adrian, M.V.O.(4th).
Jones, *Col.* Morey Q., C.B.(*m*).
Jones, *Maj-Gen.* R. Owen, C.B.(*c*).
Jones, William Brittain, C.S.I.
Jopp, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Jowsey, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Joyner, Robert B., C.I.E.
Judd, John W., C.B.(*c*).
Julian, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver R. A., C.M.G.
Just, Hartmann W., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Justice, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Clive, C.M.G.
Kadirdad Khan (Gul Khan), Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kallash Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kalika Dass Datt, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kalinath Mitter, Babu, C.I.E.
Kalooba, Kumar Shri, C.I.E.
Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kane, *Adm.* Henry C., C.B.(*m*).
Kashi Rao Sarve, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I.
Kaul, Daya Kishen, Rai Sahib Diwan, C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Col.* Charles T. McM., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Keefer, Thomas C., C.M.G.
Keene, Charles J., C.I.E.
Keene, Hy. George, C.I.E.
Keighley, *Col.* Chas. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Keir, *Br.-Gen.* Jno. L., C.B.(*m*).
Kekewich, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., C.B.(*m*).
Kelham, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Br.-Gen.* Fras. Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Col.* James G., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Kelly, *Lt.-Col* R. Vandeleur, C.B.(*m*).
Kemball, *Lt-Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Kemball, *Col.* Geo. Vero, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kemble, *Lt.* Horace L., M.V.O.(5th).
Kemmis, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., C.I.E., R.N.
Kempe, John A., C.B.(*c*).
Kennaway, Walter, C.M.G.
Kennedy, Frederick C., C.I.E.
Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I.
Kennedy, *Col.* John M., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, *Rev.* Mortimer E., M.V.O.(4th).
Kennedy, Robt. Geo., C.I.E.
Kennedy, Robert John, C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., C.S.I.
Kenney, *Col.* Arthur H., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Derek W. G., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.(4th).
Ker, Arthur Milford, C.I.E.
Kerala Varma, V. K. Tamburan, C.S.I.
Kerr, *Col.* Mark A., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Capt.* Mark E. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph D., C.B.(*m*).
Kerr, *Col.* Robt. Scott-, M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Kerrison, *Lieut.-Col.* Edmund R. A., C.M.G.
Kershaw, Noel T., C.B.(*c*).
Kershaw, Thomas H., C.M.G.
Keyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*m*).
Kidd, John, C.M.G.
Kidston, *Col.* Alex. F. Kerr-, C.B.(*m*).
Kiggell, *Col.* Lancelot E., C.B.(*m*).
Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Kilpin, Ernest F., C.M.G.
Kincaid, *Col.* Wm. F. H. S., C.B.(*m*).
Kinder, Claude Wm., C.M.G.
King, Alexr. Freeman, C.B.(*c*).
King, Chas. Albert, C.B.(*c*).
King, *Lt.-Col.* Charles W., M.V.O.(4th).
King, Lucas W., C.S.I.
King, *Col.* Walter G., C.I.E.
King, Wm. Fredk., C.M.G., LL.D.
King, Wm. L. M., C.M.G.
Kingscote, Thomas A. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., C.B.(*m*).
Kinloch, *Col.* David A., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Kinwun-Mingyi, Moung, C.S.I.
Kipling, John L., C.I.E.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Col.* Roger, C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Johnston, C.M.G.(*m*).
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* Carleton H. M., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Kisch, Hermann M., C.S.I.
Kitchener, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick W., C.B.(*m*).
Kitson, *Col.* James E., C.B.(*c*).
Knaggs, Samuel William, C.M.G.
Knight, *Lieut.* Anthony, M.V.O.(5th).
Knight, Wm. Anderson, C.M.G.
Knollys, *Maj.* Louis F., C.M.G.
Knollys, Wm. Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Kuyvett, Alexander V., C.I.E.
Kori Sadhaull, Raja Ramgal Singh of, C.I.E.
Kun Kyi, Sawbwa of Mong Nai, C.I.E.
Kutlar, Rajah Ram Pal of, C.S.I.
Kwaja Salimullah, Nawab of Dacca, C.S.I.
Lafan, *Col.* Henry D., C.M.G.
Laking, Guy F., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Ernest H., C.M.G., M.P.
Lamb, *Col.* Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Lamb, Richard A., C.I.E.
Lambert, *Col.* Guy L. Bence-, C.M.G.
Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. William, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Lampson, Miles W., M.V.O.(4th).
Landon, *Col.* Frederick Wm. B., C.B.(*m*).
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Stuart, C.B.(*m*).
Lane, *Col.* Clayton T., C.I.E.
Lane, *Col.* Maitland Moore-, C.B.(*c*).
Lang, *Col.* Arthur M., C.B.(*m*).
Lang, Charles D., C.B.(*c*).
Langley, Walter L. F. G., C.B.(*c*).
Langley, Wm. Henry, C.M.G.
Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., C.B.G.
Langmore, *Col.* Edwd. Bam., C.B.(*m*).
Larcom, Arthur, C.B.(*c*).
Larymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, C.M.G.
Lascelles, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Lassetter, *Col.* Harry B., C.B.(*m*).
Latimer, Frederick Wm., C.I.E.
Laughton, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*).
Laurie, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wimburn, C.B.(*m* & *c*).
Laurie, Maxwell, M.V.O.(4th).
Law, Hon. Cecil H., C.B.(*m*).
Law, Wm. Algernon, C.B.(*c*).
Lawless, *Sg.-Lt.-Col.* W. R. Crooke, C.I.E.
Lawley, *Col.* Hon. Richd. T., C.B.(*m*).
Lawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Merrick, C.B.(*m*).
Lea, *Col.* Samuel J., C.B.(*m*).
Leach, *Col.* Harold P., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Leclézio, Henri, C.M.G.
Le Cheron, *Col.* Charles P., C.B.(*c*).
Lefroy, Hon. Hy. Bruce, C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* J. Digby, C.B.(*c*).
Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., C.I.E.
Le Messurier, *Col.* Augustus, C.I.E.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Cecil B., C.B.(*m*).
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fredk. A., C.B.(*m*).
Le Mesurier, Havilland, C.I.E.
Lemmon, *Col.* Thomas W., C.B.(*c*).
Lendon, *Capt.* Penry B., M.V.O.(5th).
Lennox, Lord Esmé Gordon, M.V.O.(4th).
Leonard, John Wm., C.M.G.
Lessard, *Col.* François L., C.B.(*m*).
Leuchars, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G.
Leverson, *Col.* Julian J., C.M.G.
Levey, George C., C.M.G.
Levita, *Maj.* Cecil B., M.V.O.(4th).
Lewis, *Col.* David F., C.B.(*m*).
Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* Percy J. T., C.M.G.
Lewis, *Col.* Somers R., C.B.(*c*).
Leys, Peter, C.M.G.
Liddell, Adolphus G. C., C.B.(*c*).
Liddell, Lionel Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Ligertwood, *Surg.-Col.* Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Lindley, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., C.B.(*m*).
Lindley, James B., C.M.G.
Lindsay, Hon. Ronald, M.V.O.(4th).
Lindsay, *Capt.* Walter C., M.V.O.(4th).

Lindsay, *Br.-Gen.* Walter F. Ludovic, C.B.(*a*), D.S.O.
Lindsell, Henry Martin, C.B (*c*).
Lindsell, *Col.* Robert F., C.B (*m*).
Linton, *Lieut.* Henry, M.V.O.(5th).
Lithiby, John, C.B.(*c*).
Little, *Col.* Malcolm O., C.B.(*m*).
Littlejohns, *Engr.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Livingstone, *Maj.* Hubert A. A., C.M.G.
Lloyd, *Maj.* A. H. Orlando, M.V.O.(4th).
Lloyd, *Col.* Francis, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis T., C.B.(*m*).
Lloyd, *Col.* Morgan Geo., C.B.(*c*).
Lloyd, *Adm.* Rodney M., C.B.(*m*).
Lloyd, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Lloyd, *Maj.* Wilford V., M.V.O.(4th).
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., C.I.E.
Loch, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.I.E.
Locock, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*c*).
Loftus, Mon agu E., M.V.O.(4th).
Long, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Loos, Frederick Charles, C.M.G.
Lorimer, John G., C.I.E.
Lougheed, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel F., C.M.G.
Lousada, *Col.* Frederick P., C.B.(*m*).
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, C.B.(*m*), C.B.I.
Lowe, *Col.* Wm. Henry M., C.B.(*m*).
Lowndes, *Lt.-Col.* John H., M.V.O.(4th).
Lowth, *Col.* Frank R., C.B.(*m*).
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Lucas, *Col.* Alfred G., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Lucas, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J. R., C.B.(*m*).
Ludlow, John M., C.B.(*c*).
Luke, Stephen P. W. V., C.I.E.
Lukin, *Col.* Henry T., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumley, *Col.* Francis D, C.B.(*m*).
Lumsden, *Lt.-Col.* Dugald McT., C.B.(*m*).
Lunham, *Col.* Thos. A., C.B.(*c*).
Lushington, *Col.* Stephen, C.M.G.
Lyall, David R., C.S.I.
Lye, *Col.* Harry S. Shuldham-, M.V.O.(4th).
Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Isidore B., C.I.E.
Lyon, Percy Comyn, C.S.I.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., C.B.(*m*), *V.C.*
Lyttelton, Hon. G. W. Spencer, C.B.(*c*).
Macartney, George, C.I.E.
Macauley, *Maj.* Geo. Bohun, C.M.G.
McBarnet, *Major* Alexander E., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
MacCall, *Col.* Hy. Blackwood, C.B.(*m*).
McCalmont, *Col.* Barkly C., C.B.(*c*).
McCarthy, James D., C.M.G., R.N.
McCarthy, Robert Hy., C.M.G.
MacCartie, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, C.I.E.
McComb, *Col.* Robert B, C.B.(*m*).
McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, C.M.G.
Macdonald, B. G. Donald A., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonald, *Col.* John A., C.B.(*c*).
Macdonell, *Insp.-General* Henry, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
McDonnell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
McDonnell, Richard G. P. P., C.I.E.
Macdonnell, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
MacDougall, James P., C.B.(*c*).
McDougall, John L., C.M.G.
McDowell, Donald K., C.M.G.
Macfarlane, George J, C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Col.* John, M.V.O.(4th).
McFarlane, *Maj.* Ronald, C.M.G.
Macfarlane, *Maj.* Thomas J. M., C.M.G.
Macfie, *Col.* William, C.B.(*c*).
MacGill, *Vice-Adm.* Thomas, C.B. (*m*).
MacGregor, *Col.* Hy. Greer, C.B (*m*).
McGrigor, *Col.* Charles R. R., C.B.(*m*).
McHardy, *Lt.-Col.* A. Burness, C.B.(*c*).
Macheil, *Capt.* Percy W., C.M.G.
McInerney, *Maj.* Timothy M., C.M.G.
McInnis, *Col.* Edward L, C.M.G.
McInroy, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(*m*).
McKay, *Col.* Hy. Kellock, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Mackay, *Col.* Hon. Jas. A. K., C.B.(*m*).
McKean, *Col.* Alexander C., C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Major* Alexander F., M.V.O.(4th).
McKenzie, *Col.* Colin J., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Col.* Frederick F., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, *Col.* George F. C., C.B.(*m*).
Mackenzie, John Wm. P. Muir-, C.S.I.
McKerrell, *Col.* Aug. de Ségur, C.B.(*m*).
Mackey, *Capt.* Hugh J. A., M.V.O.(5th).
Mackinnon, Archibald D., C.M.G.
Mackintosh, *Lt.-Col.* Donald J., M.V.O.(4th).
MacLaughlin, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. J. M., C.I.E.
MacLean, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Maclean, Frederick G., C.I.E.
McLeish, *Lt.-Col.* Duncan, C.M.G.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James J., C.I.E.
Macleod, *Maj.* Jno. Norman, C.I.E.
MacLeod, *Maj.* Norman M., C.M.G.
MacLeod, Col. Roderick Wm., C.B.(*m*).
McMicking, *Maj.* Gilbert, C.M.G., M.P.
McNair, *Maj.* John F. A., C.M.G.
McNalty, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Wm., C.B.(*m*).
McNamara, *Surg.-Gen.* William Hy., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Macpherson, Charles G. W., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, James S., C.M.G.
Macpherson, John M., C.S.I.
Macpherson, Wm. Charles, C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Col.* Wm. Grant, C.M.G.
McRae, *Col.* Hy. Napier, C.B.(*m*).
Macready, *Col.* Cecil F. N., C.B.(*m*).
McTurk, Michael, C.M.G.
Madden, Archd. Maclean, C.M.G.
Madden, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Charles D., C.B.(*m*).
Madden, *Lt.-Col.* George C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Magill, *Col.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Magtinness, Edmond J., M.V.O.(4th).
Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gauga Dhar Shastri, C.I.E.
Mahomed Hassan Khan, C.I.E.
Mahon, *Maj.-Gen.* Bryan T., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Mahon, *Inspr.-Gen.* Edward E., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Mahon, *Col.* Regd. Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Mahta Punna Lall, Rai, C.I.E.
Main, Reuben, M.V.O.(5th).
Main, *Col.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Mainwaring, *Col.* Rowland R., C.M.G.
Maitland, *Col.* Eardley, C.B.(*m*).
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham J., C.B.(*m*).
Maitland, Wm. James, C.I.E.
Major, *Col.* Hon. Arthur H. Henniker-, C.B.(*m*).
Makins, *Capt.* Geoffrey, M.V.O.(4th).
Makins, Geo. Hy., C.B.(*c*).
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward D., C.B.(*m*).
Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* John H. P., C.B.(*m*).
Malik, Umar Khan, C.I.E.
Maling, *Capt.* Irwin C., C.M.G.
Maller, Charles J., C.M.G.
Mallet, Louis du P., C.B.(*c*).
Maltby, *Lt* Gerald R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Malthus, *Col.* Sydenham, C.B (*m*).
Man, Edward H., C.I.E.
Manchérjee, Rustomji Dhoju, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Manders, Richard, C.B.(*c*).
Manderson, *Maj.-Gen.* George R., C.B.(*m*).
Mansfield, *Col.* John F., C.M.G.
Mann, *Maj.-Gen.* James R., C.M.G.
Mansel, George, C.M.G.
Mansell, *Capt.* Geo. R., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Mansfield, *M.-Gen.* Herbt., C.B.(*m*).
Mansfield, Robert Wm., C.M.G.
March, George E., C.M.G.
Marchant, *Lt.-Col.* Alfd. E., C.B.(*m*).
Marmitch, Hugo, C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, *Maj.* Hon. Dudley C., D.S.O., M.V.O.(5th).
Markwick, *Col.* Ernest E., C.B.(*m*).
Marling, Chas. Murray, C.M.G.
Marling, *Col.* Percival S., C.B.(*m*), *V.C.*
Marsh, Edwd. Howard, C.M.G.
Marsh, Henry, C.I.E.
Marsh, Thomas R., C.M.G.
Marshall, *Lt.-Col.* George, C.M.G.
Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* G. F. Leycester, C.I.E.
Marshall, James B., C.B.(*c*).
Marshall, *Col.* J. W. Astley, C.B.(*m*).
Marston, *Surg.-Gen.* Jeffery A., C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred R., C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* Cunliffe, C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* George B. N., C.B.(*m*).
Martin, Geo. Peter, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Martin, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*).
Martin, *Col.* Rowland H., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Martineau, George, C.B.(*c*).
Marx, *R.-Adm.* John L., M.V.O.(4th).
Masefield, *Col.* Robert T., C.B.(*c*).
Masson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David P., C.I.E.
Massy, *Col.* Harry S., C.B.(*m*).
Master, *Col.* Wm. C. Chester, C.B.(*m*).
Masters, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Mathew, George F., C.I.E.
Mathews, Hy. Montagu, C.I.E.
Mathias, *Col.* Hy. Harding, C.B.(*m*).
Mathieu, *Gen.* Oliver E., C.M.G.
Matthey, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Maud, *Capt.* Philip, C.M.G.
Maud, *Capt.* Wm. Hartley, C.M.G.
Maude, *Col.* Frederic N., C.B.(*c*).
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk S., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maulvi Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur of Patna, C.I.E.
Maunsell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis R., C.M.G.
Maunsell, *Surg.-Gen.* Thos., C.B.(*m*).
Maxse, Ernest G. B., C.M.G.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick D., C.I.E.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Sr. P., C.S.I.
Maxwell, Richard P., C.B.(*c*).
Maxwell, *Col* Ronald C., C.B (*m*).
May, *Col.* E. Sinclair, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
May, Francis Hy., C.M.G.
May, *Maj.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
May, *Col.* Wm. Allan, C.B.(*m*).
Maycock, Willoughby R. D., C.M.G.
Mayne, *Col.* George N, C.B.(*m*).
Mayne, *Col.* Richard C. G., C.B.(*m*).
Meade, *Lt.-Col.* Malcolm J., C.I.E.
Measures, Harry Bell, M.V.O.(4th).
Meers, James B., C.B.(*c*).
Mehrulla Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, C.I.E.
Melitus, Paul G., C.I.E.
Mellor, John P., C.B.(*c*).
Melrose, *Chief-Insp.-Mach.* James, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Melville, William, M.V.O.(5th).
Mercer, *Col.* Harvey F., C.B.(*m*).
Mercer, Wm. Hepworth, C.M.G.
Merk, Wm. R. Hy., C.S.I.
Merriman, *Col.* William, C.I.E.
Meston, James Scorgie, C.S.I.
Metcalfe, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles T. E., C.B.(*m*).
Meyer, Wm. Stevenson, C.I.E.
Meyrick, *Insp.-Vet.-Surg.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Meyrick, *Col.* Frederick Charlton-, C.B.(*m*).
Michelli, Pietro J., C.M.G.
Michie, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Miles, *Col.* C. Napier, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).

Miles, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Miley, *Col.* James A., C.S.I.
Miller, George, C.B.(*c*).
Miller, *Lt.* Geo. John, M.V.O. (5th).
Miller, *Major-Gen.* Geo. M., C.B.(*m*).
Miller, J. Ontario, C.S.I.
Miller, *Rev.* William, C.I.E.
Mills, *Col.* Geo. Arthur, C.B.(*m*).
Mills, *Col.* Herbert J., C.B.(*m*).
Minchin, *Capt.* Alfred B., C.I.E.
Minchouse, *Col.* Richard W. B., C.M.G.
Mitchell, Robt. Wm. S., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Mitchell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Col.* Bertram R., C.B.(*m*).
Mitford, Robt. Sidney, C.B.(*c*).
Mitford, *Col.* Wm. Kenyon, C.M.G.
Mobsby, George, C.M.G.
Moffat, *Rev.* John S., C.M.G.
Moffat, Robt. Unwin, C.M.G.
Mohendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E.
MoheshChandraNyarayatna, Pandit, C.I.E.
Molesworth, *Col.* Edwd. H., C.B.(*m*).
Mollan, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Campbell, C.B.(*m*).
Moncrieff, *Col.* Geo. K. Scott-, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Money, *Col.* A. Wigram, C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Charles G. C., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Elliot A., C.B.(*m*).
Money, *Col.* Gordon L. C., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Money, *Col.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*).
Money, Wm. James, C.S.I.
Moneypenny, Fredk. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Monro, Alexander, C.I.E.
Monro, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Monro, Horace C., C.B.(*c*).
Monro, James, C.B.(*c*).
Montagu, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Victor Alex., C.B.(*m*).
Montanaro, *Col.* Arthur F., C.B.(*m*) M.V.O.(4th).
Monteith, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Montgomery, *Lt.-Col.* James A. L., C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons-, C.B.(*m*).
Moody, *Col.* Richard S. H., C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Capt.* Archib. G. H. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B.(*m*), *V.C.*
Moore, *Paymaster-in-Chief* John S., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Moore, *Col.* Maurice G., C.B.(*m*).
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Newton J., C.M.G.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, C.B.(*m*).
Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Martin, M.V.O.(4th).
Moreland, Wm. Harrison, C.I.E.
Moreton, Hon. Richard Chas., M.V.O.(4th).
Morgan, *Capt.* Frederick R. W., M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Morgan, *Col.* Harrison R. L., C.B.(*m*).
Morgan, *Col.* Hill Godfrey, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Morland, *Col.* Thos. L. N., C.B. (*m*), D.S.O.
Morrell, *Lt.* John F. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Hy., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mortimer, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, C.B.(*m*).
Moseley, Charles H., C.M.G.
Mosely, Alfred, C.M.G.
Mosley, Alexander, C.M.G.
Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Charles B., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Moule, Horace F. D'O., C.S.I.
Mountsteven, *Col.* Francis H., C.M.G.
Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Isakhel, C.I.E.
Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, Sahibzada, C.I.E.
Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza, C.I.E.
Muir, *Col.* C. Wemyss, C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Muir, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy. Skey, C.B.(*m*).
Muir, Thomas, C.M.G.
Mukarji, Raja Piyari Mohan, C.S.I.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E., C.B.(*m*).
Mules, Horace C., M.V.O.(4th).
Mullaly, *Col.* Herbert, C.B.(*m*), C.S.I.
Müller, Wm. G. Max., M.V.O.(4th).
Mullins, *Maj.* Chas. H., C.M.G., *V.C.*
Mumtaz-ud-Daula, Muhammad Faiyaq Ali Khan, Nawab of Pahasu, C.S.I.
Muncherji Navasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Mundy, *Captain* Godfrey H. B., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Murdoch, *Col.* John F. Burn-, C.B.(*m*).
Murie, Wm. John, C.B.(*c*).
Murray, *Col.* Arthur M., M.V.O.(4th).
Murray, *Maj.* Malcolm D., M.V.O.(5th).
Murray, *Major-Gen.* R. Hunter, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Musgrave, Anthony, C.M.G.
Nanak Chand, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Nanquette, Pierre F. H., C.I.E.
Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. C., C.I.E.
Napier, Hon. Hy. Dundas, C.M.G.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Napier, *Capt.* Trevylyan D. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Napier, William, C.M.G.
Narbeth, John H., M.V.O.(4th).
Nathan, Robert, C.I.E.
Nayar, C. Sankaran, C.I.E.
Nayler, James R., C.S.I.
Naylor, Henry T. Todd-, C.I.E.
Needham, Francis J., C.I.E.
Neel, Edmund, C.I.E.
Nepean, *Com.* St. Vincent, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Newall, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart, C.B.(*m*).
Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gleadowe-, C.I.E.
Newton, *Capt.* Denzil O. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Newton, Francis J., C.M.G.
Newton, F. J. Stewart Hay-, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholas, *Capt.* John, M.V.O.(4th).
Nicholls, Henry A. A., C.M.G.
Nicholson; Arthur Wm., C.B.(*c*).
Nicholson, *Col.* John S., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Stuart, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Nicholson, *Major-Gen.* Stuart J., C.B.(*m*).
Nicol, John, C.M.G.
Nicoll, *Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Nicolson, David, C.B.(*c*).
Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert P., C.I.E.
Nixon, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., C.B.(*m*).
Noble, *Lt. Percy* L. H., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Norcott, *Col.* Charles H. B., C.M.G.
Norman, *Capt.* Claude Lumsden, M.V.O.(4th).
Norris, *Col.* Hy. Charles, M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Bordrigge N., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
North, *Col.* Dudley, C.B.(*m*).
North, Frederic D., C.M.G.
Norton, Arthur T., C.B.(*c*).
Norton, David, C.S.I.
Nourojee Manchorje Wadia, C.I.E.
Nugent, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Nuthall, *Col.* Hy. Jno., C.B.(*m*), A.M.S.
Nutt, Alfred Y., M.V.O.(4th).
Nye, *Engineer-Capt.* Alfred J., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey J., C.I.E.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R. M., C.M.G.
O'Brien, *Maj.* Hon. Murrough, M.V.O.(4th).
O'Connor, *Col.* Arthur P., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Luke, C.B.(*m*), *V.C.*
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., C.B.(*m*).
O'Connor, *Maj.* Wm. F. Travers, C.I.E.
O'Conor, James E., C.I.E.
O'Dell, *Col.* Thos. J., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Odling, Charles William, C.S.I.
O'Donovan, Denis, C.M.G.
O'Dwyer, Michael Francis, C.S.I.
Ogilvie, Francis G., C.B.(*c*).
Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic A., C.B.(*m*).
O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Coursy, C.B.(*m*).
O'Halloran, Joseph S., C.M.G.
Okeover, *Captain* Haughton E., M.V.O.(5th).
Oldham, Wm. Benjamin, C.I.E.
Oliver, Charles N. J., C.M.G.
Oliver, Henry Alfred, C.M.G.
Oliver, *Capt.* Hy. Francis, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Oliver, *Major-Gen.* John R., C.B.(*m*).
O'Meara, *Maj.* Walter A. J., C.M.G.
Ommanney, *Col.* Albert E., C.B.(*m*).
Ommanney, Charles Henry, C.M.G.
Ommanney, *Col.* Edward L., C.S.I.
O'Neill, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. J. S., C.B.(*m*).
On Gaing, Maung, C.I.E.
O'Nial, *Surg.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, C.B.(*m*).
Openshaw, *Surg.-L.-C.* Thos. H., C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Hy. John, C.B.(*c*).
Oram, Richard E. S., C.B.(*c*).
Orange, Hugh W., C.I.E.
Orange, William, C.B.(*c*).
Ord, *Col.* Frederick C., C.B.(*c*).
O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., C.M.G.
Organ, *Maj.* Charles, M.V.O.(5th).
Ornstein, John I. M., C.M.G.
Orpen, Henry Martyn R., C.M.G.
Orpen, *Maj.* Redmond N. N., C.M.G.
O'Shaughnessy, Richard, C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Ovens, *Col.* Gerald H., C.B.(*m*).
Ovey, Esmond, M.V.O.(4th).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Owen, *Col.* Hy. Mostyn, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Owen, *Capt.* Roger C. R., C.M.G.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe-, C.M.G.
Paget, *Lt.* Albert E. S. L., M.V.O.(5th).
Paget, *Col.* Harold, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Paget, *Col.* Wellesley L. H., M.V.O.(4th).
Pain, *Col.* George Wm. H., C.B.(*m*).
Paine, *Capt.* Godfrey M., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Pakenham, *Lt.-Gen.* Thomas Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Pakenham, *Capt.* Wm. Christopher, C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E.
Palmer, Fredk. C.I.E.
Palmes, *Col.* Philip, C.B.(*m*).
Panton, *Col.* John G., C.M.G.
Panton, Joseph A., C.M.G.
Paris, *Col.* Archibald, C.B.(*m*).
Park, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Park, *Col.* James S., M.V.O.(4th).
Park, *Col.* Wm. Urquhart, M.V.O.(4th).
Parke, *Col.* Roger K., C.B.(*m*).
Parker, Joseph, C.S.I.
Parkin, George Robert, C.M.G.
Parkinson, *Capt.* Chas. C., M.V.O.(5th).
Parr, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Hallam, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Parris, James William, C.M.G.
Parry, Frederick S., C.B.(*c*).
Parsons, Hon. Charles A., C.B.(*c*).
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Harold D. E., C.M.G.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* L. W., C.B.(*m*).
Pasley, Thomas H. S., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Patch, *Col.* Robert, C.B.(*m*).
Patey, *Capt.* Geo. Edwin, M.V.O.(4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Paton, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.M.G.

Paton, *Comm.* Wm. D., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Patterson, Alexander B., C.I.E.
Pattison, Jacob L., C.B.(c).
Patton, *Col.* Henry B., C.B.(c).
Paul, Alfred W., C.I.E.
Paul, *Col.* Gerard R. C., C.M.G.
Payne, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard L., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Payton, Charles A., M.V.O. (4th).
Peacocke, *Col.* William, C.M.G.
Peake, *Maj* Malcolm, C.M.G.
Peakman, *Maj.* Thomas C., C.M.G.
Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B., C.M.G.
Pearson, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred A., C.B.(m).
Pearson, Arthur A., C.M.G.
Pearson, *Col.* Michael B., C.B.(c).
Pease, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Thos., C.I.E.
Peebles, *Lieut.* Aubrey W., M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Peel, Algernon R., M.V.O.(4th).
Peile, *Lt.-Col.* Schofield Patten, C.B.(m).
Peile, *Col.* Solomon C. F., C.I.E.
Peirse, *Capt.* Richd. Hy., M.V.O. (4th), A.D.C., R.N.
Pelham, Hon. Thomas H. W., C.B.(c).
Pelly, *Capt.* Hy. Bertram, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C. B., C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Wykeham L., C.B.(m).
Pendleton, Alan O'B. G. W., C.M.G.
Pennefather, Alfred R., C.B.(c).
Pennington, *Maj.* Arthur W., M.V.O.(4th).
Penny, Edmund, C.I.E.
Pennycuick, *Col.* John, C.S.I.
Pennyse, James R., M.V.O.(5th).
Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., C.B.(c).
Perrau, Geo. James, C.I.E.
Perrott, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, C.B.(m).
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. F., C.I.E., L.M.S.
Pestonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Peterson, William, C.M.G.
Petley, *Lieut.* Edgar Wm., C.I.E., R.N.
Phayre, *Col.* Arthur, C.B.(m).
Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., C.M.G.
Phillimore, *Capt.* Rich. F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Phillips, Francis, C.B.(c).
Phillips, *Col.* Walter E., C.B.(m).
Philpot, Robert, C.B.(c).
Pickwoad, *Col.* Edwin H., C.M.G.
Piesse, Hon. Frederick H., C.M.G.
Pilcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas D., C.B.(2c).
Pilkington, *Col.* Hy. Lionel, C.B.(m).
Pilter, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(c).
Pinhey, *Lieut.-Col.* Alexander F., C.I.E.
Pink, *Col.* Francis J., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(m).
Pirajirao Bapu Saheb Ghatge, C.I.E.
Pisani, Salvatore A. L., C.M.G.
Pitman, Charles E., C.I.E.
Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, C.M.G., R.N.
Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., C.B.(c), R.N.
Pitts, Hon. Jas. Stewart, C.M.G.
Pitts, Thomas, C.B.(c).
Platt, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(c).
Plowden, *Major-Gen.* Francis H., C.B.(m).
Plowman, George Thomas, C.M.G.
Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. Tindall, C.B.(c).
Poë, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Hutcheson, C.B.(m).
Poett, *Col.* Joseph H., C.B.(m).
Poley, *Lieut.* Edward H. Weller-, M.V.O.(5th).
Pollen, John, C.I.E.
Pollock, *Rev.* Bertram, D.D., M.V.O.(4th).
Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H., C.B.(m).
Ponsonby, *Capt.* Hon. Cyril M. B., M.V.O.(5th).
Poock, *Lt.-Col.* John A., M.V.O.(4th).
Poona, Dastur of, C.I.E.
Pope Arthur Wm. U., C.I.E.
Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E.
Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., C.I.E.
Porter, *Insp.-Gen.* James, C.B.(m), R.N.
Porter, Leslie A. S., C.S.I.
Porter, *Col.* Thos. Cole, C.B.(m).
Porter, Wm. Nimnis, C.I.E.
Porter, *Col.* Thos. Wm. Rose-, C.B.(m).
Powell, *Br.-Gen.* Charles Herbert, C.B.(m).
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. S. S. Baden-, C.B.(m).
Power, John D., M.V.O.(4th).
Power, *Capt.* Laurence E., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Powlett, *Col.* Percy Wm., C.B.(m), C.S.I.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* David, C.I.E.
Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S., C.B.(m).
Pratt, *Col.* Hy. Marsh, C.B.(m).
Pratt, *Surgeon-General* Wm. Simson, C.B.(m).
Pratul Chandur Chattarji, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Preece, John R., C.M.G.
Presgrave, *Col.* Edwd. R. J., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Preston, Elystan G. C., M.V.O.(4th).
Preston, Sidney, C.I.E.
Price, *Col.* Adolphus J., C.M.G.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Rhys Howell, C.M.G.
Price, *Col.* Thos. C. R., C.B.(m).
Price, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
Prideaux, *Col.* Wm. Francis, C.S.I.
Pringle, John, C.M.G.
Pringle, *Capt.* Lionel G., M.V.O.(5th).
Prinsep, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur H., C.B.(m).
Pritchard, *Col.* Hurlock G., C.S.I.
Probyn, Leslie, C.M.G.
Proe, Thomas, C.M.G.
Prothero, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald C., C.B.(m), M.V.O. (4th).
Prothero, Rowland E., M.V.O.(4th).
Prout, William Thomas, C.M.G.
Prowse, Richard Thos., C.B.(c).
Puckle, Richard K., C.I.E.
Pulford, *Col.* Russell R., C.I.E.
Pulley, *Col.* Charles, C.B.(m).
Pulteney, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Pulteney, C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Pursfoy, *Capt.* Richard P., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Quetta, Khan Bahadur Barjorji of, C.I.E.
Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., C.B.(m).
Quin, *Col.* Windham Hy. Wyndham-, C.B.(c), D.S.O.
Quinn, Patrick, M.V.O.(5th).
Quirk, *Col.* John O., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Delmé-, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Rahika Prasanna Mukharji, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Railee, Erasin Hamsden, C.I.E.
Rahimtoola, Ibrahim, C.I.E.
Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick D., C.I.E.
Rainsford, *Col.* Marcus E. P., C.B.(m).
Rainsford, *Col.* Wm. John R., C.I.E.
Raitt, *Br.-Gen* Herbert A., C.B.(m).
Rajaratna, Mudaliyar Pakara, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Ralston, *Maj. Gen.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(m).
Ram Bahadur, Rai Sri, C.I.E.
Ramkrishnaut Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Ramsay, *Col.* J. George, C.B.(m).
Ramsay, Malcolm G., C.I.E.
Rapson, *Capt.* Thomas J. Hy., M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
Rash Behary Ghose, C.I.E.
Ravenscourt, Edward Wm., C.S.I.
Rawlinson, *Maj.* Charles B., C.I.E.
Rawson, Frank, C.M.G.
Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., C.B.(m).
Raymond, George, M.V.O.(5th).
Read, *Col.* Hastings, C.B.(m).
Read, Herbert Jas., C.M.G.
Read, Wm. Hy. Macleod, C.M.G.
Reade, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., C.B.(m).
Reade, *Col.* Raymond N. R., C.B.(m).
Ready, *Lieut.* Thomas, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Reay, *Col.* Charles Tom, C.B.(m).
Redfern, Thos. Wm., M.V.O.(5th).
Redford, Edward P. Wm., C.B.(c).
Redhead, *Col.* Richard Hy. Milne-, C.M.G.
Rees, *Rear-Adm.* William Stokes-, C.B.(m).
Reeve, Hy. Fenwick, C.M.G.
Reeves, *Col.* Henry S. E., C.B.(m).
Reid, *Surg.-Gen.* Adam S., C.B.(m)
Reid, *Col.* Ellis Ramsay, C.B.(m).
Reid, James R., C.I.E.
Reid, Marshall F., C.I.E.
Rennie, Ernest A., M.V.O.(4th).
Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles a'Court-, C.M.G.
Reynolds, Herbert J., C.S.I.
Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E.
Rice, Benjamin L., C.I.E.
Rice, *Col.* Hy. Garde, C.B.(m).
Rice, *Carp.-Lt.* James, M.V.O.(5th), R.N.
Richards, *Col.* Samuel S. C., C.B.(c).
Richardson, Hon. Edward, C.M.G.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. L. R., C.B.(m), C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Major-Gen.* John S., C.B.(m).
Richmond, Douglas C., C.B.(c).
Richmond, James, C.M.G.
Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, C.M.G.
Ricketts, George Hy. M., C.B.(c).
Ritchie, Richmond T. W., C.B.(c).
Riddell, *Col.* John S., M.V.O.(4th).
Riddell, *Capt.* George Hutton-, M.V.O.(4th).
Rideout, *Maj.-Gen.* Arth. Kennedy, C.B.(m).
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Ridley, *Col.* Charles P., C.B.(m).
Rimington, *Br.-Gen.* Michael F., C.B.(m).
Rind, *Col.* Alex. T. S. A., C.M.G.
Ritter, Gustave A., C.M.G.
Rivaz, *Col.* Vincent, C.B.(m).
Robb, *Col.* Frederick S., C.B.(m), M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, *Col.* Charles F., C.M.G.
Roberts, Hon. Charles J., C.M.G.
Roberts, *Maj.* Hereward L., M.V.O.(4th).
Roberts, John, C.M.G.
Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, C.B.(m).
Roberts, *Maj.* Robert H. Mills-, C.M.G.
Robertson, Benjamin, C.I.E.
Robertson, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Maj* C. Lonsdale, C.M.G.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* D. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, Frederick E., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Col.* James P., C.B.(m).
Robertson, James W., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Colonel* John, C.I.E.
Robertson, *Col.* Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Robertson, *Br.-Gen.* Wm. Robt., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Robin, *Col.* A. W., C.B.(m).
Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., C.B.(m).
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., C.M.G.
Robinson, Vincent J., C.I.E.
Robinson, Wm. Valentine, C.M.G.
Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Ulick de R. B., C.B.(m).

Rochfort, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Nelson, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Rocke, *Maj.-Gen.* James H., C.B.(*m*).
Roe, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Samuel B., C.B.(*m*).
Roffey, *Chief-Insp.-Machin.* James, C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Ragan, *Lt.* Jno. Mackenzie, M.V.O.(4th).
Rohrwegger, Frank, C.M.G.
Rolfe, *Adm.* Ernest Neville-, C.B.(*m*).
Romer, *Col.* Fredk. C., C.B.(*c*), C.M.G.
Rose, George Pringle, C.I.E.
Ross, Alexander Carnegie, C.B.(*c*).
Ross, Roderick, M.V.O.(4th).
Ross, *Maj.* Ronald, C.B.(*c*).
Ross, *Col.* Walter C., C.B.(*m*).
Ross, *Engr.* Wm. Munro, C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Round, Francis R., C.M.G.
Routh, *Rear-Admiral* Hy. Peter, M.V.O.(4th).
Rowell, *Col.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Rowell, Thos. Irvine, C.M.G.
Rowland, John Wm., C.M.G.
Rowland, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Roy, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Royle, Arnold, C.B.(*c*).
Royle, Joseph R. E. J., C.I.E.
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* John R., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ruffer, Marc A., C.M.G.
Rumbold, Horace G. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Rundall, *Col.* Frank M., C.B.(*m*).
Russell, Hon. Alexander, M.V.O.(4th).
Russell, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* F. Shirley, C.M.G.
Russell, Hy. Blythe W., C.M.G.
Russell, *Col.* Horatio A., C.B.(*m*).
Russell, William, C.B.(*c*).
Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta, C.I.E.
Rutherford, *Col.* Charles, C.M.G.
St. Clair, *Col.* James L. C., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., C.I.E.
St. John, Alfred, C.M.G.
Sale, *Col.* Matthew T., C.M.G.
Samat, *Lt.-Col.* Achilles, C.M.G.
Sandeman, *Lieut.-Colonel* John G., M.V.O.(4th).
Sanderson, *Col.* Hy. Bristow, C.I.E.
Sandiford, Charles, C.B.(*c*).
Sandwith, *Lt.-Col.* Ralph L., C.M.G.
Sanford, *Col.* Edward C. Ayshford, C.M.G.
Sao Mawng, Sawbwa, C.I.E.
Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, C.I.E.
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* Euston H. C.B.(*m*), V.C.
Sartorius, *Col.* George C., C.B.(*m*).
Saunders, William, C.M.G.
Savage, Henry, C.S.I.
Savile, *Col.* Henry B. O., C.B.(*c*).
Savory, *Capt.* Hrbt. W., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Scallon, *Major-General* Robert I., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schaich, *Col.* Vernon A., C.B.(*m*).
Scharlieb, Herbert Johann, C.M.G.
Schletter, *Col.* Percy, C.B.(*m*).
Schlich, William, C.I.E.
Schomberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Herbert St. G., C.B.(*m*).
Schreiber, Collingwood, C.M.G.
Schreiner, Hon. Wm. Philip, C.M.G.
Schwikkard, *Major* Otto, C.M.G.
Sclater, *Major-Gen.* Hy. Crichton, C.B.(*m*).
Scobell, *Major-General* Hy. Jenner, C.B.(*m*).
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Scott, Hon. Ernest S., M.V.O.(4th).
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* James W., C.B.(*m*).
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Lothian K., C.B.(*c*).
Scott, *Maj.* Thomas E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Wm. Augustus, C.B.(*m*).
Scratchley, Herbert A., M.V.O.(5th).
Seigne, John T., M.V.O.(5th).
Selby, Francis Guy, C.I.E.
Selheim, *Maj.* Victor C. M., C.B.(*m*).
Senior, *Col.* Thomas P., C.B.(*c*).
Seymour, *Capt.* Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Shackleton, Ernest H., M.V.O.(4th).
Shakespear, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E.
Sharpe, *Maj.* Wilfred S., C.M.G.
Shaw, *Insp.-Gen.* Doyle M., C.B.(*m*), R.N.
Shaw, George Watson, C.S.I.
Shearer, *Lt.-Col.* Johnston, C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Henry C., M.V.O.(4th).
Sheppard, *Captain* Thomas D. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Shepstone, Arthur J., C.M.G.
Shepstone, Henrique C., C.M.G.
Shepstone, John Wesley, C.M.G.
Shere Ahmed Khan, Sirdar, C.I.E.
Sherer, John W., C.S.I.
Sherriff, *Lt.-Gen.* Jno. P., C.B.(*m*).
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th).
Shipley, Hammond S., C.M.G.
Shores, John W., C.M.G.
Short, John, M.V.O.(5th).
Showers, *Maj.* Herbert L., C.I.E.
Shrimant Anand, Rao Gaekwar, C.I.E.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, C.I.E.
Shuter, *Comm.* Joseph A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Shyam Sundar Lal, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sikandar Khan, Raja of Nagar, C.I.E.
Sim, *Col.* Geo. Hamilton, C.B.(*m*).
Sim, Hy. Alexander, C.I.E.
Sime, John, C.I.E.
Simmonds, Frederick, M.V.O.(4th).
Simms, *Captain* Geo. Norman, M.V.O.(5th).
Simpkinns, Hy. Walrond, C.B.(*c*).
Simpson, Harry Butler, C.B.(*c*).
Simpson, *Col.* Henry C. C. D., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Capt.* Launcelot, M.V.O.(5th).
Simpson, *Lt.-Col.* Robert J. S., C.M.G.
Simpson, *Col.* Thomas T., C.B.(*m*).
Sinclair, *Surg.-General* David, C.S.I.
Sinclair, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Edwd. M., C.B.(*m*).
Sinclair, *Capt.* Edwyn S. A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Singh, Raja Partab Bahadur, Thalukdar of Kila Partabgarh, C.I.E.
Singh, Rao Bahadur, Thakir of Masuda, C.I.E.
Singh, Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh, C.S.I.
Singleton, Thomas F., M.V.O.(4th).
Singleton, *Rear-Adm.* Uvedale C., C.B.(*m*).
Sitwell, *Col.* Wm. Hy., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Skinner, *Lt.-Col.* Bruce M., M.V.O.(4th).
Skinner, *Col.* Edmund G., C.B.(*m*).
Skirving, Archibald A. Scot-, C.M.G.
Slacke, Fras. Alex., C.S.I.
Slade, *Rear-Adm.* Edmond J. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Slade, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick G., C.B.(*m*).
Slaney, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter R. Kenyon-, C.B.(*m*).
Sloggett, *Surg.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.M.G.
Sloley, Herbert C., C.M.G.
Small, *Col.* Wm. Geo., C.B.(*m*).
Smallwood, *Maj.* Frank G., M.V.O.(4th).
Smeaton, Donald M., C.S.I.
Smiles, William, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Algernon F. E., C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Rev.* Canon Clemt., M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, Fras. St. J. Manners-, C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Smith, George, C.I.E.
Smith, George Douglas, C.M.G.
Smith, *Flt.-Surg.* Jas. L., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Smith, John, C.B.(*c*).
Smith, *Maj.* J. Manners, C.I.E., V.C.
Smith, Robert Addison, M.V.O.(4th).
Smith, Robert M., C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Steuart Bogle-, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Brig.-Gen.* William Apsley, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, Wm. Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. R. Dunlop-, C.I.E.
Smith, Geo. Basil Haddon-, C.M.G.
Smithe, *Maj.* Percy B., M.V.O.(4th).
Smyth, *Maj.* Benjamin, M.V.O.(5th).
Smyth, *Col.* Charles C., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, *Col.* Etwall W., C.B.(*m*).
Smyth, Geo. Watson, C.B.(*c*).
Snow, Martin, M.V.O.(5th).
Snow, Philip C. H., C.I.E.
Snow, *Col.* Thos. D'Oyly, C.B.(*m*).
Sommer, *Lieut.* Joseph, M.V.O.(5th).
Southey, Charles Wm., C.M.G.
Southey, *Col.* Richard G., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Spalding, *Col.* Warner W., C.M.G.
Sparkes, *Rear-Adm.* Robert Copland-, C.M.G.
Spearman, Edmund R., C.M.G.
Spence, James K., C.S.I.
Spencer, *Surg.-Gen.* Lionel D., C.B.(*m*).
Spencer, Walter B., C.M.G.
Spens, *Maj.-Gen.* James, C.B.(*m*).
Spooner, C. Edwin, C.M.G.
Spragge, *Col.* Charles Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Spring, Francis J. E., C.I.E.
Squire, *Col.* John F., C.B.(*c*).
Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.
Srinivasa Raghava Ayangar, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Stafford, Thomas J., C.B.(*c*).
Stafford, *M.-G.* Wm. F. H., C.B.(*m*).
Standen, Bertram P., C.I.E.
Standen, Edward J., C.B.(*c*).
Stanford, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E. M., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Arthur, M.V.O.(4th).
Stanley, *Col.* Geoffrey, C.B.(*m*).
Stanley, *Capt.* George, C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Stanley, George Joshua, C.M.G.
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. Victor A., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Stanyon, Henry John, C.I.E.
Stavrides, Constantine G., C.M.G.
Steele, John, C.B.(*c*).
Steele, *Col.* Samuel B., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th).
Stephens, *Maj.-Gen.* Adolphus H., C.B.(*m*).
Stephens, George Henry, C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Col.* Francis L., C.B.(*c*).
Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Theodore E., C.B.(*m*).
Sterling, Geo. C. Beresford, C.I.E.
Stevens, Frank, C.M.G.
Stevenson, Edward S. B., C.I.E.
Stevenson, *Col.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, George A., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.(4th).
Stevenson, *Col.* James, C.B.(*c*).
Stevenson, *Col.* Robert, C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., C.B.(*m*).
Stevenson, *Col.* Wm. Flack, C.B.(*m*).
Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H., C.M.G.
Stewart, *Col.* Dudley S., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*)
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* James O., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Col.* John, C.I.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C., C.B.(*m*).
Stewart, *Capt.* Robt. H. J., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Still, Charles, C.I.E.
Stirling, Edward C., C.M.G.
Stockley, *Col.* Charles M., C.B.(*m*).
Stoker, George, C.M.G.
Stoker, Thomas, C.S.I.
Stokes, Gabriel, C.S.I.
Stokes, *Lieut.* Haldane D., M.V.O.(5th).
Stokes, Whitley, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Stoney, Edward W., C.I.E.
Stonham, *Maj.* Charles, C.M.G.
Stonor, Hon. Hy. Julian, M.V.O.(4th).
Stoodley, Edwin R., C.B.(*c*).
Story, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, C.B.(*c*).
Strachan, James, C.I.E.
Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., C.M.G.
Strachey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno., M.V.O.(4th).
Straghan, *Col.* Abel, C.B.(*m*).
Streatfeild, Frank N., C.M.G.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Streatfeild, *Capt.* Philip, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Stretten, Charles J. D., M.V.O.(4th).
Stretton, *Capt.* Arthur J., M.V.O.(5th).
Strickland, *Major* William A. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Strihen, Wm. C. M., C.M.G.
Struthers, John, C.B.(*c*).
Stuart, *Col.* J. Alex. Man, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Sturge, Wm. Allen, M.V.O.(4th).
Sturrock, John, C.I.E.
Sukhdeo Parshad, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E.
Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Supple, *Col.* James F., C.B.(*m*).
Surtees, *Col.* Herbert C., C.B.(*m*), M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Surup Narain, Pandit, C.I.E.
Suter, Geo. Edward, M.V.O.(5th).
Sutherland, Algn. Robt., C.S.I.
Sutherland, Angus, C.B.(*c*).
Sutherland, *Capt.* C. Leslie, C.I.E.
Swaine, *Col.* Charles E., C.B.(*m*).
Swaine, *Major-General* Leopold V., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Swan, *Col.* Charles A., C.M.G.
Swan, *Col.* J. Christopher, C.B.(*m*).
Swayne, Charles R., C.M.G.
Swayne, *Col.* Eric J. E., C.B.(*m*).
Swetenham, *Col.* Robert A., C.B.(*m*).
Swindley, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. Edwd., C.B.(*m*).
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, C.B.(*m*).
Sykes, Jno. Chas. G., C.B.(*c*).
Sykes, *Maj.* Percy M., C.M.G.
Symes, *Col.* Gustavus P., M.V.O.(4th).
Synge, R. Follett, C.M.G.
Synnot, *Maj.-Gen.* A. FitzRoy Hart-, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Tahilram Khemchand, C.I.E.
Tait, William, M.V.O.(4th).
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Lord Edmund B., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Talbot, George, C.B.(*c*).
Tanner, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward, C.B.(*m*).
Tarbet, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tarleton, *Lt.* Alfred H., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tarrant, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas, C.B.(*m*).
Tawney, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Taylor, John J., C.B.(*c*).
Tennant, Hercules, C.M.G.
Tennant, *Lt.-Gen.* James F., C.I.E.
Ternan, *Col.* Trevor P. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thackwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. de W. R., C.B.(*m*).
Theiler, Arnold, C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Edward P., C.B.(*c*).
Thibaut, Geo. F. Wm., C.I.E.
Thomas, *Col.* Arthur H., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Thomas, Herbert Preston-, C.B.(*c*).
Thomas, *Captain* Hugh Evan-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Thomas, Jas. Jonathan, C.M.G.
Thomas, *Surg.-Maj.* John L., C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, *Surg.-Major* Daniel R., C.I.E.
Thompson, D'Arcy W., C.B.(*c*).
Thompson, *Col.* Frederick Hacket-, C.B.(*m*).
Thompstone, Sydney W., C.M.G.
Thomson, *Capt.* Anthony S., C.B.(*c*), R.N.R.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel J., C.I.E.
Thomson, Theodore, C.M.G.
Thomson, William, M.V.O.(5th).
Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Thorneycroft, *Col.* Alexander W., C.B.(*m*).
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Beaufoy, C.I.E.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur P., C.S.I.
Thornton, Thomas Henry, C.S.I.
Thorpe, Thomas E., C.B.(*c*).
Thurburn, *Col.* James W., C.S.I.
Thurston, *Maj.* Hugh C., C.M.G.
Tibbits, *Comm.* Charles, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tickell, *Comm.* Frederick, C.M.G.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John A., C.B.(*m*).
Tipping, *Lt.-Col.* Robert F. Gartside-, C.B.(*m*).
Tizard, *Capt.* Thos. Hy., C.B.(*c*), R.N.
Todd, John S. B., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Tollner, *Col.* Barrett L., C.B.(*c*).
Tomasson, *Capt.* W. Hugh, M.V.O.(4th).
Tomkins, Stanley, C.M.G.
Tomkins, *Gen.* Wm. Percival, C.I.E.
Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D., C.B.(*m*).
Tooth, Howard H., C.M.G.
Tower, *Rev.* Henry, M.V.O.(4th).
Townshend, *Col.* Charles V. F., C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
Tracy, *Maj.* Hon. Algernon H. C. Hanbury, C.M.G.
Traill, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Balfour, C.B.(*m*).
Treble, *Col.* George W., C.M.G.
Trefusis, *Col.* Hon. John S., C.M.G.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Vincent Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Trench, *Col.* Frederick A. Le Poer-, C.B.(*m*).
Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie J., C.M.G.
Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Fras. W., C.B.(*m*).
Trevor, Frederick G. B., C.I.E.
Trevor, *Col.* George H., C.S.I.
Trichinopoly Rayalu Arakiaswamy Thamboo Chetty, C.I.E.
Trimble, *Col.* Charles J., C.M.G.
Trotter, *Maj.* Algernon R., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Maj.* Gerald F., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Keith, C.B.(*m*), C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Capt.* Ernest C. T., C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Troup, Charles E., C.B.(*c*).
Truninger, Lionel, C.I.E.
Tucker, Alexander L. P., C.I.E.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Louis H. E., C.I.E.
Tucker, William, C.B.(*c*).
Tucker, William Kidger, C.M.G.
Tufnell, *Capt.* Lionel G., C.M.G., R.N.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, C.B.(*c*).
Tulloch, *Br.-Gen.* John W. G., C.B.(*m*).
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver A., C.M.G.
Tunbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Walter H., C.B.(*m*).
Tupper, Daniel A. A., M.V.O.(4th).
Turner, *Col.* Augustus Hy., C.B.(*m*).
Turner, Charles George, C.B.(*c*).
Turner, Henry B. H., C.I.E.
Turner, *Colonel* Henry F., C.B.(*m*).
Turnor, Algernon, C.B.(*c*).
Tuson, *Comm.* Vernon F., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Tweedie, *Maj.-Gen.* William, C.S.I.
Twentyman, *Col.* August. C., C.B.(*m*).
Twiss, *Capt.* Francis A., M.V.O.(4th).
Twynam, *Col.* Philip A. A., C.B.(*m*).
Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Trevor B., C.S.I
Tyndale, *Capt.* Wentworth F., C.M.G.
Tyndall, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.B.(*m*).
Tyrwhitt, *Rev.* Hon. Leonard T., M.V.O.(4th).
Tytler, Adam G., C.I.E.
Udai Pratab Singh, Raja (Bhinga), C.S.I.
Upcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Russell, C.B.(*m*).
Upezi Linkedaw Myo Wun, Moung, C.I.E.
Upperton, *Maj.-Gen.* John, C.B.(*m*).
Urmston, *Col.* Edward B., C.B.(*m*).
Urquhart, *Col.* Robert, M.V.O.(4th).
Utterson, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald H., C.B.(*m*).
Van de Weyer, *Maj.* William J. B., M.V.O.(4th).
Vansittart, Robert G., M.V.O.(4th).
Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, C.I.E.
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Turner, C.B.(*m*).
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh T. Jones-, C.B.(*m*).
Vaughan, Jnō. Chas. Tudor, M.V.O.(4th).
Vaux, *Col.* Edward, C.B.(*c*).
Verner, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas E., C.B.(*m*).
Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., C.B.(*c*).
Vicars, *Lt.-Col.* Harry G., C.B.(*m*).
Vickers, *Col.* Thomas E., C.B.(*c*).
Vigors, *Capt.* Philip W., M.V.O.(5th).
Villiers, Francis J., C.M.G.
Villiers, Hy. Montague, M.V.O.(4th).
Vincent, *Lt.-Col.* A. C. FitzHardinge, C.M.G.
Vincent, Robert Wm. E. H., C.I.E.
Virchand Dipchand, of Ahmednagar, C.I.E.
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E.
Vivian, *Maj.* Hon. Odo R., M.V.O.(4th).
Vivian, *Capt.* Valentine, M.V.O.(5th).
Vyvyan, *Col.* Courtenay B., C.B.(*m*).
Wace, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard, C.B.(*m*).
Waddell, *Lieut.-Col.* Lawrence A., C.B.(*m*), C.I.E.
Waddington, Charles W., C.I.E.
Wade, *Col.* Wm. Barton, C.B.(*m*).
Wagstaff, Wm. George, C.M.G.
Wahab, *Colonel* Robert A., C.B.(*m*), C.M.G., C.I.E.
Wake, *Capt.* C. St. Aubyn, C.M.G.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund S., C.B.(*m*).
Waldron, *Br.-Gen.* Francis, C.B.(*m*).
Walker, Ernest O., C.I.E.
Walker, Frederick J., M.V.O.(4th).
Walker, George C., C.S.I.
Walker, George H. D., C.I.E.
Walker, James, C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Robert S. F., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Alexander, C.B.(*m*).
Wallace, David, C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Nesbit W., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Robert H., C.B.(*m*).
Wallace, Robt. John, C.B.(*c*).
Wallack, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest T., C.B.(*m*).
Wallington, Edward Wm., C.M.G.
Wallis, Arthur Hy., C.I.E.
Walrond, Main Si O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Hon. Arthur H. J., M.V.O.(4th).
Walsh, *Capt.* Hon. George H. W., M.V.O.(4th).
Walsh, *Col.* Hy. Alfred, C.B.(*m*).
Walsh, Hon. Reginald, M.V.O.(4th).
Walsh, Langton P., C.I.E.
Walter, *Maj.* Frederic Edward, M.V.O.(4th).
Walters, *Col.* Wm. Barker, C.B.(*m*).
Walton, Frederick T. G., C.I.E.
Warburton, *Col.* Wm. Pleace, C.S.I.
Ward, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hon. Bernard M., C.B.(*m*).
Ward, Charles J., C.M.G.
Ward, *Comm.* Hon. Cyril A., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, *Major-General* Francis Wm., C.B.(*m*).
Ward, Hon. Gerald E. F., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, Hon. John H., M.V.O.(4th).
Ward, Thos. Robt. J., C.I.E.
Ward, *Captain* Philip Nelson-, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Ware, Arthur W., C.M.G.

Ware, *Maj.* Frank C. W., C.I.E.
Waring, Francis J., C.M.G.
Warre, *Rev.* Edmond, C.B. (c), M.V.O.(4th).
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Dawson S., C.B.(m).
Warren, *Rear-Adm.* Herbert A., M.V.O.(4th).
Warren, Philip David, C.M.G.
Warren, *Maj.* Wm. Joseph, C.M.G.
Watchorn, *Lt.-Col.* Edward T., C.B.(m).
Waterfield, *Major* Arthur C. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, C.B.(m).
Watherston, *Lieut.-Col.* Alan E. G., C.M.G.
Watkis, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B. B., C.B.(m).
Watson, *Maj.* Harry D., C.I.E.
Watson, *Lieut.-Col.* J. Kiero, C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Watson, *Maj.* John J. C., C.I.E.
Watson, Thomas G., C.M.G.
Watson, *Col.* Wm. Arthur, C.I.E.
Watt, Hon. Thomas, C.M.G.
Watts, Francis, C.M.G.
Watts, James, C.M.G.
Watts, *Col.* Wm. W., C.B.(m).
Wavell, *Major-Gen.* Archibald G., C.B.(m).
Way, *Capt.* William, M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Way, *Maj.-Gen.* Nowell F. Sampson-, C.B.(m).
Weakley, Ernest, C.M.G.
Weatherall, *Col.* Henry B., C.B.(m).
Webb, Arthur L., C.M.G.
Webb, Frederick Wm., C.M.G.
Webb, Montague de P., C.I.E.
Webb, *Col.* Walter Geo., C.B.(c).
Webster, *Col.* Arthur G., C.B.(m).
Webster, Edmund F., C.I.E.
Webster, *Comm.* John Alexr., M.V.O.(4th).
Webster, *Capt.* William, M.V.O.(4th).
Welch, *Col.* George O., C.B.(m).
Welchman, *Col.* Edmd. W. St. George, C.B. (m).
Wemyss, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Manley, C.B.(m).
Wemyss, *Capt.* Rosslyn E., M.V.O.(4th), R.N.
Wenden, Hy. Charles E., C.I.E.
West, Charles Hy., C.I.E.
Westcott, *Lt.-Col.* Sinclair, C.M.G.
Western, *Lt.-Col.* J. Halifax, C.M.G.
Western, *Col.* Wm. G. R., C.B.(m).
Westmorland, *Br.-Gen.* Chas. Hy., C.B.(m).
Westropp, *Col.* John Massy-, C.M.G.
Wheatley, *Col.* Hy. Spencer, C.B.(m).
Wheatley, *Col.* Morgan J., C.B.(c).
Wheeler, William, C.M.G.
Wheelwright, Charles A., C.M.G.
Whitaker, *Col.* Chas. H.T., M.V.O.(4th).
White, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick, C.M.G.
White, Herbert E., C.M.G.
White, *Lieut.-Col.* Herbert S. N., M.V.O.(4th).
White, John, C.B.(c).
White, J. Claude, C.I.E.
White, *Lt.-Col.* William, C.M.G.
White, Wm. Henry, C.S.I.
White, *Deputy-Insp.-Gen.* Wm. R., C.B.(m), R.N.
Whitehead, *Major-Gen.* Robert C., C.B.(m).
Whitelegge, Benjamin, C.B (c).
Whiteley, Frank, C.V.O.
Whittington, *Col.* Geo. J. C., C.B.(m).
Whyte, *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. M. C. B., C.M.G., R.N.
Wickham, *Col.* Wm. Jas. R., C.B.(m).
Wigram, *Maj.* Clive, M.V.O.(4th).
Wilkinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick Green-, C.B.(m).
Wilkinson, *Col.* Hy. P. Douglas-, C.B.(c).
Williams, *Lt.* Albert, M.V.O.(5th), M.C.S.Doc.
Williams, Charles R., C.M.G.
Williams, Charles T., M.V.O.(4th).
Williams, David P., C.B.(c).
Williams, Henry, M.V.O.(5th), I.S.O.
Williams, *Col.* Wm. D. C., C.B.(m).
Williams, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, C.M.G.
Williamson, *Col.* John F., C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Williamson, *Col.* Robt. F., C.B.(m).
Williamson, Victor A., C.M.G.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W., C.S.I.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* Revell Eardley-, C.B.(m).
Wilmot, St. Hill Eardley-, C.I.E.
Wilson, *Br.-Gen.* Alex. A., C.B.(m).
Wilson, Chas. Hy., C.I.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond M., C.B.(c), C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Edward H., C.B.(m).
Wilson, George, C.B.(c).
Wilson, *Capt.* George, C.I.E., R.I.M.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon C., M.V.O.(4th).
Wilson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hy. Hughes C.B.(m), D.S.O.
Wilson, James, C.S.I.
Wilson, *Col.* Thomas, C.B.(c).
Wilton, Ernest C. C., C.M.G.
Wing, *Col.* Frederick D. V., C.B.(m).
Wingate, *Col.* George, C.I.E.
Wingfield, *Maj.* Walter C., M.V.O.(4th).
Winsloe, *Col.* Richard W. C., C.B.(m).
Witham, *Col.* James K. M., C.M.G.
Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, C.B.(c).
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, C.M.G.
Wollaston, Gerald W., M.V.O.(4th).
Wollaston, Hy. N. Phillips, C.M.G.
Wood, Charles M., C.B.(c).
Wood, *Col.* Henry, C.B.(c).
Wood, James L., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.* John Wm. M., M.V.O.(4th).
Wood, *Rev.* Joseph, M.V.O.(4th).
Woodhead, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, C.M.G.
Woodhead, *Col.* Arthur L., C.B.(m).
Woods, Percy, C.B.(c).
Woolcombe, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Louis, C.B.(m).
Woon, *Maj.-Gen.* John B., C.B.(m).
Wootton, *Ch.-Insp.* James, C.B.(c), R.N.
Wordsworth, William, C.I.E.
Worthington, Arthur M., C.B.(c).
Wortley, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart-, C.B.(m), C.M.G., M.V.O.(4th), D.S.O.
Wratislaw, Albert C., C.M.G.
Wratislaw, *Adm.* Hy. Rushworth, C.B.(m).
Wray, *Lt.-Col.* J. Cecil, M.V.O.(4th).
Wrench, Edward Mason, M.V.O.(4th).
Wright, *Brig.-Gen.* Archd. J. A., C.B. (m).
Wrigley, Walsh, C.M.G.
Wyatt, *Capt.* Francis O., M.V.O.(4th).
Wyatt, Thomas Hy., M.V.O.(4th), I.S.O.
Wylde, Everard Wm., C.M.G.
Wylde, William Henry, C.M.G.
Wylie, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, C.S.I.
Wyllie, *Col.* Alexander K., C.B.(m).
Wylly, *Col.* Harold C., C.B.(m).
Wynch, Lionel M., C.I.E.
Wyndham, *Col.* Guy P., M.V.O.(4th).
Wyndham, *Col.* Walter G. Crole-, C.B.(m).
Wyndham, *Maj.* William F. G., M.V.O.(4th).
Wynne, *Col.* Trevredyn R., C.I.E.
Wynyard, *Col.* Rowley, M.V.O.(4th).
Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
Yasin Khan, *Subadar Major*, C.I.E.
Yate, *Col.* Charles E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Yeilding, *Col.* Wm. Richard, C.B.(m), C.I.E., D.S.O.
Yerburgh, R. Eustre, C.B.(c).
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Horatio A., C.B.(c).
Yorstoun, *Col.* Archibald M. Carthew-, C.B.(m).
Young, Charles A., M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Maj.* Frank P., C.I.E.
Young, George, M.V.O.(4th).
Young, *Col.* Geo. Frederick, C.B.(m).
Young, Wm. Douglas, C.M.G.
Younghusband, Arth. Delaval, C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Col.* George John, C.B.(m).
Younghusband, Romer Edwd., C.S.I.
Yuk, Woi, C.M.G.
Yule, *Col.* James Herbert, C.B.(m).
Zavertal, *Canaliere* Ladislao J. P. P., M.V.O.(5th).

The Order of Merit—O.M.

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902.

MEMBERS.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil; the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves, upon the badge. Members take no precedence, but are authorised to place the letters O.M. after the G.C.B. and before the other Orders.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar, *VC*, K.G., K.P.
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P.
General Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Lord Lister, F.R.S.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B.
Sir William Huggins, F.R.S.
Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, *VC*, G.C.B.
Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B.
George Meredith.
William Holman-Hunt.
Earl of Cromer.
Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.
Admiral Count Togo.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Professor Henry Jackson.
Alfred Russel Wallace.

The Distinguished Service Order—Companions. D.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH COMPANIONS AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Ribbon, Red with blue edge.

INSTITUTED *9th November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.

Abadie, *Capt.* Eustace H. E.
Abbott, *Maj.* Fredk. Wm.
Abbott, *Col.* H. E. Stacy
Ainsworth, *Capt.* Wm. John.
Aldridge, *Maj.* John B., R.A.
Alexander, *Col.* A. de V.
Alexander, *Capt.* E. C., I.A.
Alexander, *Col.* Harvey.
Allcard, *Capt.* Herbert, R.A.
Allen, *Maj.* Hugh M.
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Lynn.
Allen, *Col.* Robert F., R.E.
Amos, *Capt.* Herbert G. M.
Amphlett, *Maj.* Charles G.
Anderson, *Maj.* E.C., R.A.M.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* Jno., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Capt.* N.G., A.S.C.
Anderson, *Mrtr.* Rowld. J. P.
Anderson, *Col.* Wm. K.
Angel, *Capt.* T. L. (*Kimberley*).
Anley, *Capt.* Barnett D. L. G.
Annesley, *Maj.* James H. A.
Annesley, *Maj.* Wm. Rd. N.
Anstruther, *Col.* C. F. St. C.
Aplin, *Col.* Philip J. H., I.A.
Applin, *Capt.* Regd. F. K.
Archdale, *Capt.* T. M., R.A.
Ardagh, *Capt.* Geo. Halding.
Armitage, *Capt.* Cecil H.
Armitage, *Rev.* Robert.
Armstrong, *Col.* Gerald D.
Armstrong, *Col.* O. C., I.A.
Arnold, *Col.* A. James.
Ashby, *Capt.* W.
Aspinall, *Lt.-Col.* Robert L.
Asser, *Capt.* Verney.
Astell, *Capt.* Somerset C. G. F.
Aytoun, *Maj.* Andrew.
Backhouse, *Maj.* Miles Roland Chas.
Badcock, *Maj.* Francis F.
Bagge, *Maj.* Richard L.
Bagot, *Maj.* Hon. Walter L.
Bailey, *Capt.* Arthur H.
Bailey, *Maj.* Percy J.
Baillie, *Lt.-Col.* Augustus O.
Baillie, *Capt.* John Andrew.
Bainbridge, *Capt.* Norman B.
Bainbridge, *Lt.* Wm. Frank.
Baird, *Maj.* Alexr. W. F.
Baird, *Capt.* Henry H. C.
Baker, *Capt.* A. B. (*N.S. W.*)
Baker, *Major* Robert.
Baldwin, *Maj.* Guy M., I.A.
Balfour, *Col.* John E. H.
Banks, *Maj.* Henry John A.
Barlow, *V.-Adm.* Charles J.
Barlow, *Maj.* Charles Wynn.
Barnardiston, *Capt.* S. J. B.
Barnes, *Maj.* Revd. W. R.
Barnett, *Maj.* William A.
Barratt, *Lt.-Col.* W. W., I.A.
Barry, *Maj.* S. Leonard.
Bartholomew, *Mrs.* Hugh J.
Bartlett, *Maj.* Edwin.
Barton, *Maj.* Charles G.
Barton, *Capt.* Charles W.
Barton, *Capt.* M. C., R.E.
Bates, *Col.* Charles Phn.
Battye, *Capt.* Clinton W.
Bayard, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald.
Bayford, *Col.* Edmond H.
Beale, *Maj.* Henry Yelverton.
Beatty, *Maj.* Charles H. L.
Belcher, *Capt.* H. T., R.A.
Bell, *Capt.* G. T.
Bell, *Capt.* Henry S.
Bellamy, *Capt.* Robert.
Bennett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfrd Chas.
Bennett, *Capt.* Alf. J.
Bennett, *Maj.* Charles H.
Bennett, *Colonel* William.
Benson, *Col.* Chas. Pingley.
Benson, *Maj.* F. Wightman
Bentinck, *Mr.* Walter Guv.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Lord Wm. Augustus Cavendish-.
Beresford, *Maj.* Hon. Jno. G. Horsley-.
Berkeley, *Capt.* Christr. R.
Bernal, *Capt.* Greville H. W.
Bethell, *Col.* E. H., R.E.
Bethune, *Maj.* Wilfrid Wm. Ogilvy, M.P.
Beynon, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Geo. L.
Biggs, *Col.* Hy. Vero, R.E.
Bingham, *Maj.* O. B. B. Smith-.
Binny, *Capt.* Steuart S.
Birch, *Capt.* Edward M., R.A.
Bird, *Col.* Spencer G.
Bird, *Lt.-Col.* Wilkinson Dent.
Birkin, *Lt.-Col.* Richard L.
Bishop, *Capt.* Fredk. E.
Blackader, *Maj.* Charles G.
Blackburne, *Cpt.* U. Harold.
Blackwood, *Capt.* Ld. Fredk.
Temple Hamilton Temple-.
Blair, *Maj.* Arthr.
Blake, *Maj.* Napoleon J. R.
Blakeney, *Maj.* Herbert N.
Blakeney, *Maj.* R. B. D., R.E.
Blenkinsop, *Col.* L. J., A.V.S.
Bolé, *Maj.* Louis W.
Bonnin, *Lieut.* —, R.
Bolitho, *Maj.* William E. T.
Bols, *Maj.* Louis Jean.
Bond, *Capt.* Charles Earbery.
Bond, *Engr. Comm.* Edmd. E., R.N.
Bond, *Maj.* Reginald C.
Boone, *Lt.* William John.
Booth, *Maj.* William Henry.
Borradaile, *Col.* H. B.
Boucher, *Capt.* Benjamin H.
Boulton, *Maj.* Chas. Percy.
Bourke, *Lt.-Col.* Henry B.
Bowden, *Fleet Surg.* W., R.N.
Bowden, *Maj.* H. C., R.E.
Bowen, *Capt.* Gerard C.
Bowen, *Capt.* H. J. Ap O.
Bowers, *Lieut.* D. A. Hare-.
Bowker, *Capt.* William Jas.
Boyall, *Capt.* Alfred M.
Boyce, *Maj.* Wm. George B.
Boyd, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Andrew Wight-.
Boyd, *Capt.* Gerald Farrell.
Boys, *Maj.* Reg. H. H., R.E.
Brabant, *Capt.* Guy Alf.
Bradley, *Capt.* Robert Wm.
Braithwaite, *Capt.* Wm. G.
Breading, *Capt.* Geo. Remington.
Brereton, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. F.
Brett, *Maj.* Charles A. H.
Bridges, *Maj.* George T. M.
Bridges, *Lieut* G.
Bridgford, *Maj.* Robert J.
Brierley, *Capt.* G. H., R.A.
Brindle, *Rt. Rev.* Bishop.
Brittan, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald.
Brocklebank, *Capt.* J. J.
Brodie, *Maj.* Ian Ashley Moreton.
Bromfield, *Maj.* Harry H.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Ronald G.
Brooke, *Lt.-Col.* Victor.
Brown, *Capt.* C.W. Wreford.
Browne, *Lieut* A. J. Fessell.
Browne, *Capt.* Chas M., R.A.
Browne, *Cpt.* Clement L. Seton Seton, I.A.
Browne, *Maj.* H. Hamilton-.
Browne, *Maj.* John Wm.
Browne, *Capt.* Walter H.
Brownlee, *Capt.* J. J.
Bru de Wold, *Col.* H. T.
Brunker, *Lt.-Col.* Capel M.
Bryant, *Capt.* Henry G.
Bryden, *Lieut.* Ernest N.
Buckle, *Maj.* Christopher R.
Buckle, *Mr.* Matthew P.
Buist, *Maj.* H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
Bulkeley, *Maj.* Henry C.
Bulman, *Col.* Philip.
Bunbury, *Lt.-Col.* Vesey T.
Burnaby, *Capt.* Hugo Beaumont.
Burnett, *Maj.* John C., R.A.
Byron, *Maj.* Richard.
Cadell, *Capt.* Archd. Jno.
Campbell, *Col.* C., I.A.
Campbell, *Capt.* Duncan F.
Campbell, *Lieut.* Duncan L.
Campbell, *Col.* Fredk., I.A.
Campbell, *Major* John.
Campbell, *Col.* Jno. E. R.
Campbell, *Maj.* J. H., R.A.M.C.
Campbell, *Capt.* John V.
Campbell, *Capt.* K. J. R.
Campbell, *Col.* M. D.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Walter.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Kenligern Hamilton.
Campbell, *Cpt.* Wm. Robinson.
Canny, *Capt.* James C. M.
Cape, *Capt.* C. S. (*N.S. W.*).
Capell, *Capt.* Algernon E.
Capper, *Br.-Gen.* Thompson.
Carden, *Maj.* Henry C.
Cardew, *Col.* Geo. H., A.S.C.
Carew, *Maj.* Geo. A. Lade.
Carington, *Maj.* Hon. Rupert Clement Geo.
Carleton, *Maj.* Frederick M.
Carleton, *Maj.* Guy A.
Carleton, *Maj.* Launcelot R.
Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N.
Carter, *Capt.* Aubrey J.
Cartwright, *Capt.* Fras. L.
Cass, *Maj.* Charles H. D.
Caulfeild, *Maj.* Algernon M.
Caulfeild, *Col.* Gordon N.
Cavendish, *Capt.* Lord J. S.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord Edward.
Chancellor, *Capt.* J. R., R.E.
Chancellor, *Col.* Bernard, I.A.
Chapin, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Chapman, *Capt.* Paul.
Charles, *Maj.* J. R. E., R.E.
Charlton, *Capt.* Lionel E. O.
Charrington, *Comm.* E., R.N.
Chazzari, *Lt.* N. W.
Chichester, *Maj.* A.
Cholmondeley, *Capt.* H. R.
Christian, *Maj.* Gerard.
Christie, *Lt.* A. E. (*Canada*).
Christie, *Lt.* H. B. (*N.S. W.*).
Christophers, *Maj.* Edgar.
Christy, *Lieut.* Stephen Hy.
Churchill, *Maj.* Pierce T.
Clark, *Maj.* Robt., A.O.D.
Clarke, *Capt.* Goland V.
Clarke, *Maj.* L. A. Graham-.
Clarke, *Maj.* L. F. (*Victoria*).
Clarke, *Capt.* T. H. M., R.A.M.C.
Clayhills, *Capt.* George.
Clerke, *Maj.* Albert Wm.
Clifford, *Lieut.* A. S. (*W. Aus.*)
Clifford, *Capt.* Wigram.
Climo, *Maj.* Skipton H., I.A.
Clowes, *Capt.* Ernest Wm.
Coates, *Maj.* Henry W. U.
Coates, *Maj.* Reg. C., R.A.
Coats, *Maj.* Andrew.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Col.* A.S., D.S.O., I.A.
Cobbe, *Maj.* Hon. Hugh H., I.A.
Cochrane, *Maj.* J. E. C. J.
Cockburn, *Col.* George.
Cockey, *Engr. Com.* Geo. H.
Coddington, *Lt.-Col* H. A.
Coffin, *Maj.* J. E. Pine-.
Coker, *Col.* Gaunnd Rogers.
Cole, *Maj.* Henry Wells.
Coleridge, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh F.
Collen, *Capt.* E. H. E., R.A.
Collings, *Col.* Godfrey D.
Collins, *Capt.* A. E.S. (*Aust.*).
Collins, *Capt.* Ernest R.
Collins, *Rev.* Freeman P.
Collins, *Lieut.* Richd. Henn-.
Collis, *Maj.* Robert H.
Collony, *Capt.* C. J.
Colvile, *Maj.* George N.
Colvin, *Col.* Cecil H.
Compton, *Lt.-Col.* Lord A.
Concannon, *Maj.* Edmond.
Conry, *Capt.* James L. J.
Cooke, *Capt.* A. St. J., I.A.
Cooper, *Capt.* W. W. Herring, A.S.C.
Corry, *Capt.* John B., R.E.
Corry, *Maj.* Noel A. L.
Cory, *Capt* Edward J.
Cory, *Capt.* George N.
Costeker, *Capt.* John Hy.
Couchman, *Capt.* G. H.
Cowan, *Maj.* B. W.
Cowie, *Capt.* Hy. Ed. C., R.N.
Cowie, *Capt.* Hugh N. R.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Henr.
Cox, *Capt.* Walter H., I.A.
Coxhead, *Maj.* Thomas L.
Cradock, *Maj.* Sheldon W. F.
Crane, *Lt.-Col.* C. P.
Craske, *Maj.* John.
Craufurd, *Capt.* George S. C.
Crofton, *Com.* E. G. Lowthe.
Crofts, *Maj.* Richard, R.A.M.
Crompton, *Lt.-Col.* B. (*Natal*)
Crosbie, *Capt.* Geo. Lytton.
Cubitt, *Lt.-Col.* Thos. Astley.
Cullum, *Cpt.* G. C.
Cunyngham, *Capt.* J. K. Dick.
Cure, *Col.* Herbert Capel.
Curry, *Col.* Montagu C.
Cuthbert, *Capt.* James H.
Dalbiac, *Lieut.* Patric Carfrae.
Daly, *Lieut.* P. J.
Damant, *Lt.-Col.* J. H.
Daniel, *Maj.* Charles J.
Daniell, *Capt.* Edward H. F.
Darley, *Maj.* Henry R.
Darling, *Lt.* Herbt. F. (*W.A.*)
Daubeny, *Lt.* H. Kaye.
Daunt, *Capt.* Richard A. C.
Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* William Bromley-.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. J. F.
Davidson, *Maj.* George H.
Davidson, *Capt.* John H.
Davidson, *Capt.* Percival.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* T. St. Clair
Davies, *Maj.* Charles Henry.
Davies, *Capt* Llewelyn Alberic Emilius Price, F.G.
Davies, *Col.* Thos. A. H.
Davies, *Surg-Maj.* W. F. F.
Dawnay, *Lieut.* Guy Payan.
Dawnay, *Capt.* Hon. Hugh.
Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. John.
De Brett, *Capt.* R. S., R.A.
De Castilla, *Capt.* J. C (*W. Aust.*).
De Crespigny, *Capt.* C. Champion.
Deedes, *Capt.* Chas Parker.
Deedes, *Maj. Gen.* Wm. Hy
De Falbe, *Maj.* Vigant W.
De la Bere, *Maj.* Richard Norman.
Delamain, *Col.* Walter S., I.A.
Delap, *Capt.* G. G., R.A.M.C.
De la Poer, *Maj.* Henry Gustave Joly.
De Moleyns, *Lt.-Col.* Hon F. R. W. Eveleigh.
Dennison, *Maj.* Chas. G.
Derry, *Capt.* Arthur.
De Salis, *Capt.* Edwd. A.
De Sanmarez, *Maj.* C., R.A.
Deshon, *Col.* Charles J., R.A.
Devine, *Surg.-Maj.* James A
Dickinson, *Maj.* Neville H. C.
Dickson, *Capt.* J. Quayle-.
Digan, *Maj.* Augustin J.
Dillon, *Capt.* C. T. Francis.
Dimsey, *Fleet Surg.* R. F.
Dingwall, *Capt.* Kenneth.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Dobell, *Lt.-Col.* Charles M.
Dod, *Lt.-Col.* O. C. Wolley-.
Dodds, *Capt.* T. H.
Dodgson *Maj.* H. B., R.A.
Donaldson, *Lt.-Col.* J.
Doran, *Col.* Walter R. B.
Dorling, *Lt.-Col.* Lionel.
Douglas, *Capt.* H.E.M., D.C.
Douglas, *Capt.* W. J.
Douglas, *Maj.* Sholto W., R.A.
Douglas, *Col.* Wm. Charles.
Dove, *Maj.* F. A. *(N.S.W.).*
Downes, *Col.* William K.
Downing, *Lt.-Col.* Henry J.
Doyle, *Maj.* I. E., I.M.S.
Doyle, *Capt.* R. D. *(N.S.W.).*
Drage, *Lt.-Col.* W. H., A.S.C.
Driscoll, *Lt.-Col.* D. P.
Dugdale, *Maj.* Jas. Gordon.
Dugmore, *Capt.* W. F. B. R.
Duka, *Capt.* Alb. T. *(Guzld.).*
Duly, *Lt.* Charles *(Rhodesia)*
Du Maurier, *Maj.* Guy Louis B.
Duncan, *Maj.* Francis J.
Duncan, *Capt.* John.
Duncombe, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. H. V.
Dyer, *Capt.* Stewart B. B.
Earle, *Maj.* Maxwell.
Eassie, *Maj.* Fitzp., A.V.D.
East, *Maj.* Lionel Wm. P.
Eastwood, *Major* Hugh de Crespigny.
Eden, *Capt.* William R.
Edlmann, *Capt.* Ernest E., R.A
Edwardes, *Maj.* Stanley M.
Edwards, *L.-C.* Fitzjames M.
Edwards, *Lt.* Hubert de B.
Edwards, *Col.* the Rt. Hon.
Edwards, *Capt.* W. F. Savery.
Egerton, *Capt.* Arthur F.
Elderton, *Com.* F. H., R.I.M.
Elger, *Capt.* Edward G.
Elliott, *Maj.* Francis A. H.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* H. W., R.A.
Ellis, *Maj.* Conyngham R. C.
Elwes, *Maj.* L. E. Cary.
Emerson, *Capt.* Norman Z.
English, *Col.* Fredk. Paul.
Ensor, *Capt.* Howard, R.A.M.C.
Etheridge, *Maj.* Hel'bourcy.
Eustace, *Lt.-Col.* Alexr. Hy., I.A
Eustace, *Maj.* Henry M.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. W. H.
Evans, *Capt.* Edward.
Evans, *Maj.* Fisher Hy. Freke.
Evans, *Capt.* William, R.A.
Evatt, *Br.-Gen.* John T., I.A.
Ewart, *Lt. Col.* Richard Hy.
Fair, *Lt.-Col.* James George.
Fairweather, *C. and* J.M. *(Capt.)*
Falkner, *Rev.* Thos. Felton.
Fane, *Capt.* Cecil.
Fanshawe, *Col.* Robert.
Farcus, *Capt.* Harold.
Farquhar, *Capt.* Francis D.
Farquhar, *Maj.* M. G.
Farquharson, *Maj.* David L.
Wilson.
Farrar, *Capt.* J. P.
Fawsett, *Maj.* O. G. Godfrey-.
Fayle, *Maj.* R. J. L., R.A.M.C.
Feilden, *Maj.* Granville Cholmondeley.
Feilding, *Lt.* Geoffrey P. T.
Feltham, *Lieut.* J. A. P.
Fendall, *Col.* Charles P.
Fendall, *Lt.* Percy P. W.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Hy. G. de L.
Ferguson, *Maj.* J. D., R.A.M.C.
Fernyhough, *Capt.* Hugh O.
Fiaschi, *Maj.* T. H. *(N.S.W.)*
Fielden, *Capt.* Harold.
Firman, *Lt.-Col.* Robert B.
Fiset, *Lt.-Col.* E. *(Canada).*
Fisher, *Capt.* Harold.
Fisher, *Maj.* John, I.M.S.
Fisher, *Capt.* Julian L.
Fitton, *Col.* H. C.
FitzGerald, *Maj.* Geo. A., R.A.
FitzGerald, *Capt.* P. Desmond.
Fitzherbert, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. E.
Fitzwilliam, *Maj.* Earl.
Flanagan, *Lieut.* Evelyn B.
Fleming, *Maj.* C. C., R.A.M.C.
Fletcher, *Surg. Capt.* Wm.
Fletcher, *Lieut.* W. A. L.
Flood, *Maj.* Arthur Solly-.
Foley, *Maj.* Frank W.
Forbes, *Capt.* David.
Forbes, *Lieut.* Gordon S. D.
Forbes, *Maj.* Harry.
Ford, *Maj.* Reginald, A.S.C.
Ford, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. W., R.A.M.C.
Forrest, *Capt.* Charles E.
Forrest, *Lt.-Col.* William.
Forte, *Capt.* Herbert A.N.
Foster, *Maj.* Montague A.
Foster, *Capt.* Wilfrid L., R.A.
Fowler, *Capt.* C. H.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. John.
Fowler, *Maj.* Jno. S., R.E.
Fox, *Capt.* Arthur M., R.A.
Fox, *Maj.* Robert F., R.A.
Foxcroft, *Lieut.* M. C.
Francis, *Maj.* Sidney G.
Frankland, *Capt.* A. Pelham.
Fraser, *Capt.* Ian M., R.N.
Fraser, *Lieut.* Percy Wm. N.
Freeth, *Capt.* Geo. H. Basil.
Fuhr, *Capt.* R. S. H., R.A.M.C.
Fuller, *Lt.-Col.* R. W., R.A.
Fulton, *Capt.* Harry T., I.A.
Furse, *Maj.* Wm. Thos., R.A.
Gallagher, *Capt.* Albert E.
Galloway, *Capt.* Thos., R.A.
Gamble, *Lt.-Col.* Richard N.
Garland, *Col.* Ernest A. C.
Garsia, *Maj.* Herbert Geo. Anderson.
Garsia, *Capt.* Chudleigh.
Gascoigne, *Col.* Ernest F. O.
Gascoigne, *Col.* R. F. T.
Gaussen, *Capt.* Jas. Robt., I.A.
Gay, *Maj.* Arthur W., R.A.
Geddes, *L.-G.* R. J., R.A.M.C.
Gedye, *Col.* Robert.
Gibb, *Capt.* Evan, A.S.C.
Gibb, *Col.* John H. S.
Giffard, *Lt.-Col.* W. Carter.
Gilbert, *Lt.-Col.* Arth. Robt.
Gilbert, *Maj.* Gerald E. L.
Gillan, *Maj.* William A.
Gilliat, *Major* John B.
Gilman, *Maj.* Webb, R.A.
Gilson, *Capt.* C. H.
Girdwood, *Capt.* Austin O.
Glanville, *Lt.-Col.* Fras., R.E.
Glasgow, *Lieut.* T. W. *(Guzld.).*
Glover, *Lt.-Col.* Robt., I.E.
Glubb, *Col.* Frederic M., R.E.
Glyn, *Maj.* Geoffrey C.
Godden, *Maj.* Henry Tufton.
Godman, *Maj.* Sherard H.
Goldney, *Col.* R. Edmund.
Goodwin, *Lt.* T. H. C., R.A.M.C.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Hy. E., R.E.
Goodwyn, *Capt.* Percy C. W.
Gordon, *Maj.* Alister Fraser.
Gordon, *Col.* Hon. Fredc.
Gordon, *Maj.* Lawrence G. F.
Gordon, *Capt.* R. *(Guzld.).*
Gordon, *Col.* Stannus Verner.
Gorges, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund H.
Gorle, *Maj.* Harry V., A.S.C.
Goschen, *Capt.* Arth. A., R.A.
Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Alan F. G.
Goulburn, *L.-C.* Cuthbert E.
Gowans, *Maj.* James.
Graham, *Col.* H. W. Gore.
Graham, *Maj.* John M. A.
Grahame, *Cpt.* Jno. Crum.
Grant, *Genl.* Archibald S.
Grant, *Capt.* Arthur W. R.
Grant, *Capt.* Geo. P., I.A.
Grant, *Capt.* R. C. *(Capel).*
Grant, *Capt.* Robert F. S.
Grattan, *Col.* O'Connell O.
Graves, *Capt.* Percival Hope.
Gray, *Maj.* Fredk. W. B.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred L.
Green, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Dowson.
Green, *Capt.* Henry E.
Green, *Maj.* Thomas H. M.
Green, *Maj.* T. A. *(N.S.W.).*
Greener, *Capt.* H. *(S. Afr.).*
Greenly, *Maj.* Walter H.
Greig, *Capt.* Ronald H., R.E.
Gresson, *Maj.* Thomas T.
Griffin, *Maj.* C. P. G., I.A.
Griffin, *Capt.* Henry L., R.A.
Griffith, *Maj.* Charles R. J.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* G. R., A.V.D.
Griffiths, *Maj.* Charles du Plat Richardson-.
Grimshaw, *Capt.* Cecil T. Wrigley.
Grove, *Maj.* Ernest W., R.A.
Grubb, *Capt.* Alexr. H. W., R.E.
Gubbins, *Maj.* Richard R.
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. W., R.E.
Hadow, *Col.* Reginald C.
Haggard, *Maj.* A. C. Parker.
Hale, *Maj.* Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
Hale, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., R.A.M.C.
Hall, *Capt.* Geo. C. Miller, R.E.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Montagu H.
Hall, *Capt.* Percy Eyng.
Hall, *Col.* Reginald H.
Hamerton, *Capt.* Albert E., R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Claud Geo.
Hamilton, *Capt.* John G. H.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Keith R.
Hamilton, *Col.* W. George.
Hamond, *Lieut.* Philip.
Harbord, *Capt.* Edwd. R.
Hardcastle, *Capt.* Richard N.
Hare, *Col.* Robert W.
Harington, *Capt.* Charles H.
Harley, *Maj.* Hy. Kellett.
Harman, *Maj.* George M. N.
Harper, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. M., R.E.
Harris, *Maj.* Chs. B. M., A.V.D.
Harris, *Capt.* Charles W. St. J.
Harrison, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas E.
Harvey, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. Robt.
Harvey, *Maj.* R. Napier, R.E.
Harvey, *Maj.* William Lueg.
Hastings, *Capt.* Wilfrid C. Norrington.
Hatchell, *Col.* Henry M.
Hatton, *Maj.* F. H. Finch-.
Haughton, *Maj.* Hy. Wilfrid.
Hay, *Col.* James Reginald M. Dalrymple-.
Haycock, *Cpt.* V. R. Hine-, R.A.
Hayden, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. A.
Headlam, *Col.* J. E. W., R.A.
Heath, *Col.* Gerard Moore.
Heath, *Capt.* Ronald Mac-Heberden, *Capt.* G. A.
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* David.
Heneage, *Maj.* Alfred R.
Heneage, *Maj.* Hon. Henry Greville.
Hensley, *Major* John.
Heneker, *Lt.-Cl.* W. C. G., A.D.C.
Hennessy, *Maj.* L. H. R. Pope-.
Hepper, *Col.* Albert James.
Herapath, *Maj.* Edgar.
Herbert, *Maj.* Claude, I.A.
Heugh, *Comm.* John Geo., R.N.
Heygate, *Col.* R. H. Gage.
Heyworth, *Maj.* Frederic J.
Hibbert, *Maj.* Godfrey L.
Hickie, *Lt.* Daniel Aloysius.
Hickson, *Col.* Samuel A. E.
Higgins, *Capt.* J. F. A., R.A.
Higginson, *Maj.* C. P.
Hill, *Capt.* Charles G.
Hill, *Capt.* Hon. C. R. Clegg-.
Hill, *Col.* Felix Frederick.
Hill, *Capt.* Frank W. R.
Hill, *Maj.* John, I.A.
Hilliard, *Maj.* M. A. *(N.S.W.)*
Hobart, *Lt.-Col.* Claud V. C.
Hobbs, *Capt.* Regd. F. A., R.E.
Hodgson, *Capt.* Geo. Cecil.
Hodson, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. B., I.A.
Hogg, *Maj.* Ian Gral am.
Holden, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. O. S.
Holford, *Lt.* Chas. F., R.A.
Holford, *Maj.* J. H. E.
Holman, *Maj.* Herbt. Campbell.
Holman, *Capt.* R. C.
Holmden, *Maj.* F. A.
Holmes, *Lt.-Col.* W. *(N.S.W.)*
Holt, *Lt.* Maurice P. C., R.A.M.C.
Hood, *Capt.* Rbt. Elton, R.A.
Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A., R.N.
Hook, *Capt.* G. *(Rhodesia).*
Hooper, *Maj.* A. W., R.A.M.C.
Hooper, *Capt.* R. Grenside.
Hopkinson, *Capt.* E.
Hornby, *Maj.* Montague L.
Horsfall, *Capt.* A. H. *(N.S.W.)*
Horton, *Capt.* Jas. H., I.M.S.
Hoskins, *Maj.* Arthur R.
Hovell, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh de B.
Howard, *Capt.* Geoffrey W.
Howard, *Lieut.* T. W.
Howell, *Lieut.* Wilfrid R.
Howley, *Maj.* Jasper J.
Hudson, *Capt.* Corrie, I.M.S.
Huggins, *L.-Cl.* Polsonby G.
Hughes, *Capt.* A. M.
Hughes, *Col.* Geo. A.M.A., M.G.
Hughes, *Lieut.* J. G. *(N.Z.).*
Hugo, *Maj.* James H., I.M.S.
Humbly, *Maj.* James Fredk.
Humphreys, *Capt.* Dashwood W. H.
Humphreys, *Maj.* C., R.A.
Humphries, *Lt.* J. F. *(S. Aust.)*
Hunt, *Lieut.* Fredk. E.
Hunt, *Capt.* George Percy Edward, R.N.
Hunter, *Col.* G. D., R.A.M.C.
Huntington, *Maj.* Arth. W.
Hutchens, *Capt.* Harold J.
Hutchinson, *Major* George H. Ford-.
Hutchinson, *Lieut.* Hugh M.
Hutton, *Lieut.* Percival C.
Hutton, *Maj.* Cecil Jas. M.
Hyslop, *Major* James.
Inglefield, *Col.* Norman B.
Innes, *Capt.* J. Archibald.
Irving, *Lt.-Col.* A. Pell-.
Irving, *Lieut.* Leo.
Ives, *Lieut. Col.* M. *(S. Aust.)*
Jackson, *Capt.* George H. N.
Jackson, *Col.* H. Kendal.
Jackson, *Lieut.* J. E.
Jackson, *Capt.* L. W. De V. Sadler.
Jackson, *L.-Col.* Sydney C. F.
Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas Dare.
Jardine, *Maj.* James B.
Jardine, *Capt.* Walter.
Jebb, *Capt.* Gladwyn Dundas.
Jebb, *Capt.* Josiah C. M.
Jeffcoat, *Capt.* Algernon G.
Jenkins, *Maj.* Edward V.
Jenkins, *Capt.* Fred.
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Albt. Victor.
Jennings, *Maj.* Jas. W., R.A.M.C.
Jerome, *Lt.-Col.* H. Bon St. L. B.
Johnson, *Capt.* Arthur Evans.
Johnson, *Capt.* Chas. Fegd.
Johnson, *Maj.* Cyril M. Ross-.
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Frank E.
Johnson, *Col.* F. Luttman-.
Johnson, *Capt.* Harry Cecil.
Johnson, *Capt.* Raymond B.
Johnston, *Lt.-Col.* Horace Jas.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* F. D., R.A.
Johnstone, *Col.* Mont. G.
Jones, *Capt.* Frank A.
Jones, *Maj.* Herbert John.
Jones, *Capt.* Llewellyn M.
Jones, *Capt.* Walter Thomas Creswell, R.M.L.I.
Jordan, *Capt.* Richard P.
Jourdain, *Maj.* Chas. F. A.
Judge, *Capt.* Spencer Fras.
Karslake, *Capt.* Henry, R.A.
Kearsey, *Cpt.* Alex. H. C.
Keary, *Col.* H. D. Urban, R.A.
Keenan, *Surg.-Lieut.* C. B.
Keene, *Col.* Alfred, R.E.
Keene, *Maj.* Hy. L. Ruck-.

Companions, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Keller, *Capt.* Rudolph H.
Kelly, *Capt.* James A. M., J.P.
Kelly, *Lieut.* O. W.
Kelly, *Col.* R. M. B. F., R.A.
Kempster, *Col.* Francis J.
Kendall, *Comm.* Chas. J. C., R.I.M.
Kenna, *Col.* P. A., V.D., A.D.C.
Kennard, *Capt.* Arth. M., R.A.
Kennedy, *Capt.* Macdougall Ralston, R.E.
Kenrick, *Capt.* G. E. Regd.
Ker, *Capt.* Charles A., R.A.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Fredc. Walter.
Kersey, *Maj.* Hy. Maitland.
King, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander Jas.
King, *Maj.* Algernon D'A.
King, *Capt.* E. R.
King, *Cmd.* George O. Cooper.
King, *Maj.* James G. King.
Kington, *Cap.*, Wm. Miller.
Kinsman, *Capt.* Wm. A. Cecil.
Kirby, *Lt.* M. T. (*Victoria*).
Kirkpatrick, *Lieut.* H. J.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Henry Powell.
Kirkpatrick, *Maj.* Wm., L.A.
Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* O. H. M.
Knatchbull, *Maj.* Regd. N.
Knight, *Maj.* Wyndham Chas.
Knowles, *Lt.* George, L.A.
Knox, *Maj.* Arthur R., R.A.
Laing, *Capt.* Ann. Stewart.
Lainson, *Capt.* Alexander J.
Lambert, *Capt.* Robert.
Lambert, *Lt. Col.* W. Miller.
Lambton, *Col.* Hon. Charles.
Lambton, *Capt.* George O.
Lamina, *Maj.* Henry T.
Langford, *Capt.* Charles.
Langhorne, *Lt. A. P.*, R.A.
Langley, *Capt.* E. J. Flynn.
Lascelles, *Capt.* Walter O.
Laurie, *Lt.-Col.* Claude V. E.
Lawrence, *Capt.* Fredk. Geo.
Lawrence, *Maj.* Freeling R.
Lawrie, *Maj.* Chas. E., R.A.
Lawson, *Lt. Col.* Wm., R.A.
Lawton, *Lt. Col.* T. E. (*Cape*)
Laycock, *Lt. Col.* Joseph F.
Layton, *Mar.* Edward.
Learmouth, *Lieut.* F. C.
Leckie, *Lt. & Adjt. E.* (*Canada*).
Leduc, *Col.* F. Beauchamp.
Lee, *Maj.* G. L., V.S., W.
Lefroy, *Capt.* Bertram P.
Legeit, *Capt.* Archibald H.
Leggett, *Maj.* E. H. M., R.E.
Le Grave, *Rev.* William.
Leigh, *Capt.* Chandos.
Leland, *Capt.* H. J. Collett.
Le Marchant, *Maj.* L. St. G.
Le Motte, *Capt.* Edwd. D'A.
Lempriere, *Maj.* Henry A.
Leslie, *Capt.* G.
Lethbridge, *Maj.* E. A. E.
Lewes, *Capt.* P. Vaughan, R.N.
Lewin, *Capt.* Arthur Corrie.
Lewis, *Col.* Bridges G.
Lewis, *Col.* H. Le Roy.
Lewis, *Maj.* A. F. Owen.
Lewis, *Capt.* R. C. (*Tasmania*)
Lichtenburg, *Capt.* John W.
Lilley, *Lt. & Lt.* (*Victoria*).
Lindsay, *Capt.* Robt. O'Hara.
Llewellyn, *Capt.* Hoel.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Arthur A.
Lloyd, *Capt.* L. N., R.A.M.C.
Loch, *Capt.* Stewart G., R.E.
Lockett, *Maj.* William J.
Lockhart, *Maj.* P. C. Elliott.
Logan, *Maj.* Edward T.
Lomas, *Field Surg.* Ernest C.
Long, *Lt.-Col* Arthur, A.S.C.
Long, *Capt.* Walter.
Longridge, *Lt. Col.* Theodore.
Low, *Maj.* R. Balmain, L.A.
Lowe, *Maj.* Arthur C., H.A.C.
Luard, *Lt. Col* Arthur J. H.
Luard, *Capt* Chas Elmhirst.
Lucas, *Maj.* Fredc. Geo., L.A.
Lugard, *Maj.* Edward Jas.
Luke, *Capt.* Thos. M., R.A.
Lye, *Mrs.* Robert Cobb.
Lyle, *Col.* Hugh Thos.
Lyle, *Capt.* J. S. V. (*Cape*).
Lyon, *Maj.* Francis, R.A.
Maberly, *Col.* C. Evan.
MacAndrew, *Lieut.* H.
Macandrew, *Maj.* H. J. M.
McBarnet, *Maj.* Alex. E., L.A.
McClintock, *Maj.* Augustus.
McClintock, *Maj.* R. L., R.E.
McCormick, *Capt.* Harold B.
McCormick, *Lieut.* J. (*Tasmania*).
McCracken, *Col.* Fredk. W. N.
McCulloch, *Cpt.* Rbt. H. F., R.A.
McDonald, *Col.* Archd. Wm.
McDonald, *Capt.* Peter.
Macdonald, *Capt.* K., A.S.C.
Macdonald, *Lt.-Col* Regd. P.
Macdonell, *Capt.* A. C.
Macdonell, *Capt.* Daniel H.
Macdonell, *Capt.* A. H. (*Canada*).
McDouall, *Cant.* Robert.
Macfarlane, *Col.* Duncan A.
Macgregor, *Capt.* Philip A.
McHardy, *Maj.* A. Anderson.
Maclachlan, *Capt.* A. F. C.
Maclaine, *Capt.* Duncan S.
MacKenzie, *Comm.* Colin.
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Edward L.
Mackenzie, *Capt.* J. R.
MacKenzie, *Capt.* Thomas Campbell, R.A.M.C.
Mackie, *Capt.* E. F. (*Canada*).
Mackie, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Mackworth, *Capt.* Hy. L., R.E.
MacLagan, *Maj.* E. G. Sinclair.
MacLaren, *Maj.* Kenneth.
McLaughlin, *Lt. Col.* Hubert J.
McLean, *Capt.* A. A., *N.S.W.*)
Maclean, *Capt.* Donald Chas. Hugh.
Maclean, *Capt.* Henry D. N.
McLeod, *Col.* R. G. McQ.
McLoughlin, *Maj.* Geo. S., R.A.M.C.
M'Loughlin *Capt.* M. W. (*Cape*)
Mahon, *Maj.* Norman R.
McMicking, *Major* Harry.
McMillan, *Capt.* A. (*Canada*).
Macmillan, *Staff-Surg.* C. C.
MacNunn, *Maj.* Geo. F., R.A.
McMurdo, *Capt.* A. Montagu.
McNeill, *Capt.* Malcolm.
Macoachy, *Col.* F. Wm. S. K.
Macpherson, *Capt.* Fredk. C.
Macpherson, *Capt.* James, L.A.
Macquoid, *Maj.* Charles E., Every F. Kirwan, L.A.
McVean, *Capt.* Donald A. D.
Maemac, *Maj.* Herbt. Richd.
Mair, *Capt.* Geo. T., R.A.
Maitland, *Capt.* Geoffrey R. de M.
Maitland, *Capt.* J. D. Heriot.
Major, *Capt.* Chas. Thos.
Makins, *Maj.* Ernest.
Malcolm, *Col.* H. H. Leith.
Malcolm, *Capt.* J. Alex., A.S.C.
Malcolm, *Capt.* Neill.
Malcolm, *Maj.* Pulteney.
Malbok, *Maj.* Thomas R.
Mance, *Capt.* H. Osborne.
Mangles, *Mrs.* Walter J.
Mangles, *Capt.* Roland Hy.
Mann, *Bt. Capt.* Michael G. E. Bowyer, R.E.
Manners, *Maj.* Lord Robert.
Mansel, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Mansel, *Col* Geo Clavell.
Mantell, *Lt. Col* Patrick R.
Marden, *Maj.* Arthur Wm.
Margetts, *Maj.* Hon. Dudley C.
Marion, *Maj.* Raymond J.
Marks, *Maj.* Charles L.
Marriott, *Maj.* John.
Marriott, *Maj.* Regd Adams.
Marriott, *Maj.* Rb. hard G. A.
Marsden, *Lieut.* G. (*Cape*).
Marsh, *Capt.* Cunliffe H.
Martin, *Insp.-Gen.* James H.
Martin, *Flt.-Surg.* Jas. M.
Marton, *Capt.* Richd. O., R.A.
Martyr, *Lt.-Col.* Cyril G.
Mason, *Lt.* James C. (*Canada*).
Massie, *Capt.* Jno. Hamon.
Matcham, *Capt.* William E.
Mathew, *Lt.-Col.* C. Massy.
Mathias, *Lt.-Col.* H. B., R.A.M.C.
Matthews, *Col.* Frank B.
Matthias, *Lt. G. M.* (*I.L.H.*).
Maturin, *Capt.* Regd. C., R.A.
Maud, *Capt.* Chas. Carrus.
Maude, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick S.
Maurice, *Maj.* David B.
Maxwell, *Capt.* D. L. (*I.L.H.*)
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Aylmer, V.C.
Maxwell, *Col.* Hon. Hy. E.
May, *Capt.* John Cyril.
Maycock, *Capt.* Fredk. W. O.
Maynard, *Capt.* Charles C. M.
Mayne, *Capt.* Chas. Robt. G.
Meares, *Capt.* Aubrey.
Meddikoth, *Capt.* Ronald F.
Merrick, *Capt.* G., R.A.
Merriman, *Maj.* Regd.
Mickler, *Maj.* Hy. Andr., R.E.
Midgelly, *Capt.* S. (*Cape*).
Midwinter, *Capt.* E. Colpoys.
Milford, *Lieut.* A. (*Cape*).
Miller, *Lt. Col.* Alfred D.
Miller, *Capt.* Edward D.
Miller, *Capt.* Hugh de B., R.A.
Mills, *Capt.* Hon. Egremont J.
Milne, *Col.* Geo. Fras., R.A.
Milner, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Francis.
Milner, *Lieut.* Marcus H.
Minnitt, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. F., L.A.
Mitchell, *Capt.* W. E. O.
Moberly, *Maj.* Fredk., L.A.
Moir, *Capt.* James P., R.E.
Molony, *Maj.* Trevor C. W., R.A.
Molyneux, *Major* Edwd. M. J.
Money, *Capt.* Noel E.
Montgomery, *Lieut.* F. C.
Montgomery, *Col.* A. K.
Moore, *Capt.* Athelstan.
Moore, *Maj.* Chas. H. Grant.
Moore, *Lieut.* T. M. (*N.S. W.*)
Moore, *Capt.* Wm. Henry.
Moores, *Capt.* Chas. F., A.S.C.
Morehouse, *Maj.* Harry C.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D.
Morgan, *Maj.* Cecil Buckley.
Morgan, *Col.* Hill G., A.S.C.
Morrice, *Maj.* Lewis E.
Morris, *Lt. Col.* Wm Pollok.
Morrison, *Lt. E. W. B.* (*Canada*)
Morse, *Cpt.* F. Alexander.
Moss, *Lt.* Ernest W.
Mossop, *Capt.* James.
Mullaly, *Lt.-Col* Alexander.
Murphy, *Lt. Col.* W. R., L.M.S.
Murray, *Colonel* Andrew.
Murray, *Maj.* Frank.
Murray, *Col.* Kenelm Digby.
Murray, *Capt.* M. P.
Murray, *Maj.* Hy. Graham.
Nalsmith, *Lt. Col.* William F.
Nash, *Cpt.* W. Fleetwood.
Nason, *Cpt.* Fortescue John.
Nason, *Maj.* Henry H. W.
Neal, *Capt.* H. V. J. M. Cann.
Neilson, *Capt.* Walter G.
Nelson, *Capt.* Geo. F. W.
Nevill, *Capt.* Joseph L., R.A.
Neville, *Col.* William C.
Newington, *Capt.* Wm. P. E.
Nicolas, *Maj.* John N. (*Cape*).
Nichol, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. E., M.B.
Nicholl, *Capt.* Donald F., R.A.
Nicholson, *Lieut.* B. (*Cape*).
Nicholson, *Capt.* Hugh Meredith, R.N.
Nicholson, *Capt.* Octavius H. L.
Nicol, *Capt.* A. G. B.
Norie, *Maj.* C. E. de M., J.A.
Norman, *Capt.* Montagu C.
Normand, *Lieut.* P. H.
Norris, *Lt.-Col.* Richard Jos.
Northey, *Capt.* William.
Norton, *Capt.* A. E. M. (*Aust.*).
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Oliver S.
Nunn, *Cpt.* Thos. Hy. Clayte
O'Brien, *Maj.* W. E. (*N.S.*)
O'Donnell, *Col.* Hugh, L.A.
O'Donnell, *Lt.-Col.* T., R.A.M.C.
O'Farrell, *Maj.* M. (*Victoria*)
Ogilvie, *Capt.* Hon. L. G.
O'Gorman, *Capt.* C. J., R.A.M.
Oldman, *Capt.* Richd. L.
Ollivant, *Capt.* John S., R.
O'Meara, *Capt.* Owen H. E.
O'Neill, *Col.* W. H. Shing
Orr, *Col.* Alexander S.
Orr, *Capt.* John B.
Orr, *Maj.* Michael Harri
Osborn, *Mrs.* Philip Bari
Oswald, *Lt* Wm. Digby (*Cape*)
Ottley, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fredk.
Ouseley, *Maj.* R. Glynn, R.
Paine, *Capt.* Albert Ingraha
Paine, *Capt.* Jas. Henry, R.
Palmer, *Capt.* Arth. Percy.
Palmer, *Maj.* Cyril C., R.A.
Palmes, *Maj.* Geo. C.
Palmes, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Lionel L.
Panet, *Captain* Henri A.
Parker, *Capt.* F. M. (*W. Aust.*
Parry, *Maj.* H. J., R.A.M.C.
Parry, *Col.* Lt. E. Sidney.
Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. G.
Peterson, *Maj.* Ewing.
Patey, *Capt.* Ian V.
Patterson, *Maj.* Arthur H Tylden.
Patterson, *Lt.-Col* J. H.
Patterson, *Lt.* Norman, R.A.
Paul, *Capt.* Jas. R. Alex Hunter.
Peake, *Maj.* Walter A.
Pearse, *Col.* Hugh W.
Peebles, *Capt.* Arthur S.
Peebles, *Major* Evelyn C.
Peirse, *Maj.* Henry B. de la P. Beresford.
Pell, *Maj.* Beauchamp T.
Pelly, *Col.* John S.
Penton, *Lt.-Col* E. H.
Perceval, *Capt.* Claude J., R.A.
Perceval, *Col.* E. Maxwell.
Percival, *Maj.* Arthur J. B.
Percival, *Capt* Harold F. P.
Perkins, *Captain* A. E.
Perkins, *Maj.* Alfred Thale.
Perkins, *Capt.* Jacobus C., I.A.
Perrins, *Surg.* Wm. C.
Perry, *Capt.* Arthur C.
Peterson, *Maj.* F. H., L.A.
Petre, *Maj.* Charles L. R.
Peyton, *Sir G. a.* Wm. Eliot.
Phillipps, *Lt. Col.* Ivor, M.P.
Phillipps, *Capt.* Owen E. B.
Phillips, *Capt.* E. Hawtin.
Phillips, *Capt* Henry J. V.
Philpotts, *Capt* Louis M., R.A.
Pick-ring, *Major* W. (*Cape*)
Pigott, *Maj.* Grenville E.
Pike, *Maj.* Wm. W., R.A.M.C.
Pilcher, *Maj.* W. M., R.A.M.C.
Pilleau, *Maj.* Henry H.
Pilson, *Major* Arthur F.
Pine, *Maj.* Arthur Murray.
Place, *Capt.* Chas. Otley, R.E.
Pollard, *Capt.* W. A. (*Cape*).
Polson, *Captain* D. (*N.Z.*).
Polsonby, *Capt.* John.
Polsonby, *Lieut.* W. R.
Poole, *Capt.* Fras. G.
Poole, *Capt.* Frank Cuthbert.
Poore, *Maj.* Robt Montagu.
Poore, *Capt.* Power A.
Popham, *Capt.* Robert S.
Porter, *Capt.* Bertram P.
Porter, *Mrs.* E. W., R.A.M.C.
Porter, *Mr.* Herbert A.
Powell, *Col.* A. H., R.A.
Powell, *Maj.* Ed. W. M., R.A.
Power, *Lieut.* William S.
Poynter, *Maj.* Arthur V.
Poyser, *Vet.-Col.* Richd.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Pratt, *Maj.* Ernest St. George.
Pratt, *Maj.* H. Roger B., L.s.
Pratt, *Capt.* Mervyn.
Prescott, *Capt.* J. J.W., R.A.M.C.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico E.
Price, *Capt.* Bartholomew G.
Price, *Col.* Chas. H. U., L.s.
Price, *Capt.* Charles L.
Prichard, *Maj.* Chas. Stewart.
Pringle, *Col.* Robert, A.V.D.
Prior, *Capt.* John H., R.E.
Prior, *Lieut.* M.
Pritchard, *Capt.* H. Lionel R.E.
Probyn, *Maj.* P. J., R.A.M.C.
Puckle, *Maj.* John, A.S.C.
Pugh, *Lieut.* H. O.
Purcell, *Capt.* J. F. (*Cape*).
Quin, *Colonel* Windham H. Wyndham-.
Radcliffe, *Maj.* Jasper F.
Radcliffe, *Capt.* Nathaniel R.
Radclyffe, *Maj.* Charles E.
Ramsbotham, *Capt.* J. B. (*Cape*).
Rankin, *Capt.* Charles H.
Rattray, *Maj.* Haldane B.
Rattray, *Capt.* R.
Raw, *Lieut.* Rupert George.
Rawlins, *Maj.* A. Kennedy.
Rawnsley, *Col.* Claude, A.S.C.
Raynham, *Lieut.* Eustace F.
Ready, *Capt.* Felix W.
Reeves, *Maj.* James E.Stuart.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander.
Reid, *Capt.* D. E. (*Queld.*).
Reid, *Capt.* Herbert Ambrose.
Rennie, *Capt.* George A. P.
Reade, *Capt.* John George.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Hon. Guy.
Rhodes, *Lt.-Col.* Elmhirst.
Ricardo, *Capt.* A. St. Q.
Richards, *Capt.* Bernard O.
Richards, *Captain* Sydney.
Richardson, *Q.* Francis J.
Richardson, *Maj.* John.
Richey, *Maj.* G. H. M.
Rickman, *Capt.* W. E.
Riggall, *Capt.* A. O. (*Transl.*).
Riley, *Capt.* Rupert F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Roger Crompton-.
Robertson, *Rev.* James.
Robinson, *Maj.* F. W. T.
Roche, *Maj.-Gen.* T. H. de M.
Rodger, *Maj.* T. H. (*S. Afr.*).
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. A., I.M.S.
Rogers, *Col.* George W., L.s.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* J. Middleton.
Rolleston, *Col.* Lancelot.
Romilly, *Capt.* Bertram H.S.
Rose, *Col.* H. Metcalfe, L.s.
Rose, *Capt.* Thos. Allen.
Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Charles.
Ross, *Maj.* Charles.
Ross, *Lieut.* H. F. C.
Roth, *Lt.-Col.* R. E.
Roupell, *Lt.-Col.* Ernest P. S.
Rouse, *Maj.* Hulbert, R.A.
Rowand, *Lieut.-Gen.*, R.A.M.
Rowcroft, *Maj.* Ernest C., L.A.
Rowcroft, *Col.* Geo. F., L.A.
Rowley, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Roy, *Lieut.* J. E. G. (*Cape*).
Royston, *Lt.-Col.* J.R. (*W. A.*).
Rudkin, *Capt.* Wm. C. E.
Russell, *Capt.* Horatio D.
Rutherfoord, *Captain* J. B.
Ruthven, *Capt.* Hon. Christian M. Hore-.
Ruthven, *Maj.* Hon. W. P. H.- (Master of Ruthven).
Ryan, *Maj.* Chas. M., A.S.C.
Ryan, *Maj.* George J.
Ryder, *Maj.* Chas. H. Dudley.
Rynd, *Capt.* Francis F., R.A.
St. Leger, *Col.* H. Hungerford Saudbach, *Col.* Arth. E., R.E.
Sanders, *Maj.* G.E. (*Canada*).
Sandilands, *Capt.* James W.
Sangmeister, *Maj.* F. A. W.
Sapte, *Maj.* Francis.
Sargent, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N., A.S.C.
Saunders, *Capt.* Edward A.
Saunders, *Capt.* Ernest H.
Saunders, *Capt.* P. J., R.M.L.I.
Saunders, *Capt.* George P. C.
Savile, *Col.* Geo. W. Wrey.
Savile, *Col.* Walter Clare.
Scaife, *Capt.* G. S. Garland.
Schreiber, *Maj.* Acton L., R.E.
Scott, *Col.* Arthur B., R.A.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* George J.
Scott, *Maj.* Harvey.
Scott, *Capt.* Lord Herbert A. Montagu-Douglas-.
Scott, *Maj.* Robt. K., R.A.
Scott, L.-C. R.G., F. of (*Cape*).
Scott, *Capt.* W. (*Cape*).
Scratchley, *Maj.* Victor H. S.
Scudamore, *Maj.* Charles P.
Seccombe, *Maj.* Arch. K., A.S.C.
Seckham, *Col.* Bassett T.
Seel, *Maj.* F. H. Molyneux-.
Seely, *Lt.-Col.* John E. B.
Segrave, *Maj.* O'Neal.
Segrave, *Capt.* Wm. H. Erik.
Selby, *Maj.* William, L.M.S.
Sell, *Capt.* Edgar O.
Shafto, *Capt.* A. Duncombe-.
Shapley, *Maj.* Geoff. Chas.
Sharp, *Maj.* Hank Wm., A.V.D.
Shaw, *Capt.* Cecil A.
Shea, *Maj.* John S. M.
Shee, *Maj.* Martin Archer-.
Shelton, *Lt.-Col.* Wellington A.
Shephard, *Maj.* C. Sinclair.
Shepherd, *Col.* C. Herbert.
Sheppard, *Capt.* Ponsonby.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Samuel G.
Sheppard, *Maj.* Seymour H.
Sheppton, *Col.* W. Maxwell.
Shewan, *Capt.* Hugh M.
Shore, *Lt. Col.* Offley B. S. F., L.A.
Short, *Capt.* Percy H.
Shortland, *Capt.* Henry V.
Shott, *Lieut.* D'E. Hammond.
Shoubridge, *Maj.* Thomas H.
Shute, *Col.* H. G. Deane.
Shuter, *Capt.* Reginald G.
Sidgwick, *Lieut.* Charles C. D.
Silburn, *Capt.* P. A. (*Natal*).
Sims, *Capt.* Reginald F. M.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* A. L., L.A.
Singleton, *Capt.* Henry T. C.
Skinner, *Col.* Geo. J., L.A.
Sladen, *Maj.* D. Ramsay.
Sloan, *Lt.* John M., R.A.M.C.
Slomann, *Capt.* Stanhope.
Smith, *Capt.* C. W. (*Cape*).
Smith, *Capt.* Fredk., R.A.M.C.
Smith, *Lieut.* Geoffrey, R.A.
Smith, *L.-Col.* Hy. Lockhart.
Smith, *Capt.* Horace M.
Smith, *Capt.* Hugh William.
Smith, *Capt.* K. J. Kincaid-.
Smith, *Capt.* Leonard K.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. H. U.
Smith, *Capt.* A. A. Dorrien-.
Smith, *Capt.* F. P. Dorrien-.
Smith, *Capt.* D'E. Percy-.
Smitheman, *Capt.* Fras. Jas.
Smithson, *Col.* Walter C.
Smyth, *Maj.* Geoffrey H. J. S.
Smyth, *Col.* Owen S., R.A.
Smyth, *Maj.* Robert Napier.
Soames, *Capt.* Alfred.
Sowerby, *Col.* Harry J.
Spedding, *Capt.* Charles R.
Spong, *Maj.* Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
Sprague, *Lt.-Col.* Basil Edw.
Spry, *Maj.* Leighton Nume.
Starpoole, *Capt.* George W. R.
Stairs, *Maj.* Hy. Bertram.
Standford, *Lt.-Col.* W. (*Cape*).
Stanley, *Capt.* Hon. F. C.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* John R. T.
Stansfeld, *Capt.* Thomas W.
Stanton, *Maj.* Fredk. W. S., R.A.
Stanton, *Col.* Hy. Ernest.
Stapleton, *Capt.* Jno. Hy.
Stead, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred James
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Wm.
Steele, *Lieut.* J. E. (*Cape*).
Steinaecker, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. V.
Stephen, *Capt.* Albert A. L.
Stephenson, *Lieut.* Eric S.
Stevenson, *Capt.* A. Gavin.
Stevenson, *Capt.* F. H., R.A.
Stevenson, *Capt.* Robt. (*W.A.*).
Stewart, *Maj.* Algernon B.A.
Stewart, *Col.* Bryce.
Stewart, *Maj.* C. Gordon, R.A.
Stewart, *Capt.* Wm. E. Logan.
Stirling, *Capt.* George M. H.
Stirling, *Capt.* Jas. David.
Stirling, *Capt.* Walter Fras.
Stockwell, *Lt.-Col.* George C. I.
Stokes, *Col.* Alfred, R.A.
Street, *Lt.-Col.* A. W. F., I.M.S.
Strickland, *Maj.* Edward P.
Stuart, *Lt.* Jno. T. Burnett-.
Studd, *Maj.* Herbert W.
Sunderland, *Col.* M. S. J.
Sutton, *Lt.-Col.* A. A., R.A.M.C.
Swanston, *Maj.* Chas. O., I.A.
Swayne, *Col.* C. H., R.A.M.C.
Swayne, *Capt.* Oswald H.
Swettenham, *Maj.* G. K.
Swinton, *Maj.* E. D., R.E.
Sykes, *Lt.-Col.* W. Ainley, I.M.S.
Symes, *Capt.* Geo. Stewart.
Synnot, *Capt.* A. B. S. Hart-.
Synnot, *Lt.* R. V. Hart-.
Tagart, *Maj.* Harold A. L.
Talbot, *Maj.* Frederick G.
Tanner, *Col.* John A.
Tarbet, *Capt.* William G.
Tarver, *Capt.* A. Leigh.
Taylor, *Maj.* A. H. Meadle.
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* H. Neufville.
Taylor, *Maj.* St. John L. H. Du Plat-, R.A.
Taylor, *Capt.* W. Wm. Pitt-.
Tearle, *Col.* Chas. Pilcher.
Teversham, *Col.* Richard R.
Thackwell, *Capt.* Chas. Joseph.
Thackwell, *Col.* C. G. R., L.A.
Theobald, *Capt.* H. C. Webb.
Thesiger, *Capt.* Hon. W. G.
Thomson, *Col.* Chas. W.
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. N.
Thompson, *Maj.* Roland W.
Thompson, *Lieut.* Thomas.
Thompson, *Col.* Wm. Oliver.
Thomson, *Maj.* H. D White-.
Thynne, *Capt.* Algernon Carteret.
Thynne, *Maj.* Ulric O.
Tickell, *Maj.* Edward James.
Tidswell, *Maj.* Edward C.
Tighe, *Lt.* Michael Joseph.
Tighe, *Maj.* Vincent John.
Tillard, *Capt.* Arthur B., L.A.
Tivey, *Maj.* Edwin.
Tobin, *Col.* Frederick J.
Todd, *Capt.* Thomas J. M.
Tomkins, *Capt.* H. Leith, L.A.
Tompson, *Lt.* Regd. H. J., L.A.
Tonge, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Corrie.
Toogood, *Capt.* Cecil.
Topham, *Maj.* T. Harrison-.
Topping, *Maj.* Thomas E.
Tottenham, *Maj.* Charles B.
Townley, *Lt.* Norman V.
Travers, *Maj.* Joseph O.
Treeby, *Maj.* Henry P.
Tremeer, *Maj.* C. A. C.
Trenchard, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh M.
Trimnell, *Capt.* Arch. M.
Triscott, *Col.* Chas. P., R.A.
Trotter, *Maj.* Edward H.
Trousdale, *Capt.* Robt. Cecil.
Tucker, *Capt.* S. N.
Tudway, *Col.* Robert Jno.
Tuke, *Capt.* Bingham A.
Turner, *Capt.* Frank Cecil.
Turner, *Capt.* Harry G.
Turner, *Capt.* R. (*S. Afr.*).
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* R. E. W., F. of.
Turton, *Lt.-Col.* Wm Hy., R.E.
Tuson, *Maj.* George E.
Tweedie, *Capt.* Hy. Carmichael.
Tweedie, *Col.* John Lannoy.
Twemlow, *Col.* F. R.
Twynam, *Maj.* Humphrey M.
Tyndall, *Maj.* W. E. M.
Unett, *Capt.* John A.
Uniacke, *Capt.* Andrew Gore.
Unwin, *Col.* Gaston B.
Upton, *Capt.* Edward J. Gott.
Vallancey, *Maj.* Hy D'E.
Van Sommer, *Capt.* William Weymouth, L.A.
Vaughan, *Maj.* Chas. Davies.
Vaughan, *Lt.-Col.* John.
Vaux, *Capt.* Ernest.
Venables, *Maj.* Charles J.
Venour, *Maj.* Wilfrid J.
Vernon, *Lt.* Rupert Robt.
Vickery, *Lieut.* C. Edwin, R.A.
Vigors, *Maj.* Philip U. W.
Vigors, *Capt.* Richard P. L.
Villiers, *Capt.* Evelyn F.
Villiers, *Lieut.* Regd. H.
Vipan, *Maj.* Charles A.
Wace, *Col.* E. Chas., R.A.
Wake, *Capt.* Hereward.
Walker, *Capt.* Geo. Hy.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Harold B.
Walker, *Capt.* Jno. Douglas G.
Walter, *Lt.-Col.* John MacNeil.
Walthall, *Capt.* E. C. W. D., R.A.
Walwyn, *Capt.* Fulke Jas.
Ward, *Lt.* Arthur Claud.
Wardle, *Capt.* Ernest V. L.
Warre, *Maj.* Henry C.
Warwick, *Captain* J. A.
Waterlow, *Maj.* James F.
Watermeyer, *Capt.* J. H. H.
Watson, *Capt.* Charles F.
Watson, *Capt.* Harold P.
Watson, *Capt.* William E.
Watt, *Capt.* John Alexander.
Wauchope, *Capt.* A. Grenfell
Wauchope, *Maj.* David A.
Way, *Capt.* Alfred Cotton.
Weatherall, *Maj.* Cecil.
Welchman, *Lt.* Edwin Theo.
Weldon, *Maj.* Francis H.
Wells, *Capt.* John Bayford.
Westlake, *Col.* Almond P.
Westmorland, *Maj.* Percy T.
Weston, *Col.* Aylmer G. Hunter-, R.E.
Whatman, *Maj.* Amherst B.
Wheatley, *Capt.* Leon L., L.A.
Wheeler, *Capt.* Henry I.
Whigham, *Lt.-Col.* Robert D.
White, *Col.* Fredk., R.M.L.I.
White, *Capt.* Frederick A.
White, *Capt.* James Robert.
White, *Maj.* Samuel R. L.
Whitehead, *Capt.* Ernest K.
Whitham, *Capt.* Charles G.
Wickham, *Capt.* D. E. P., R.A.
Wickham, *Lt.* Thos.
Wilkin, *Capt.* Henry D., R.N.
Wilkins, *Col.* J. S., I.M.S.
Wilkinson, *Col.* Geo. A. E.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Hy. T. D.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* T. H. Des Vœux.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* William T.
Williams, *Capt.* Arthur F. C.
Williams, *Capt.* Ashley P. W.
Williams, *Col.* E. O. Ingouville-.
Williams, *Maj.* Edward E.
Williams, *Capt.* H. A., I.M.S.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh B., R.E.
Williams, *Maj.* Weir de L.
Willis, *Capt.* Evelyn S. Constantine.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* A. E.
Wilson, *Maj.* Cecil W.
Wilson, *Capt.* Clive H. A.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Edmond Monkhouse, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Wilson, *Capt.* Eric E. B., R.E.
Wilson, *Capt.* Francis A., R.A.
Wilson, *Capt.* Hon. Guy, M.P.
Wilson, *Major* Herbert H.
Wilson, *Capt.* Leslie O., R.M.L.I.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
Wilson, *Major* N. (*Cape*).
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rd. H. F. W.
Wingfield, *Maj.* John M.
Winsloe, *Maj.* Alf. R., R.E.
Winwood, *Maj.* William Q.
Wishart, *Capt.* Robert.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Ernest C. F.
Wood, *Maj.* Alexr. V. L.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Charles P. Boileau.
Wood, *Maj.* E. FitzG. M.
Wood, *Col.* Hastings St. Leger.
Wood, *Capt.* John L.
Woodward, *Capt.* Frns. W.
Wormald, *Maj.* Fredk. W.
Worship, *Capt.* Verelst Turner
Wortley, *Col.* Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-.
Wray, *Capt.* Kenneth M.
Wright, *Capt.* Bache Allen.
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* F. W., I.M.S.
Wright, *Col.* George, R.A.
Wright, *Col.* Harry.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. Wm. Herbt. Watkins Williams-.
Wynne, *Maj.* Reginald.
Wynter, *Capt.* Frns. A., R.A.
Wynyard, *Capt.* Edwd. Geo.
Yale, *Col.* James Corbet.
Yatman, *Maj.* Clement.

Secretary and Registrar, R. B. Brade, War Office, S.W.

The Imperial Service Order—Companions. I.S.O.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUCH AS HOLD HIGHER DISTINCTIONS, *q.v.*

Ribbon, Blue with red edge.

INSTITUTED *26th June*, 1902.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

COMPANIONS.

Adams, William Henry.
Addey, William Frunce.
Adlika Raja of Perak.
Allchin, Thomas.
Alldridge, Thomas Joshua.
Allen, Benjamin.
Allen, George Thomas.
Alvarez, Justin Chas. Wm.
Anderson, John Gerard.
Anderson, Thomas.
Ansell, Wm. James David.
Apperson, George Latimer.
Atchley, C. Newton.
Babbit, George Nealon.
Bailey, John Walter.
Bailey, William Henry.
Ball, James Dyer.
Barclay, Robert Buchanan.
Barling, Joseph.
Bartlett, H. Folgerström.
Bayly, Francis Albert.
Beall, *Capt.* George.
Beard, Charles Thomas.
Beck, James Scott.
Bell, Robert, LL.D., F.R.S.
Belshaw, Edward.
Bennett, George Wheatley.
Beresford, Marcus de la P.
Berkeley, Essex D.
Berry, Henry FitzPatrick.
Binnie, Alex.
Birch, Claude Churchill.
Bird, James Wm. F.
Blakey, James.
Bowell, John Redman.
Braddell, Octavius H.
Brand, Ferdinand.
Breading, George Andrew.
Brock, Herbert Arthur.
Brown, Frederick.
Brown, George.
Brown, Harry.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Browne, Albert.
Browne, George.
Browne, William.
Bullock, Samuel.
Bulmer, James Alfred.
Burns, James.
Burt, Octavius.
Byrne, James Patrick.
Cabler, Robert.
Calcott, John Hope.
Calvert, John Jackson.
Campbell, Henry Cooke.
Cantrell, Robert.
Caulerick, H. Africanus.
Caulfeild, Frns. J. R. T. St. G.
Chamberlin, Arthur George.
Chapman, William Arthur.
Christoffelsz, James Edwin.
Christoffelsz, William S.
Clapin, Adolphus Philip.
Clarke, William.
Cleave, John.
Clifton, Robert Cecil.
Cobler, Walter Henry.
Cochrane, Robert.
Coghlan, Timothy Augustine
Collier, Fredk. William.
Colls, Thomas Arthur.
Collyer, William Robert.
Connah, Thomas William.
Conolly, William Wellington.
Corney, Bolton Glanvill.
Courtenay, Henry.
Cowper, Francis Henry.
Crawford, Alfred.
Creasy, Leonard.
Creswell, Miss Margaret S.
Culley, William Richard.
Cundall, Herbert M.
Dale, Augustus Charles.
Darley, Cecil West.
Davies, Henry.
Deering, William H.
De Kretser, Mrs Edward.
Denton, William.
Dillon, Patrick Lawlor.
Dimond, William James.
Dolton, David.
Douglas, George A.
Douglas, Samuel Henry.
Downer, William James.
Drennan, William Henry.
Duff, Benjamin Michael.
Duncan, James Murray.
Dunn, Thomas Smith.
Du Verge, Louis S. Rathier
Dynham, Edward.
Eccles, *Maj.* Dorset, V.D.
Edwards, Henry James.
Eliot, Lawrence Stirling.
Elliott, John Cutbush.
Ellis, John Chute Buck.
Engelbach, Alfred H. H.
Ewart, David.
Fairman, Robert.
Falkus, Richd. Uriah.
Farrell, Edward George.
Fincham, Harry.
FitzGerald, James.
Fleischer, William Martin.
Fleming, James.
Ford, Charles.
Fortescue, Laurence.
Foster, Edward Alexander.
Francis, James Schreiber.
Fraser, George L. B., K.C.
Fraser, Hanson Werry.
Fraser, John.
Freeman, Edwd. Bothamley
Fryer, Charles E.
Gaffney, Thomas Burke.
Gage, Thos. R. Baillie.
Galer, John Maxcey.
Garcia, Arthur Henry.
Gardiner, Fredk. Wm.
Gardiner, John.
Gather, John.
Gibb, J. A. T.
Gibson, Frederick Allan.
Gill, Thomas.
Gilpin, Edwin.
Gobeil, Antoine.
Goldsmith, John Mills.
Gould, Edward.
Gould, Edward Blencowe.
Graham, John.
Gregory, John Uriah.
Grenier, Gerard.
Grenier, Gustave.
Griffiths, George Hollin.
Grunwald, Samuel Metcalfe.
Guinness, Edwd. John Day.
Hall, Henry.
Hall, John Carey.
Hall, William C. Briggs.
Hanson, Charles Rastrick.
Hardingham, Nathaniel.
Harris, Edward.
Harvin, Richard William.
Hatfield, Henry.
Hautrive, Napoléon.
Hawks, Henry Nicholas.
Head, Joshua John.
Headland, John.
Heavside, Arthur West.
Helm, Henry James, F.I.C.
Henwood, John Chambers.
Hertslet, Percy.
Heywood, James Barnes.
Hingston, George.
Hodgins, John George, LL.D.
Homagee, James Francis.
Hooley, Samuel Cutler.
Hoskins, William.
Houndle, Henry Chas. H. H.
Hughes, Walter Tatham.
Humphreys, Noel A.
Hunt, George Henry.
Hunter, Charles Hastings.
Hyde, James Wilson.
Irvine, *Lt.-Col.* Acheson G.
Jackson, J. Whitfield.
Jackson, Morton Strode.
Jago, Thomas Sampson.
Jarvis, *Lt. Col.* Arthur L.
Jerome, Thomas Strond.
Johnston, Robt. Mackenzie.
Jones, Charles Jerome.
Jones, Louis Kossuth.
Kelly, John.
King, Arthur Thomas.
King, Thomas Mulhall.
King, William Frederick.
Kirkpatrick, Francis.
Labrode, Edward Daniel.
Lambert, Francis L.
Langford, John.
Lascombe, Thomas.
Laslett, Henry James.
Leach, Frederick
Leah, Samuel Dawson.
Lemaire, Peter Edmund.
Le Moine, J. de Saint-D.
Le Sueur, Henry.
Levey, Charles James.
Lewis, Richard.
Lewis, William George.
Lister, Joseph Storr.
Lister, Robert John.
Livingstone, Matthew.
Lockyer, Nicholas C.
Long, Thomas.
McDermott, Peter Joseph.
MacDonald, John.
Macgregor, Robert Roy.
McLachlan, Duncan Clark.
Maclagan, John.
Macliverty, Edward H. E.
Macleod, John.
McMichael, Solon William.
McNaughtan, John, M.D.
Manvaigh, Cornewall L. W.
Manson, John.
Martin, David.
Martin, Joseph Samuel.
Mashima, William George.
Mason, Alfred John.
Matthews, Thomas Vincent.
May, Alfred John.
Meadon, Henry Wm.
Mengh, Alfred.
Menzies, William.
Metcalfe, Edward.
Michell, John.
Miles, Alfred Henry.
Miller, David.
Miller, George.
Millikin, Alexander.
Mills, James.
Milroy, Hugh.
Minchin, Charles O.
Mimow, Joseph Lazarus.
Mitchell, Frank Wm. Drew.
Montizambert, Frederick.
Moon, Henry E.
Moore, John Robt.
Moore, George.
Moysey, Henry Luttrell.
Muir, William.
Murphy, Martin.
Murray, Abijah.
Murray, Colin Alexander.
Nash, Redmond.
Neitenstein, Frederick Wm
Newbery, Arthur.
Newman, Edward Braxton.
Nops, Walter.
Norris, George Michael.
Norvell, Edwin Craddock.
O'Dell, Thomas Alexander
Okeden, Wm. Edwd. Parry
Oliver, William.
Outtrim, *Lt.-Col.* Frank Leon.
Owen, William.
Owsley, John William.
Pamphlet, William Grannis.
Pearce, George Perry.
Pearson, Charles Wemyss.
Pearson, Octavius Henry.
Pedley, Arthur Charles.
Pennell, Charles Henry.
Perkins, Harry Innes.
Pike, Edmund William.
Pillans, Charles Eustace.
Pilot, Rev. Canon Wm., D.D.
Platts, Thomas.
Plowman, Edward Philip.
Porral, Albert.
Pottinger, David.
Power, Augustus.
Ralph, William.
Redgrave, Jasper Alexr.
Reed, Joseph Martin.
Reid, Alexander.
Reid, Alfred Henry.

COMPANIONS, I.S.O.—*cont.*
Reynard, Robert Frading.
Rigg, Edward.
Rivers, Edward George.
Roberts, Edward.
Robertson, Thomas.
Robertson, Thomas Dixon M.T.
Robertson, Wm. Chrystal.
Robson, Robert.
Roche, John.
Roper, Henry Basil.
Rowe, John Soulsby.
Rudie, Frederick William.
Rudolf, Robt. de Montjoie.
Rumsey, *Comdr.* Robert Murray, R.N.
Rushton, William S.
Russell, James.
Russell, James George.
Russell, Robert.
Ryan, Edward Joseph.
Ryder, William Henry.
Saltmarsh, John.
Samson, Peter.
Scott, James.
Scott, Robert Townley.
Seager, Philip Samuel.
Sealey, Patrick Persse.
Senior, Bernard.
Seth, Arathoon.
Sharp, Jno. Reuben Philip.
Shiach, Thomas Herbert.
Shaw, Bernard.
Sholl, Lionel Henry.
Sholl, Richard A.
Smart, William Wilkinson.
Smeeton, Samuel Page.
Smith, Allan Frith.
Smith, Edgar Albert.
Smith, Frederick Bonham.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Robt.
Smith, Miss M. Constance.
Smuts, Johannes.
Smyth, Chas. Edwd. Owen.
Somerville, David Hughes.
Speeding, William C.
Spencer, Frederick.
Stephens, Richard.
Stevens, Frederick.
Stevenson, Thomas.
Stewart, Daniel.
Strawbridge, William.
Strong, John Alexander.
Sutherland, Edward D.
Taché, Eugene Etienne.
Tagliaferro, Napoleone.
Tate, Frank.
Taylor, Alexander George Denson.
Taylor, William T.
Temple, Henry William.
Thomas, Philip Henry.
Thompson, James Arthur.
Thompson, James Coulthred.
Thomson, Alexander.
Tigar, Edward.
Tilney, John Deane.
Timperley, William Henry.
Todd, George.
Tombs, Robert Charles.
Topp, Charles Alfred.
Trenam, Edwin.
Turvey, Isaiah.
Usher, Henry Charles.
Van der Beck, J. Nicholas.
Vane, Frederick William.
Venning, Alfred Reid.
Vincent, John Lewis.
Watkins, Frederick Henry.
Webb, Montague.
West, Jno. Hy. Richard.
White, H. Bantrey.
Whyham, William Henry.
Wigley, Francis Spencer.
Williams, Henry Owen
Williams, James Alexander.
Willis, James.
Willmot, Joseph Wm.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, William Robert.
Winter, Edwin.
Wolfenden, *Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Wood, Alfred John.
Woodd, Julia Mary.
Woods, Richd. Lennox.
Wray, Leonard.
Wright, Trish John.
Wylde, John Turner.
Yeld, Edward.

Soc. and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. *V.C.*

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.
FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January*, 1856.
A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert B., C.B., I.A., *Upper Swat* 1897
Ashford, *Sergt.* T. (Roy. Fus.), *Afghan* 1880
Aylmer, *Br.-Gn.* Fenton J., C.B., R.E., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Babtie, *Col.* Wm., C.M.G., A.M.S., *S. Africa* 1899
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Best, *Sergt.* H. (Derby R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Bell, *Pte.* D. (South Wales Bord.), *Andamans* .. 1867
Bell, *Lt.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bisdee, *Lieut.* J. H. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Boisragon, *Maj.* G. H., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bradley, *Driver* F. G. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* 1901
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Cadell, *Col.* Thomas, C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Cameron, *Col.* A. S., C.B. (Seaforth. Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1858
Carter, *Capt.* Herbt. Augustine, I.A., *Somaliland* 1904
Chapin, *Col.* J. W., C.B. (Hampshire R.), *China* .. 1860
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgton's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cobbe, *Lt.-C.* A. S., D.S.O. (King's Afr R.R.), *Somali'd* 1903
Cockburn, *Lt.* H. Z. C. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Colvin, *Maj.* J. M. Colquhoun, R.E., *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Col.* W. N., M.V.O. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1899
Costello, *Capt.* Edmond W., I.A., *Malakand* 1897
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, K.C.B., I.A., *Afghan* .. 1879
Crean, *Surg.-Capt.* T. J. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
Crimmin, *Lt.-Col.* John, C.I.E., M.S. 1889
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dunagher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Doogan, *Prin.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* C. Mills, A.M.S., *Andamans* .. 1867
Douglas, *Capt.* H. E. M., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1899
Dowell, *Lt.-Col.* George Dare, R.M.A., *Baltic* 1855
Doxat, *Lt.* Alexis C., *S. Africa* 1901
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (42nd Highrs.), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *Maj.* Wm. M. M. (High. L.I.), *Egypt* .. 1882
Engleheart, *Sergt* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Lt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Farmer, *Sergt.* Donald (Cann. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl. J. J.* (Army Hosp. Corps), *Transvaal* 1881
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Firth, *Sergt.* James (W. Riding R.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
FitzClarence, *Maj.* C. (Irish Guards), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flavin, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Fowler, *Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* 1879
Gifford, *Major* Lord (S. Wales Bord.), *Ashanti* .. 1874
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Goodfellow, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. A., R.E., *Mutiny* 1859
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* W. E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River* .. 1892
Gough, *Gen.* Sir C. J. S., G.C.B. (Bng. Cav.), *Mutiny* 1857
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hugh H., G.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* .. 1857
Gough, *Col.* J. E. (Rif. Brig.), *Somaliland* 1903
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J. Wm., I.A., *Manipur* .. 1891
Grant, *Capt* John Duncan, I.A., *Tirah* 1904
Guy, *Lieut.* Basil John Douglas, R.N., *China* 1900
Hale, *Surg.-Maj.* Thomas E., C.B. (R. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Halliday, *Maj.* Lewis S. Tollemache, R.M.L.I., *China* 1900
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A., *Afghan* 1879
Hampton, *Sergt.* H. (Lipoal R.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hardham, *Lieut.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Harding, *Chief Gunner* (retd.), R.N., *Egypt* 1882
Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., R.E., *Afghan* .. 1879
Hartley, *Col.* E. B., C.M.G. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Heathcote, *Lt.* A. S. (K.R.R.C.), *Mutiny* 1857
Heaton, *Corpl.* Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Hitch, *Priv.* Tredk. (S. Wales Bord.), *Zulu* 1879
Holland, *Maj.* H. E. R. (Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., K.C.B., *Mutiny* 1857
Hope, *Col.* William (Roy. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Hornby, *Col.* E. J. Phipps, R.A., *S. Africa* 1900
House, *Private* Wm. (R. Berks R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howse, *Maj.* N. R. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Lt.-Col.* E. D. Brown-Synge- (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Ind, *Corpl. Shor.-Smith* A. E., R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1901
Inglon, *Capt.* Edgar Thos., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* .. 1900
Johnson, *Gen* Sir J. Hills-, R.A., *Mutiny* 1857
Johnstone, *Capt.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred S. (9th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Jones, *Capt.* H. M. (Roy. Fus.), *Crimea* 1855
Jones, *Private* Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), *Zulu* 1879
Jones, *Capt.* C. Mansel- (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Kenna, *Col.* Paul A., D.S.O. (21st Lrs.), *Sudan* 1898
Kerr, *Lt.* William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), *Mutiny* .. 1857
Kirby, *Qr.-Mr. Sergt.* F., R.E., *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *Sergt.* H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawrence, *Lt.* T. (17th Lrs., now 18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Lawson, *Private* E. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir E. P., K.C.S.I., R.E., *Afghan* 1879
Leake, *Surg.-Cpt.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Afr.* 1902
LeQuesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon, R.A.M.C., *Burma* 1889
Lloyd, *Col.* Owen Edward P., R.A.M.C., *Burma* .. 1893
Lodge, *Bombadier* Isaac, R.H.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Lucas, *Rear-Admiral* Charles Davis, *Baltic* 1854
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. Hammon, C.B., R.A., *Mutiny* 1858
Mackay, *Capt.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maygar, *Capt.* L. C. (Victoria), *S. Africa* 1901
McKenna, *Ensign* Edw (York and Lanc R.) *N.Z.* 1863
Mackenzie, *Capt.* John (R. Scots), *Ashanti* 1900
Marling, *Col.* P. S., C.B. (8th Hussars), *Sudan* 1884
Marshall, *Maj.* William T. (19th Hussars), *Sudan* 1884
Martineau, *Sergt* H. R. (Bristol Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Masterson, *Maj.* John E. (Devon R.), *S. Africa* 1900

Maxwell, *Lt.-Col* F. A., D.S.O., I.A., *S. Africa* 1900
Mayo, Arthur (Indian Navy), *Mutiny* 1857
Meiklejohn, *Capt.* M. F. M. (Gordon Highlanders), *S. Africa* 1899
Mellis, *Cpl.* Chas. John, I.A., V.D.C., *Ashanti* 1900
Milbanke, *Maj.* Sir J. F., Bt. (10th Hrs.), *S.A.* .. 1900
Monaghan, *Trumpeter* John (and D.G.), *Mutiny* .. 1858
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur T., C.B., I.A., *Persia* .. 1857
Mullaney, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick, R.A., *Afghan* 1880
Mullins, *Maj.* C. B., C.M.G. (Inup. L. H.), *S. Africa* 1899
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Murray, *Sergt.* John (Durham L.I.), *New Zealand* 1864
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Nickerson, *Capt.* Wm. Hy. S., R.A.M.C., *S. Africa* 1900
Norwood, *Capt.* John (5th D.G.), *S. Africa* 1899
Nurse, *Sergt* G. E., R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
O'Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Luke, C.B. (R.W. Fus.), *Crimea* 1854
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *Sergt.* Charles (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Paton, *Sergt.* John (A. and S. Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Pitts, *Lance-Corp.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* .. 1900
Prendergast, *Gen.* Sir H. N. D., G.C.B., R.E., *Mal.* 1857
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ravenhill, *Pte.* C. (R. Scots Fus.), *S. Africa* 1899
Reed, *Maj.* Hamilton Lyster, R.A., *S. Africa* 1899
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. Henry, R.A.M.C., *Zulu* 1879
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny* 1857
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B., I.A., *Naga Hills* 1879
Roberts, *Field-Marshal* Earl, K.G., R.A., *Mutiny* 1858
Robertson, *Lt.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Rolland, *Maj.* George Murray, I.A., *Somaliland* .. 1903
Rowlands, *Gen.* Sir H., K.C.B. (Welsh R.), *Crimea* 1854
Ruthven, *Capt.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore- (K.D.G.), *Nile* ..... 18[illegible]
Salmon, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir N., G.C.B., *Mutiny* 18[illegible]
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 18[illegible]
Schofield, *Maj.* H. N., R.A., *S. Africa* ..... 18[illegible]
Scott, *Lance-Corpl.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 19[illegible]
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Robt. G., D.S.O. (C.M.R.), *S. Africa* 18[illegible]
Seeley, *Seaman* William, *Japan* ..... 18[illegible]
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* ..... 19[illegible]
Smith, *Gunner* Albert, R.A., *Sudan* ..... 18[illegible]
Smith, *Lt.* Clement L. (Somal. M.I.), *Somaliland* 190[illegible]
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* .... 19[illegible]
Smith, *Maj. J.* Manners, C.I.E., I.A., *Hunza-Nagar* 18[illegible]
Smyth, *Maj.* N. M. (6th D.G.), *Sudan* ..... 18[illegible]
Stagpoole, *Drmr.* D. (Middlesex R.), *New Zeald.* 18[illegible]
Sylvester, *Asst.-Surg.* H. T. (R. W. Fus.), *Crimea* 19[illegible]
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Wm., R.A.M.C., *New Zealand* .. 18[illegible]
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E., *Mutiny* .. 18[illegible]
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* .. 19[illegible]
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 19[illegible]
Turner, *L.-C.R.* E. W., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Af.* 190[illegible]
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* ..... 18[illegible]
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* William George, I.A., *Somaliland* 19[illegible]
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R. R.), *Transvaal* 188[illegible]
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* .... 190[illegible]
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* .... 187[illegible]
Watson, *Gen.* Sir John, G.C.B., I.A., *Mutiny* .... 18[illegible]
Watson, *Maj.* T. Colclough, R.E., *Malakand* .... 189[illegible]
White, *Field-Marshal* Sir Geo. Stuart, G.C.B. (Gordon Highlanders), *Afghan* ..... 187[illegible]
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Zulu* .... 187[illegible]
Wilson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir A. K., G.C.B., *Sudan* 188[illegible]
Wood, *F.-M.* Sir H. E., G.C.B. (17th Lrs.), *Mutiny* 18[illegible]
Wright, *Capt.* W. D. (R. W. Surrey R.), *Sokoto* .. 190[illegible]
Wylly, *Lieut.* Guy G. E., I.A., *S. Africa* ..... 190[illegible]
Young, *Sergt.-Maj.* Alexr. (Cape Police), *S. Africa* 190[illegible]

Officers of the Orders of Knighthood.

*** *For full particulars see* "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399). (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged twelve times since.)—THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal* H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Charles George Barrington, C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).—THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.I.E.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).—THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; *Registrar*, Sir F. Hopwood; *Officer of Arms*, Sir William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878). (Since enlarged 9 times.)—THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).—THE SOVEREIGN; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Members marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELORS do not constitute an Order, and hence have no officials. There is, however, a "Society of Knights Bachelor" (*Office*, 25, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.; *Registrar*, Sir William Bull, M.P.), for the protection of members of the Order

The House of Commons.

THE second Parliament of King Edward VII. was elected in January and February, 1906, and was opened by the King on 19 Feb. of that year. The General Election had returned 512 Ministerialists (374 Liberals; 54 Labour Members; 84 Nationalists) and 158 Opposition (131 Conservatives and 27 Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Distribution of Members.				Position as to Parties (1906).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority
England	234	226	5	465	337	128	209 *Min.*
Wales	19	11	—	30	30	0	30 *Min.*
Scotland	39	31	2	72	61	11	50 *Min.*
Ireland	85	16	2	103	84	19	65 *Min.*
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	512	158	354 *Min.*

From 1 Nov., 1907, to 31 Oct., 1908, there were bye-elections at *Ashburton* (*C.*), Rewdley, West Derbyshire, Dewsbury, *Haggerston* (*C.*), Hastings, Hull, South Leeds, *N.W. Manchester* (*C.*), *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (*C.*), Newport (Salop), *Peckham* (*C.*), *Pudsey* (*C.*), *Ross* (*C.*), St. Austell, Central Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Worcester; W. Carmarthenshire, Mid Glamorgan, Pembrokeshire; Dundee, Kincardineshire, Montrose, Stirling; Oaslow, W. Down, Kilkenny, and N. Leitrim. Constituencies in italics were won by the political party indicated in parentheses.

At the time of going to press there was a vacancy in the Chelmsford Division (*C.*).

On 31 Oct., 1908, the parties stood as follows: Liberal and Labour, 389; Labour (L.R.C.) Members, 31; Socialist, 1; Nationalists, 83. Ministerial total, 504. Conservatives, 135; Liberal Unionists, 31. Opposition total, 166. Ministerial majority over Unionist Opposition, 338.

The total number of electors upon the register in 1908 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of the year 1908:—

Division.	Electors.	Population.
England and Wales	6,058,894	35,348,780
Scotland	762,861	4,826,587
Ireland	692,726	4,363,351
United Kingdom	7,514,481	44,538,718

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

The principal political organisations are as follows:—

LIBERAL.—The *Liberal Central Association*, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., is the official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Party. The *National Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., founded at Birmingham 31 May, 1877, is a federation of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The *Liberal Publication Department*, under the combined auspices of the two above bodies, and of the same address, issues periodical literature and political magazines. Among other organisations the *National Reform Union*, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and 50, Parliament Street, S.W., founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to the Corn Laws, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures, &c.; the *Eighty Club*, 3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines; the *Liberal League*, 20, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., is the outcome of Lord Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield advocating the abandonment of Home Rule and certain other matters which had accrued to Liberal Programmes during recent years; *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 138, Palace Chambers, S.W. The *Scottish Liberal Association* is at 7, West George Street, Glasgow, and at 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh; the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* is at the Glasgow office. The *Chief Liberal Whip* (Patronage Secretary to the Treasury) is Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease. *Other Whips*, J. H. Lewis, Capt. C. W. Norton, and J. H. Whitley, with the Master of Elibank (for Scotland), Sir E. Strachey, and J. M. F. Fuller.

CONSERVATIVE.—The *National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1867, and is a federation of Conservative and Constitutional Associations and Clubs in England and Wales. As constituted at present, it consists of 38 Provincial Divisions, a Council of about 200 members, which meets quarterly, and a Conference, which meets annually. It has five Committees, viz.: Executive, Organisation, Publication, Lecture, and Finance, which have the important duties of strengthening, stimulating, and creating electioneering organisation in the constituencies, publishing and distributing the whole of the literature for the education of the electorate, and providing and controlling the staff of speakers and lecturers; Mr. Thomas Cox is the *Secretary*. The *Conservative Central Office* is the Parliamentary department, the *Principal Agent* being Mr. J. Percival Hughes. The *National Union of Conservative Associations in Scotland* is at 1, Castle Street, Edinburgh. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1883, is the educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Union, and of the ascendency of the British Empire: *Grand Master*, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour; *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett. The *Conservative Whips* are Sir A. Acland Hood, Viscount Valentia, H. W. Forster, Lord Balcarres, Marquess of Hamilton, H. P. Pease, and Lord Edmund Talbot.

LIBERAL UNIONIST.—The *Liberal Unionist Council*, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, was formed in 1886, and re-constituted in 1904. Its main object is the prevention of the separation of the governments of Great Britain and Ireland. *President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Boraston.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 31 Labour Party nominees. The Parliamentary organisation is the *Labour Party*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., which selects candidates, pays a proportion of the Returning Officers' expenses, and contributes £200 a year towards the maintenance of elected members. *Sec.*, J. R. Macdonald, M.P. The *Labour Whips* are G. H. Roberts and C. Duncan. In addition to the Labour Party of 31 members there are 15 representatives of the Miners' Federation, and 8 Trade Union and other representatives, the whole 23 composing the *Trade Union Group*. Under the heading of Labour may also be included one Socialist.

SOCIALISTS. — The *Social Democratic Party*, Chandos Hall, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., and the *Independent Labour Party*, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., have many aims and some members in common. The *Fabian Society*, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an intellectual Socialism to the middle classes.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the Nationalist Whips are Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, P. O'Brien, E. Haviland Burke, and J. P. Boland. The Irish Unionist party is represented by the *Irish Unionist Alliance*, 109, Grafton Street, Dublin. *Sec.*, R. G. Carden, D.L.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The principal organisation for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; the *London Society for Women's Suffrage* (at the same address) is a Society in the above Union of 54 Societies and their branches; the *Women's Social and Political Union*, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.; the *Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; and the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, Kirkby Lonsdale. The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 17, Tothill Street, S.W.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

SESSION 1908.

(Up to the adjournment, *August* 1, 1908.)

THE CHANGE IN THE PREMIERSHIP. — The death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, following immediately upon his retirement from the Premiership, had an appreciable effect upon the course of the Session, besides that which followed in the reconstitution of the Ministry. Contracting influenza in the opening days of the Session, he was only able to be present in his place upon a few occasions, and when on *April* 5 the King, while at Biarritz, received a letter tendering his resignation, no surprise was felt. Mr. Asquith was at once summoned, and he had completed his Cabinet and was in a position to resume Parliamentary business when Sir Henry succumbed on *April* 22. In both Houses, noteworthy tributes to the memory of the late Premier were delivered by the leaders of all parties. The principal changes in the Cabinet involved by the reconstruction were that Mr. Lloyd-George became Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill President of the Board of Trade, Earl Crewe Colonial Secretary, Mr. McKenna First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Runciman President of the Board of Education, the new Premier of course assuming the position of First Lord of the Treasury.

KING'S SPEECH.—In the Royal Speech, read by the King in person on *January* 29, it was announced that Bills would be introduced to amend the Licensing law in England and Wales; to amend the law relating to elementary education; to regulate the hours of underground labour in coal mines; to amend the Acts relating to the housing of the working classes; to amend the system of valuation of property in England and Wales; to improve and extend University education in Ireland; to amend the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act of 1903; to establish an authority for the control and improvement of the Port and Waterway of London; and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of children and to the treatment of juvenile offenders. In the Lords, the address was moved by Lord Airedale and seconded by Lord Nunburnholme, and after brief discussions was agreed to. The proposer and seconder in the Commons were respectively Mr. R. C. Lehmann and Mr. W. H. Davies. It was finally carried on *Feb.* 6 after some interesting debates. The first amendment proposed was that of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, regretting the absence of legislation for dealing with unemployment. Others relating to the condition of affairs in India and constitutional reform in Egypt were withdrawn after the replies of Mr. Morley and Sir E. Grey respectively; and these were followed by the official Opposition amendment, moved by Mr. W. Long, censuring Ministers for failing to give any assurance as to the adoption of measures for the better protection of life and property in Ireland. This was eventually rejected by 414 against 115. Sir W. Holland represented that the Board of Trade should rank with departments of Secretaries of State, with which view the Government agreed; and Sir Gilbert Parker censured the Government for not safeguarding the interests of civil servants in the Transvaal.

THE BUDGET.—Mr. Asquith introduced his Budget on *May* 7. He estimated the receipts, on the basis of existing taxation, at £157,770,000, and the expenditure at £152,869,000. He proposed to remit the sugar duty, which would account for £3,400,000, and to reduce marine insurance, £20,000 being lost by this alteration. The cost of the Old Age Pensions scheme during the quarter that would come in the year 1908–9

was set down at £1,200,000, and £1,240,000 was allotted to local authorities; the final surplus for 1908-9 being £241,000. The realised surplus was £4,726,000, which, with certain exceptions, would be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. The chief opposition to the Premier's proposals was directed against the Old Age Pensions scheme, but as this was embodied in a separate Bill it is dealt with elsewhere. On the second reading of the Finance Bill, on *June* 1, an official amendment was proposed regretting that, in view of the growing liabilities of the nation, no attempt had been made to increase the resources of the Exchequer by broadening the basis of taxation; but this was rejected by 367 to 124 (a majority of 243), and the Bill was read a second time. Several proposals to reduce the duty on tea were defeated in Committee, and on *July* 25 the third reading was adopted, and being passed through the Lords the measure received the Royal Assent on *August* 1.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—The Indian Budget was outlined by Mr. Buchanan on *July* 22. It showed that there had been three reductions of the Salt Duty, accounting for a loss of revenue to the amount of three and a quarter millions. These reductions had benefited the people greatly, there having been an increase in the consumption of about twenty-five per cent. He said the general diminution of the opium revenue had to be faced, which would probably cost in the current year £300,000, and in ten years' time the revenue would cease altogether. Expenditure on police, education, and the army had largely increased, but a slow but fairly steady decrease in military expenditure might be expected in future. Despite this additional expenditure there was still a surplus.

LICENSING.—The measure which had promised to be the principal one of the Session, the Licensing Bill, was introduced on *Feb.* 27 by Mr. Asquith, who outlined its proposals at considerable length. He said the Government proposed to provide for the compulsory reduction within a specified period of the number of "on" licences upon a uniform scale, based upon the ratio between licences and population. Where there were two persons per acre they proposed that the number of "on" licences should not exceed one to 400 persons. Between two persons and 25 per acre the maximum number of licences was to be one to 500 persons, and so on up to one licence to 1,000 persons where there were more than 200 persons to the acre. The scheme would lead to the suppression of about 32,000 licences. The Bill, he said, restored to the Licensing authorities the discretion taken away from them by the Act of 1904, with regard to the renewal, repeal, and transfer of all existing "on" licences. There was to be compensation for the extinction of licences during the statutory period, and the time limit after which the nation would resume absolute domination was 14 years. The Bill, which also dealt with the inspection of clubs and Sunday closing, was read a first time on its introduction. The second reading was postponed for a considerable time, and was moved by Mr. Asquith on *April* 28. A protracted discussion took place on the official Opposition amendment, introduced by Mr. Cave, calling upon the House to refuse further to proceed with a measure which, while failing to promote the cause of temperance, violated the principles of equity. This was rejected by 397 to 147, and the second reading was carried by 394 to 148. Before the Committee stage commenced the House adopted, after some opposition and two divisions, a motion defining and limiting the time to be spent upon each clause. On *July* 20 the first clause was considered in Committee, and after several amendments had been defeated the closure was put into force and the clause carried by 348 to 140. The remainder of the Bill was postponed until the Autumn Session, seventeen days of which were allocated to Committee, five days to report, and one day to third reading.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. — The Government's scheme of providing old age pensions was unfolded by Mr. Asquith in his Budget statement, and was later embodied in a Bill. The age limit was fixed at 70, and the amount of pension at £13 per annum, while the income limit was first put at £26 per annum, though the principle of a sliding scale was subsequently accepted by the Government and inserted in the measure. Mr. Asquith estimated that 500,000 persons would satisfy the conditions and be entitled to pensions, and the cost at first was estimated at £6,000,000. The second reading was moved by Mr. Lloyd-George on *June* 15. An amendment by Mr. Cox, favouring a contributory scheme, was defeated by 417 against 29, and the Bill was read a second time and referred to Committee. At this stage a number of minor concessions were made, and it was completed by the aid of the guillotine, though the Bill had to be recommitted in respect of the schedule containing the sliding scale. The third reading was adopted after an amendment had been defeated by 315 against 10. In the Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury supported the Bill, as did many of the leading Unionist Peers, and the second reading was accepted by 123 against 16. In Committee Lord Cromer moved an amendment limiting the operation of the Bill for seven years, and this was agreed to by 77 against 45. Thus amended, the third reading was carried; but when the Bill returned to the Commons the Speaker pointed out that Lord Cromer's amendment infringed the privileges of the Commons, and it was disagreed with, as were several other amendments. Upon this Lord Cromer declared that his proposal was not introduced in any hostility to the Bill, and he would not insist upon it. This course was adopted in regard to the other amendments objected to by the Commons, though a resolution declining to accept the reasons offered by the Commons was, on Lord Lansdowne's motion, agreed to by 37 against 23. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 1, and the pensions come into operation on Jan. 1, 1909.

EDUCATION.—Mr. McKenna's Education Bill was presented on *Feb.* 24. The measure aimed at supplementing the educational system, and left to the parish school boards their present powers of administration over both elementary and secondary education. On the second reading, Mr. Runciman (who had by that time succeeded to the charge of the department) intimated that the Government would be prepared to accept amendments so long as they did not vitiate the principles of the measure. Mr. Balfour declared no desire for a solution of the difficulty could be found in the Bill, while Mr. Asquith appealed to the House to facilitate agreement. An amendment for the rejection was negatived by 370 to 205, and the Bill was referred to Committee. On *March* 18, in the Lords, the Bishop of St.

Asaph introduced an Education Bill, in which, on the second reading on *March* 30, Lord Crewe said the Government recognised an honest attempt to arrive at a settlement. The question was put off until the Autumn Session.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Bill to set up a public authority to control the Port of London was introduced by Mr. Lloyd-George on *April* 2 and read a first time, and the second reading was agreed to without a division on *May* 6, when the Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of Lords and Commons. Towards the close of the Session they reported that the Bill ought to be allowed to proceed.

MINERS' HOURS.—Mr. Gladstone on *Feb.* 20 introduced the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, and on *July* 6 it was read a second time. Its aim is to limit the time during which a miner is underground to eight hours a day, but the change is to come into operation gradually. The Bill was taken to the Grand Committee, and further progress was postponed until the autumn.

ARMY.—The most important discussion on Service matters was the debate on armaments on *March* 2. This was initiated by Mr. Murray Macdonald's motion asking the House to declare that, in view of our continued friendly relations with foreign Powers, further reductions might be made in the expenditure on the Army and Navy. Although supported by many Liberals, the resolution was resisted by the Government, and Mr. Asquith moved an amendment asking the House to support the Government in such economies of naval and military expenditure as should be consistent with the adequate defence of His Majesty's dominions. Mr. Macdonald's motion was eventually rejected by 320 against 73. During the debate which followed Mr. Haldane's statement on Army matters on *March* 4 and 5, the Government consented to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the use of troops during trade disputes, and its report was presented during the Session. In the Lords, on *July* 16, Lord Lucas, Under Secretary for War, replying to the Duke of Bedford, who called attention to the state of the Territorial Army, said, as to recruiting, the men coming in were of a superior class to the men who had hitherto enlisted in the Militia. They were going through a transitory stage, he added, and it was too early to judge whether the Territorial Army would be a success or a failure. On *July* 27 Mr. Haldane stated that on January 1 the strength of the Militia, infantry and cavalry, was 83,672, while on July 1 the number of Militiamen was 44,137, and of special reservists 30,161, making a total of 74,297. For the Special Reserve 54,000 men were in sight. An amendment for the reduction of the vote of £840,000 for this branch of the Service was rejected by 231 against 77, and the vote was agreed to.

NAVY.—In the Commons, on *March* 10, Mr. Asquith announced that by January, 1911, Great Britain would have 12 ships of the *Dreadnought* and *Invincible* class; and if there appeared a probability of Germany having 13 of these ships by the end of that year, the Government would provide for a sufficient number of ships to prevent the superiority of Germany. When the shipbuilding programme was considered in Supply on *July* 13, Mr. McKenna repeated this declaration, and said that in 1911 Britain would have over Germany a marked superiority in regard to the *Dreadnought* and *Invincible* type. Britain would have eight *Dreadnoughts* and four new great cruisers, while Germany, if she completed her programme as speedily as she hoped, would have seven *Dreadnoughts* and two *Invincibles*. Next year the Government would lay down all the ships that might be necessary to ensure security in 1911 and 1912. In the Lords, on *March* 18, Lord Tweedmouth declared that in 1911 the combination of no two first-class Powers in the world would be equal to the strength of Great Britain.

CHILDREN'S BILL.—Mr. Herbert Samuel, Under Secretary at the Home Office, on *Feb.* 10 brought in a Bill, which was then read a first time, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of children. It dealt with juvenile smoking, and proposed to separate juvenile offenders from adult criminals, special courts being established. The Act relating to baby farming was to be strengthened, and the powers of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children were to be increased. On the second reading, on *March* 24, it was announced by Mr. Samuel that the Home Secretary had decided to add provisions for securing the greater safety of children attending theatrical entertainments in large numbers. The measure was then passed through Grand Committee, and the report and other stages reserved for the Autumn Session.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.—Another measure which went over to the Autumn Session was the Bill introduced by Mr. Burns to amend the law relating to the housing of the working classes, and to provide for town planning schemes. It was read a second time without a division on *May* 12, and referred to the Standing Committee—a stage which had not been completed when the Session concluded. On that occasion Mr. Burns said the Government's object was to provide for the people housing conditions by which they would benefit physically and morally, and to abolish slums. The Bill would enable the Local Government Board to authorise the various authorities to prepare town planning schemes, and if necessary the Board would order the authority to act, and enforce its command by mandamus. Through Mr. Walter Long the Opposition gave the measure a friendly reception.

IRELAND.—The chief Irish measure was the Universities Bill, which passed into law by the end of the Session. By this two new Universities will be established at Dublin and Belfast. On its introduction by Mr. Birrell, on *March* 31, Mr. Balfour received it with great favour, but throughout its passage the Ulster members and the Liberal Nonconformists opposed the measure. The second reading was carried on *May* 11 by 344 to 31. A provision was inserted permitting the erection of a chapel within University precincts, but on the report stage Mr. Birrell was obliged to accept an amendment omitting this. The third reading was agreed to on *July* 25, when the Bill was read a first time in the Lords, the second reading being carried on *July* 27. During the Committee stage permission to erect a chapel within University precincts was given, but when the Bill went to the Commons it was disagreed with by 142 against 40, and the Lords agreeing to this the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 1. There was a Home Rule debate in the Commons on *March* 30, when Mr. Redmond's motion was agreed to by a majority of 156, the official Opposition amend-

ment being rejected by 334 against 142. A Bill to amend the Evicted Tenants Act by modifying the amendment inserted by the Lords in 1907, which was afterwards found to have had the effect of excluding the Clanricarde estate from the scope of the Act, was passed into law, as was the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill, amending the law relating to drunkenness in Ireland. Bills relating to the Bee Pest, Grand Juries, Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats, Whale Fisheries, and the Prevention of Tuberculosis also received the Royal Assent.

SCOTLAND.—At the very outset of the Session the Small Landholders and Land Values Bills for Scotland, which failed to obtain places on the Statute Book in the preceding Session, were presented to the Commons. On *Feb.* 12 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in one of his final utterances, moved a resolution to closure the two Bills by compartments, holding that it would be wrong to sacrifice valuable time in useless debate on questions which had been decided so recently; and after two amendments had been defeated, the motion was carried by 331 against 84. The various stages of the Bills were accordingly gone through without delay, and they were sent up to the Lords. On *March* 11 the latter House adopted, by 153 against 33, a resolution declining to pass the Small Landholders Bill, because it unnecessarily extended the provisions of the Crofter Acts throughout Scotland. The Lords gave the Land Values Bill a first reading on *Feb.* 27; and although on the second reading, on *March* 25, Lord Ridley moved its rejection, this stage also was carried. In Committee a number of amendments were agreed to, despite the declaration of the Government that they had insuperable objections to some of them, and finally the Government abandoned the Bill.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.
1661. Sir E. Turner.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.
1680. W. Williams.
1685. Sir John Trevor.
1688. H. Powle.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.—*cont.*

1694. Paul Foley.
1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1700. Robert Harley.
1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Richd. Onslow.
1710. Wm. Bromley.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.
1715. Spencer Compton.
1727. Arthur Onslow.
1761. Sir John Cust.
1770. Sir F. Norton.
1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1788. Hn. W. Grenville.
1789. Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (*created Lord Redesdale*).
1802. Charles Abbot (*created Lord Colchester*).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (*cr. Viset. Canterbury*).
1835. James Abercromby (*cr. Lord Dunfermline*).
1839. Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (*cr. Viset. Eversley*).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (*cr. Viset. Ossington*).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (*cr. Viset. Hampden*).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (*created Viset. Peel*).
1895. William Court Gully (*created Viset. Selby*).
1905. James William Lowther.

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1874.

Year.	Ministry.	Opposition.	Majority.
1874	349 *Cons.*	303 { 247 *Lib.* 56 *Nat.*	46 *Cons.*
1880	357 *Lib.*	295 { 233 *Cons.* 62 *Nat.*	62 *Lib.*
1885	413 { 331 *Lib.* 82 *Nat.*	247 *Cons.*	166 *Lib. & Nat.*
1886	395 { 314 *Cons.* 81 *L. U.*	272 { 188 *Lib.* 84 *Nat.*	123 *Cons.*
1892	394 { 273 *Lib.* 72 *A.-P.* 9 *P.*	315 { 268 *Cons.* 47 *L. U.*	39 *Lib.*
1895	411 { 340 *Cons.* 71 *Un.*	259 { 177 *Lib.* 71 *A.-P.* 11 *P.*	152 *Un.*
1900	402 { 334 *Cons.* 68 *Un.*	268 { 186 *Lib.* 82 *N.*	134 *Un.*
1905	512 { 387 *Lib.* 84 *Nat.* 41 *Lab.*	158 *C. & U.*	354 *Lib.*

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT (8 EDWARD VII. A.D. 1908).

PASSED UP TO THE ADJOURNMENT, *August* 1, 1908.

1. Consolidated Fund (No. 1).
2. Army (Annual).
3. Prosecution of Offences.
4. Patents and Designs.
5. Police Superannuation.
6. Public Health.
7. Fatal Accidents (Damages).
8. Post Office Savings Bank.
9. Isle of Man (Customs).
10. Tobacco Growing (Scotland).
11. Wild Birds Protection.
12. Companies.
13. Polling Districts (County Councils).
14. Polling Arrangements (Parliamentary Boroughs).
15. Costs in Criminal Cases.
16. Finance.
17. Cran Measures.
18. Expiring Laws Continuance.
19. Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats Supply (Ireland).
20. University of Durham.
21. Registration.
22. Evicted Tenants (Ireland).
23. Public Works (Loans).
24. Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland).
25. Naval Lands (Volunteers).
26. Naval Marriages.
27. Married Women's Property.
28. Agricultural Holdings (Consolidation).
29. Grand Jury (Ireland) Act 1836 Amendment.
30. Appropriation.
31. Whale Fisheries (Ireland).
32. Friendly Societies.
33. Telegraph (Construction).
34. Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland).
35. Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland).
36. Small Holdings and Allotments (Consolidation).
37. Coroners (Ireland).
38. Irish Universities.
39. Endowed Schools (Masters).
40. Old Age Pensions.

(*Elected January and February*, 1906.)

Abbreviations:—*L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *S.* = Socialist; *N.* = Nationalist; *C.* = Conservative and Unionist.

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and § a change of constituency.

England.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 7,418
§*Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely*, D.S.O., *L.* 2,933
*Wm. Frederic Lawrence, *C.* 2,734

ABINGDON (Berks), 8,875
E. A. Strauss, L. 3,943
Capt. H. G. Henderson, *C.* 3,767

ACCRINGTON (N.E. Lancs), 15,301
Sir J. F. Leese, Bart., K.C., *L.* 7,209
Dan Irving, *S.* 4,852
S. M. Holden, *Lab.* 619

ALTRINCHAM (Cheshire), 16,492
William J. Crossley, L. ... 8,358
*Coningsby R. Disraeli, *C.*... 5,667

ANDOVER (Hants), 10,423
Capt. Walter V. Faber, C.... 4,603
George Judd, *L.* 4,524

APPLEBY (Westmorland), 6,528
Leifchild Stratten Jones, L. 2,894
Lord Kerry, *C.* 2,891

ASHBURTON (Devon), 10,976
(Bye-election 17 Jan., 1908.)
Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell, C. 5,191
C. Roden Buxton, *L.* 4,632

ASHFORD (Kent), 13,864
Lawrence Hardy, C. 5,995
P. Harris, *L.* 5,614

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,248
Arthur H. Scott, L. 4,310
*Herbert Jas. Whiteley, *C.* 3,342

ASTON MANOR, 12,149
Evelyn Cecil, C. 7,134
John A. Richardson, *L.* ... 2,431

ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 15,484
Ald. Batty Langley, L...... 6,523
Arnold Muir Wilson, *C.* ... 5,736

AYLESBURY (Bucks), 11,661
Hn. Lionel W. Rothschild, C. 5,675
Silas Kitto Hocking, *L.* ... 4,463

BANBURY (Oxon), 7,748
Hon. Eustace Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, L. ... 3,992
Viscount Villiers, *C.*..... 2,796

BARKSTON ASH (Yorks, W. R.), 10,286
George R. Lane-Fox, C. ... 4,894
*Joseph O. Andrews, *L.* ... 4,246

BARNARD CASTLE (Durham), 11,617
Arthur Henderson, Lab. ... 5,540
Capt. E. W. Bell, *C.* 3,888

BARNSLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 19,564
Joseph Walton, L. ..... *unop.*

BARNSTAPLE (Devon), 12,908
Ernest Joseph Soares, L.... 6,510
W. E. Horne, *C.* 4,465

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 9,426
Charles Duncan, Lab. 5,167
*Sir Chas. Wm. Cayzer, Bt., *C.* 3,395

BASINGSTOKE (Hants), 12,049
(Bye-election 12 March, 1906.)
Arthur Clavell Salter, K.C., *C.* 4,852
Harry Calvert Verney, *L.*... 4,593
T. E. Polden, *L. (Ind.)*..... 467

BASSETLAW (Notts), 11,320
Frank Hillyard Newnes, L. 5,365
*Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. George Milner, Bt., *C.* 4,834

BATH (City of) (2), 7,968
Donald Maclean, L. 4,102
George Peabody Gooch, L. 4,069
Lord Alexander Thynne, *C.* 3,123
*Col. Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., *C.* 3,088

BATTERSEA, 15,369
Rt. Hon. John Burns, Lab. 7,387
A. Shirley Benn, *C.* 5,787

BEDFORD (Borough), 5,535
Percy Barlow, L. 2,771
*Charles Guy Pym, *C.* 2,278

BEDS.: see Biggleswade and Luton.

BERKS.: see Abingdon, Newbury, and Wokingham.

BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 10,619
George J. Cooper, M.R.C.S., *L.* 4,775
*Hy. Jno. Cockayne Cust, *C.* 3,016

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (Northumberland), 9,316
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bt., L. 5,102
Thos. Walter H. Inskip, *C.* 2,862

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,780
Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, L. 4,127
*Sir Manchérjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., *C.* 2,130

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 7,262
Edwd. Hare Pickersgill, L. 3,542
*Samuel Forde Ridley, *C.*... 2,064

BEWDLEY (Worcestersh.), 10,423
(Bye-election 29 Feb., 1908.)
Stanley Baldwin, C. .....*unop.*

BIGGLESWADE (Beds), 14,085
Arthur William Black, L. 6,902
*Lord Alwyne Compton, *C.* 4,298

BIRKENHEAD, 17,010
Henry Vivian, L. 7,074
*Sir Elliott Lees, Bt., *C.* ... 5,271
John A. Kensit, *Protestant* 2,118

BIRMINGHAM (Central), 10,670
Ebenezer Parkes, C. 5,684
T. Grosvenor Lee, *L.*..... 2,075

BIRMINGHAM (East), 14,469
Sir John Benjamin Stone, C. 5,928
James Holmes, *Lab.* 5,343

BIRMINGHAM (North), 8,981
John T. Middlemore, C. ... 5,172
J. Hood, *L.* 1,275

BIRMINGHAM (South), 11,611
Viscount Morpeth, C. 5,541
John V. Stevens, *Lab.* 2,641

BIRMINGHAM (West), 12,483
Rt. Hn. Jos. Chamberlain, C. 7,173
R. L. Outhwaite, *L.* 2,094

BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley and Edgbaston.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (Durham), 12,790
James Mellor Paulton, L. 7,430
G. E. Markham, *C.* 3,056

BLACKBURN (2), 21,127
Sir Wm. H. Hornby, Bt., C. 10,291
Philip Snowden, Lab. 10,282
Geoffrey Drage, *C.*..... 8,932
Edwin Hamer, *L.* 8,892

BLACKPOOL (N. Lancs), 20,399
Wilfred William Ashley, C. 10,131
Vivian Phillips, *L.* 7,078

BODMIN (Cornwall), 10,731
(Bye-election 24 July, 1906.)
F. Freeman-Thomas, L. ... 4,906
G. J. Sandys, *C.* 3,87

BOLTON (2), 20,388
George Harwood, L. 10,95
Alfred Henry Gill, Lab. ...10,41
Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, *C.*... 6,69

BOOTLE (S.W. Lancs), 20,721
Col. Thos. Myles Sandys, C. 7,32
A. P. Thomas, *L.* 7,03
BORDESLEY (Birmingham), 16,63
Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, C. 7,75
J. Bruce Glaisier, *Lab.* ... 3,97

BOSTON, 3,896
George Henry Faber, L. ... 1,80
*William Garfit, *C.* 1,69
BOSWORTH (Leicestersh.), 13,12
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, Bt., K.C., *L.*.... 7,67
A. Stoneham, *C.* 3,62

BOW AND BROMLEY (Tower Hamlets), 10,545
G. Stopford Brooke, L. 4,59
A. P. Du Cros, *C.* 3,97
BRADFORD (Central), 9,978
Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., *L.* 4,95
Hon. Vicary Gibbs, *C.* 3,61
BRADFORD (East), 15,136
W. E. Briggs Priestley, L. 6,18
Sir Vincent H. P. Caillard, *C.* 4,27
E. R. Hartley, *S.* 3,09
BRADFORD (West), 13,965
Frederick W. Jowett, Lab. 4,95
*Sir Ernest F. S. Flower, *C.* 4,14
W. Claridge, *L.* 3,58
BRENTFORD (Middlesex), 17,15
V. H. Rutherford, M.B., *L.* 6,50
*James Bigwood, *C.* 6,05
BRIDGWATER (Somerset), 10,18
Hy. G. Montgomery, L. ... 4,42
R. A. Sanders, *C.* 4,30
BRIGG (Lincs), 11,908
(Bye-election 26 Feb., 1907.)
Sir Berkeley D.G Sheffield, Bt., C. 5,38
Capt. Hon. Fredk. Guest, *L.* 5,27
BRIGHTON (2), 20,976
Ernest Amherst Villiers, L. 9,06
Edw. Aurelian Ridsdale, L. 8,91
Capt. George C. Tryon, *C.* 8,18
Hon. John Edw. Gordon, *C.* 8,17
BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 12,108
John Tudor Walters, L. ... 5,40
*James Fitzalan Hope, *C.* 4,40
BRISTOL (East), 14,543
Chas. Edwd. H. Hobhouse, L. 7,93
T. B. Johnston, *C.* 3,12
BRISTOL (North), 13,061
§*Rt. Hn. Aug. Birrell*, K.C., *L.* 6,95
John Alderson Foote, K.C., *C.* 4,01
BRISTOL (South), 14,935
Sir Wm. Howell Davies, L. 7,96
*Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, *C.* 5,27
BRISTOL (West), 9,423
George Abraham Gibbs, C. 4,26
T. J. Lennard, *L.* 3,90
BRIXTON (Lambeth), 10,724
J. H. Seaverns, L...... 4,52
Davison Dalziel, *C.* 4,43

BUCKINGHAM (Bucks), 12,334
Fredk. William Verney, L. 6,253
Hon. T. F. Freemantle, *C.* 4,673

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: see Aylesbury, Buck'ham, and Wycombe.

BUCKROSE (Yorks, E. R.), 10,151
Sir Luke White, L. 5,236
Viscount Garnock, *C.* 3,634

BURNLEY, 15,983
Fred Maddison, Lab. 5,288
Gerald Arbuthnot, *C.* 4,964
Hy. Mayers Hyndman, *S.*.... 4,932

BURTON (Staffs), 11,465
Maj. Robert F. Ratcliff, C. 5,613
Capt. F. Vane, *L.* 4,572

BURY (Lancashire), 9,068
George Toulmin, L. 4,626
◊Reginald Jaffray Lucas, *C.* 3,499

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,740 (Bye-election 24 Aug., 1907.)
Hon. Walter E. Guinness, C. 1,631
Walter Baldwyn Yates, *L.* 741

CAMBERWELL (North), 12,519
T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., *L.* 6,314
Charles Hervey Hoare, *C.*.... 3,497

CAMBERWELL: see also Dulwich and Peckham.

CAMBORNE (Cornwall), 9,210
Albert Edward Dunn, L..... 4,614
Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., *C.* 2,384
J. Jones, *S.* 109

CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 8,850
S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., *L.* 4,232
Almeric Hugh Paget, *C.* ... 3,924

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2), 6,972
S. H. Butcher, LL.D., *C.* ... 3,050
J. F. Peel Rawlinson, C..... 2,976
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorst, K.C., C. 1,653

CANTERBURY (City), 3,868
John Henniker-Heaton, C. 2,210
W. J. Fisher, *L.* 1,262

CARLISLE (City), 7,513
Frederick Wm. Chance, L. unop.

CATHAM, 13,432
John Jenkins, Lab. 6,692
◊Maj. John E. Jameson, *C.* 4,020

CHELMSFORD (Essex), 11,767 (Bye-election, 1908.)
CHELSEA, 11,536
Emslie J. Horniman, L..... 4,660
Charles A. Whitmore, C..... 4,031

CHELTENHAM, 8,114
J. E. Sears, L. 3,910
Jas. Tynte Agg-Gardner, C. 3,509

CHERTSEY (Surrey), 15,419
Francis J. Marnham, L..... 6,365
Lt.-Col. Lord Bingham, C. 6,266

CHESHIRE: see Altrinch'm, Crewe, Eddisby., Hyde, Knutsfd., Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirral

CHESTER (City), 7,918
Alfred Mond, L. 3,524
R. Armstrong Yerburgh, C. 3,477

CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham), 20,910.
J. W. Taylor, Lab. 8,085
S. Duncombe Shafto, *C.* ... 4,085
A. B. Tebb, *Lab.* 4,606

CHESTERFIELD (Derby) 15,077
James Haslam, Lab. 7,254
Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, *C.* 5,590

CHESTERTON (Cambs), 10,386
Edwin Samuel Montagu, L. 4,829
Maj. W. R. Greene, C. ... 4,316

CHICHESTER (Sussex), 11,225
Lord Edmund B. Talbot, D.S.O., *C.* 5,197
John Ernest Allen, *L.* 4,174

CHIPPENHAM (Wilts), 8,838
Sir John Pounder Dickson-Poynder, Bt., L...... 4,937
J. R. Randolph, *C.* 2,971

CHORLEY (N. Lancs), 13,247
Lord Balcarres, C...... 6,803
E. Crawshay Williams, *L.* 5,416

CHRISTCHURCH 9,530
Arthur Acland Allen, L..... 4,634
Maj. Kenneth R. Balfour, C. 4,067

CIRENCESTER (Glouc.) 9,673
R. W. Essex, L. 4,517
Hon. Allen B. Bathurst, C. 4,011

CLAPHAM, 19,180
Percy Melville Thornton, C. 7,912
Frederic Low, K.C., *L.* 7,816

CLERKENWELL (Finsbury, C) 8,279
William C. Steadman, Lab. 3,493
◊Edward Alf. Goulding, *C.* 2,799

CLEVELAND (Yorks, N. R.), 13,086
Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, L. unop.

CLITHEROE (N.E. Lancs), 20,623
David J. Shackleton, Lab. 12,035
B. J. Belton, *Ind.* 3,828

COCKERMOUTH (Cumb.), 11,700 (Bye-election 3 Aug., 1906.)
Sir J. Scurrah Randles, C. 4,593
Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, *L.* 3,903
R. Smillie, *Lab.* 1,436

COLCHESTER, 6,426
Sir Weetman D. Pearson, Bt. L...... 3,122
L. Worthington Evans, *C.* 2,812

COLNE VALLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 11,771 (Bye-election 18 July, 1907.)
Albert Victor Grayson, Soc. 3,648
Philip Bright, *L.*..... 3,495
G. C. H. Wheler, *C.* 3,227

CORNWALL: see Bodmin, Camborne, Launceston, St. Austell, St. Ives, and Truro.

COVENTRY (City), 13,935
Alfred E. W. Mason, L. ... 6,554
J. Kenneth Foster, *C.* 5,462

CREWE (Cheshire), 15,051
James Tomkinson, L. 7,805
J. H. Welsford, *C.* 5,297

CRICKLADE (N. Wilts), 14,390
John Massie, LL.D., *L.*..... 7,294
Arnold Ward, *C.*..... 5,716

CROYDON, 23,858
◊*Rt. Hon. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster, C.* 8,248
H. C. Somers Somerset, *L.* 7,241
Sidney Stranks, *Lab.* 4,112

CUMBERLAND: see Cockermouth, Egremont, Eskdale, & Penrith

DARLINGTON, 9,708
Herbert Pike Pease, C...... 4,375
Ald. H. Isaac Mitchell, *Lab.* 4,087

DARTFORD (N.W. Kent), 19,741
James Rowlands, Lab. ... 9,532
Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bt., C. 6,728

DARWEN (N.E. Lancs), 16,544
Ald. John Rutherford, C. 7,792
F. G. Hindle, *L.* 7,767

DEPTFORD, 15,397
Charles W. Bowerman, Lab. 6,236
A. H. Aylmer Morton, C. 4,977
Herbert Vivian, *L.*..... 726

DERBY (Borough) (2), 19,543
Richard Bell, Lab. 10,361
Sir Thomas Roe, L. 10,239
Capt. J. H. E. Holford, *C.* 6,421
E. G. Spencer-Churchill, *C.* 6,409

DERBYSH. (Mid, or Belper), 12,757
Sir James Alfred Jacoby, L. 7,065
Samuel Cresswell, *C.*..... 3,475

DERBYSHIRE (N.E., or Eckington), 16,233 (Bye-election 30 Jan., 1907.)
William Edwin Harvey, L. 6,644
Josiah Court, M.R.C.S., *C.* 5,915

DERBYSH. (S., or Repton), 16,326
Herbert Henry Raphael, L. 7,961
John Gretton, jun., C. 6,468

DERBYSHIRE (W., or Wirksworth), 11,799 (Bye-election 15 April, 1908.)
The Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., D.S.O., *C.*.....*unop.*

DERBYSHIRE: see also Chesterfield, High Peak, and Ilkeston.

DEVIZES (E. Wilts), 8,988
F. E. N. Rogers, L. 4,247
Maj. Godfrey D. White, *C.* 3,633

DEVONPORT (2), 14,978
Sir H. E. Kearley, Bart., L. 6,923
Sir J. Williams Benn, L..... 6,527
Sir John Jackson, *C.*..... 5,239
F. Holme Sumner, *C.* 5,080

DEVONSHIRE: see Ashburton, Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, and Totnes.

DEWSBURY, 14,056 (Bye-election, 23 April, 1908.)
Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L. 5,594
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, *C.* 4,078
Ben Turner, *Lab.* 2,446

DONCASTER (Yorks, W. R.), 18,682
Charles Norris Nicholson, L. 9,315
Sir Fredk. W. Fison, Bt., C. 5,646

DORSET (E., or Poole), 13,557
Charles Henry Lyell, L. ... 6,104
Charles E. Van Raalte, *C.* 6,085

DORSET (N., or Shaftesbury), 8,490
Arthur Walter Wills, L. ... 4,153
Sir Randolf Baker, Bt., *C.* 3,508

DORSET (S., or Dorchester), 10,845
T. T. L. Scarisbrick, L. ... 5,035
Col. William E. Brymer, C. 4,411

DORSET (W., or Bridport), 7,413
Col. Robt. Williams, C. 3,671
J. Johnstone Haye, *L.* 2,834

DOVER, 6,593
Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, C. 3,269
R. J. Bryce, *L.* 1,705

DROITWICH (Mid. Worc.), 11,283
Cecil B. Harmsworth, L.... 5,165
Capt. E. A. Knight, *C.*..... 4,611

DUDLEY, 17,564
Arthur G. Hooper, L. 8,296
Gilbert Henry Claughton, *C.* 7,542

DULWICH (Camberwell), 15,286
(Bye-election 15 May, 1906.)
Andrew Bonar Law, C. ... 6,709
D. Williamson, *L.* 5,430

DURHAM (City), 2,580
John Walter Hills, C. 1,313
*Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas Elliott, *C. (Ind.)*..... 880

DURHAM (Mid, or Brancepeth), 13,733
John Wilson, Lab. ..... *unop.*

DURHAM (N.W., or Lanchester), 16,384
Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C., L. 9,146
Sir R. Marcus Filmer, Bt., *C.* 3,992

DURHAM (S.E., or N. Tees), 16,690
Hon. Edk. W. Lambton, C. *unop.*

DURHAM (County of): see also Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.

EALING (Middlesex), 20,436
Herbert Nield, C. 8,261
Arthur H. Hutton, *L.* 6,982

E. GRINSTEAD (Sussex), 10,726
Charles J. H. Corbett, L. ...4,793
Prof. Edgar March Crookshank, M.R.C.S., *C.*..... 4,531

EASTBOURNE (Sussex), 12,913
Hubert Beaumont, L. 5,933
*Sir L. Lindsay-Hogg, Bt., *C.* 5,303

ECCLES (S.E. Lancs), 16,832
George H. Pollard, M.D., L. 5,841
T. Stuttard, *C.*..... 5,246
Ben Tillett, *Lab. & Soc.* ... 3,985

ECCLESALL (Sheffield), 12,911
Ald. Samuel Roberts, C. ... 5,856
R. G. Lambert, *L.*..... 5,392

EDDISBURY (Cheshire), 10,588
Hon. Arthur L. Stanley, L. 5,315
*Col. Edward T. Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, *C.* 4,192

EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 13,230
Sir Francis W. Lowe, C. ... 7,263
Hon. Lionel R. Holland, *L.* 3,103

EGREMONT (Cumbrld.), 9,093
Hugh Fullerton, L. 4,067
Capt. E. J. M. Lumb, *C.* ... 3,255

ELLAND (Yorks, W. R.), 13,828
Chas. P. Trevelyan, L. ... 7,609
Sir Thomas Henry Brooke-Hitching, *C.*..... 3,962

ENFIELD (Middlesex), 23,386
James Branch, L...... 9,790
*Col. Henry F. Bowles, *C.* 7,574

EPPING (W. Essex), 11,374
Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood, C.V.O., C. 5,204
S. Barclay Heward, *L.* 4,030

EPSOM (Mid-Surrey), 15,933
William Keswick, C. 7,316
A. W. Aston, *L.*..... 6,221

ESKDALE (Cumb.), 10,811
Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon Howard, L. ... 4,467
*Claude W. H. Lowther, *C.* 4,230

ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 20,591
Rowland Whitehead, L. ... 9,230
Capt. J. R. Newman, *C.* ... 7,170

ESSEX: see also Chelmsford, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, and Walthamstow.

EVERTON (Liverpool), 10,149
J. S. Harmood-Banner, C. 3,949
W. Hanbury Aggs, *L.* 2,884

EVESHAM (Worcestersh.), 9,756
Lt.-Col. C. Wigram Long, C. 4,385
Maj. A. W. Biggs, *L.* 4,293

EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 5,891
Richard Robert Cherry, L. 2,291
*Charles McArthur, *C.*..... 2,170

EXETER (City), 9,567
Sir G. Kekewich, K.C.B., L. 4,463
*Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G., *C.* 4,384

EYE (N.E. Suffolk), 10,166.
(Bye-election 6 April 1906.)
Weetman H. M. Pearson, L. 4,568
Marquess of Graham, *C.* ... 4,371

FAREHAM (S. Hants), 17,120
Arthur H. Lee, C. 7,683
Surg.-Gen. G. J. H. Evatt, C.B., *L.* 6,331

FAVERSHAM (Kent), 14,860
T. B. Napier, LL.D., L. ... 6,925
*Capt. John Howard, *C.* ... 5,091

FINSBURY, East, 5,326
Joseph Allen Baker, L. ... 2,461
Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby, *C.* 1,772

FINSBURY: see also Clerkenwell and Holborn.

FOREST OF DEAN (Glos.), 10,336
Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, Bt., L. ..... *unop.*

FROME (Somerset), 12,612
Sir John F. Barlow, Bt., L. 6,207
Charles T. Foxcroft, *C.* ... 4,552

FULHAM, 20,620
Timothy Davies, L. 8,037
*William Hayes Fisher, *C.* 7,497

GAINSBOROUGH (Lincs), 12,370
Maj. L. Renton, L. (now *C.*) 5,922
Charles A. Moreing, *C.* ... 5,071

GATESHEAD, 18,614
John Johnson, Lab. 9,651
Sir T. V. S. Angier, *C.* 5,126

GLOUCESTER (City), 8,043
Russell Rea, L. 3,921
Henry Terrell, K.C., *C.*..... 3,619

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: see Cirencester, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.

GORTON (S.E. Lancs), 16,547
John Hodge, Lab. 8,566
S. W. Royse, *C.* 4,341

GRANTHAM, 3,383
Arthur Priestley, L. 1,663
Leonard A. C. Brassey, *C.* 1,554

GRAVESEND, 6,568
Sir Gilbert Parker, D.C.L., C. 3,102
Sir William Geary, Bt., *L.* 1,413
James Macpherson, *Lab.* ... 873

GREENWICH, 13,049
Richard S. Jackson, L. ... 4,906
I. Hamilton Benn, *C.* 3,565
*Lord Hugh Cecil, *C.* 2,356

GRIMSBY, GREAT, 16,058
Sir George Doughty, C...... 6,34
H. H. Haldinstein, *L.* 4,04
Tom Proctor, *Lab.*..... 2,24

GUILDFORD (Surrey), 14,469
W. H. Cowan, L. 6,43
*Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, *C.* 5,63

HACKNEY (Central), 8,779
Sir Albert Spicer, Bt., L..... 3,96
*A. H. E. Allhusen, *C.*..... 3,28

HACKNEY (North), 11,334
Thomas Hart Davies, L..... 4,65
*William R. Bousfield, *C.* 4,4
HACKNEY (South), 13,126
Horatio W. Bottomley, L. 6,7
*Thomas H. Robertson, *C.* 3,257
Rev. W. Riley, *L. (Ind.)*... 8c4

HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 8,457
(Bye-election 1 Aug., 1908.)
Hon. R. Guinness, C.M.G., C. 2,867
Walter Richd. Warren, *L.* 1,724
Herbert Burrows, *Soc.* 986

HALIFAX (2), 15,221
J. Parker, Lab. 8,937
(Bye-election 6 March, 1907.
John H. Whitley, L...... *unop.*

HALLAM (Sheffield), 12,956
Rt. Hon. C. B. S.-Wortley, K.C., C...... 5,546
Alexander Grant, *L.*..... 5,465

HALLAMSH. (Yks., W. R.), 18,085
John Wadsworth, Lab...... 8,375
F. A. Kelley, *C.* 6,807

HAMMERSMITH, 14,007
Sir Wm. Jas. Bull, C. 5,111
George Blaiklock, *L.* 4,562
George Belt, *S.* 885

HAMPSHIRE: see Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest, Petersfield, and Wight (Isle of).

HAMPSTEAD, 11,467
Joseph S. Fletcher, C. 4,934
George F. Rowe, *L.* 4,461

HANDSWORTH (Staffs), 26,243
Maj. E. C. M.-Thompson, C. 13,407
Herbert Samuel Leon, *L.* 8,636

HANLEY, 16,156
Enoch Edwards, Lab. 9,183
*Arthur Howard Heath, *C.* 4,287

HARBOROUGH (Leic.), 17,227
Rudolf C. Lehmann, L. ... 8,380
Charles H. Dixon, *C.* 6,382

HARROW (Middlesex), 28,627
James Gibb, L...... 11,393
Hon. W. R. W. Peel, *C.*.... 10,977

HARTLEPOOLS, The, 14,086
Sir Chris. Furness, L. ... *unop.*

HARWICH (Essex), 13,144
Arthur Levy Lever, L...... 5,650
Harry K. Newton, *C.* 5,308

HASTINGS, 8,707
(Bye-election, 3 March, 1908).
Arthur P. Du Cros, C. 4,495
Kobt. Vernon Harcourt, *L.* 3,447

HENLEY (Oxon), 9,826
Philip Morrell, L...... 4,562
*Sir R. T. H.-Hodge, Bt., *C.* 4,050

HEREFORD (City), 3,852
J. Stanhope Arkwright, C. 1,934
Col. E. S. L. Scudamore, *L.* 1,692

HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leominster, and Ross.

HERTFORD (Herts), 11,124
Abel Henry Smith, C. 4,836
Charles Roden Buxton, *L.* ... 4,756

HERTFORDSHIRE: see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.

HEXHAM (Northumb.), 11,116
(Bye-election 27 Mar., 1907.)
Richard Durning Holt, L. 5,401
Col. Chas. L. Bates, D.S.O. *C.* 4,244

HEYWOOD (S.E. Lancs), 10,463
Edward H. Holden, L. ... 5,351
Capt. M. Buller, *C.* 4,245

HIGH PEAK (Derbysh.), 11,154
Oswald Partington, L...... 5,458
A. Profumo, *C.* 4,662

HITCHIN (Herts), 9,820
Julius Bertram, L. 4,157
John J. W. Miller, *C.* 4,081

HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 9,242
James F. Remnant, C...... 3,881
Stephen Miall, LL.D., *L.* ... 2,706

HOLDERNESS (Yks., E. R.) 10,117
Arthur Stanley Wilson, C. 4,440
E. J. J. Wilberforce, *L.* ... 4,421

HOLMFIRTH (Yks., W. R.), 12,219
Henry Joseph Wilson, L.... 6,850
Capt. Sydney G. Jebb, *C.* 2,677

HONITON (Devon), 9,797
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C. 4,854
W. B. Luke, *L.* 3,721

HORNCASTLE (Lincs), 9,637
Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, C. 4,250
Alderman A. Adams, *L.* ... 4,100

HORNSEY (Middlesex), 22,120
(Bye-election 5 June, 1907.)
Earl of Ronaldshay, C. ... *unop.*

HORSHAM (Sussex), 10,508
Earl Winterton, C. 4,993
L. R. Erskine, *L.* 4,286

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (Durham), 15,721
Robert Cameron, L. 9,429
R. B. L. V. Williams, *C.* ... 3,639

HOWDENSHIRE (Yks., E. R.), 9,893
Col. H. B. H.-Broadley, C. 4,763
Percy G. R. Benson, *L.* ... 4,150

HOXTON (Shoreditch), 7,754
Hon. Claude Geo. Hay, C. 3,489
Henry Ward, *L.* 2,753

HUDDERSFIELD, 17,568
(Bye-election 28 Nov., 1906.)
Arthur James Sherwell, L. 5,762
T. Russell Williams, *Lab.* 5,422
John Foster Fraser, *C.*..... 4,844

HULL (Central), 8,861
Sir Henry S. King, K.C.I.E., *C.* 4,345
A. J. Bentham, *Lab.* 3,167

HULL (East), 13,073
Thomas R. Ferens, L. 6,881
L. R. Davies, *C.* 4,529

HULL (West), 20,941
(Bye-election 29 Nov., 1907.)
Hon. Cuy Wilson, D.S.O., *L.* 5,623
Sir G. C. T. Bartley, *C.* ... 5,382
Jas. Holmes, *Lab.* 4,512

HUNTINGDON (Hunts), 5,272
Samuel H. Whitbread, L. 2,426
John Cator, *C.*..... 1,957

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.

HYDE (Cheshire), 11,314
Charles D. Schwann, L. ... 5,545
*Edward Chapman, *C.*..... 4,482

HYTHE, 6,520
Sir Edwd. A. Sassoon, Bt., C. 3,246
H. C. Biron, *L.* 2,347

ILKESTON (Derbyshire), 17,216
Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. Foster, L. 9,655
Lawrence Clark Tipper, *C.* 5,338

INCE (S.W. Lancs), 12,986
Stephen Walsh, Lab...... 8,046
*Col. H. B. H.-Blundell, C.B., *C.* 3,410

IPSWICH (2), 12,146
Sir Daniel Ford Goddard, L. 6,396
Felix Townshend Cobbold, L. 6,290
*Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt., *C.* 4,591
Samuel J. G. Hoare, *C.* ... 4,232

ISLINGTON (East), 10,786
George Herbert Radford, L. 4,477
*Sir Benj. L. Cohen, Bt., *C.* 3,710

ISLINGTON (North), 12,075
David S. Waterlow, L. 5,284
*Sir G. C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., *C.* 4,418

ISLINGTON (South), 8,361
Thomas Wiles, L. 3,606
*Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, *C.* 1,991
W. Hunt, *C.* 870

ISLINGTON (West), 9,229
Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, L. 4,116
F. H. Medhurst, *C.* 3,618

JARROW (Durham), 17,195
(Bye-election 4 July, 1907.)
Peter Francis Curran, Soc. 4,698
P. Rose-Innes, K.C., *C.*..... 3,939
Spencer Leigh Hughes, *L.* 3,474
J. O'Hanlon, *Nat.* 2,122

KEIGHLEY (Yks., W. R.), 13,125
Ald. John Brigg, L. 5,322
W. M. Ackworth, *C.* 3,229
W. T. Newlove, *Lab.* 3,102

KENDAL (Westmorland), 6,477
Dudley S. Smith, K.C., *L.* 2,899
*Lt.-Col. Josceline Fitz Roy Bagot, *C.* 2,647

KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 10,273
Stephen Collins, L. 4,639
*Sir Fredk. L. Cook, Bt., *C.* 3,054

KENSINGTON (North), 10,270
Henry Y. Stanger, K.C., *L.* 4,416
Wm. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., *C.* 3,358

KENSINGTON (South), 9,223
Earl Percy, C. 4,835
Sir Edward L. O'Malley, *L* 1,624

KENT: see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, Thanet (Isle of), and Tonbridge.

KIDDERMINSTER, 4,697
E. B. Barnard, L. 2,354
S. Baldwin, *C.* 2,083

KING'S LYNN, 3,692
Lieut. Carlyon W. Bellairs, R.N., L. 1,506
*Thomas Gibson Bowles, *C.* 1,164
Alan H. Burgoyne, *C.* 772

KINGSTON (Surrey), 17,270
George Cave, K.C., *C.* 7,655
R. White, *L.* 6,637

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.

KINGSWINFORD (Staffs), 13,912
Henry S. Staveley-Hill, C. 6,311
Hon. Fredk. E. Guest, *L.* 5,470

KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 10,529
(Bye-election 27 Sept., 1907.)
Charles McArthur, C. 4,000
J. Hill, *Lab.*..... 3,330

KNUTSFORD (Cheshire), 11,141
Alfred J. King, L...... 5,296
*Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, *C.* 4,596

LAMBETH (North), 6,903
Horatio Myer, L. 2,162
Major W. H. Gastrell, *C.* 1,904
Dadabhai Naoroji, *L.* 733
*Fredk. W. Horner, *C. (ind.)* 108

LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Kennington, and Norwood.

LANCASHIRE, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and Lonsdale (North).

LANCASHIRE, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.

LANCASHIRE, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.

LANCASHIRE, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton, Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.

LANCASTER (N. Lancs), 14,085
Norval Watson Helme, L.... 6,524
Col. Wm. Henry Foster, *C.* 5,640

LAUNCESTON (Cornwall), 9,858
G. Croydon Marks, L. 4,658
G. J. Sandys, *C.* 2,736

LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and Leamington.

LEEDS (Central), 8,893
Robert Armitage, L. 4,188
*Rt. Hn. Ger. W. Balfour, *C.* 3,219

LEEDS (East), 9,490
James O'Grady, Lab. 4,299
*Henry Strother Cautley, *C.* 2,208

LEEDS (North), 21,196
Rowland Hirst Barran, L. 9,593
J. D. Birchall, *C.* 7,108

LEEDS (South), 15,321
(Bye-election 13 Feb., 1908.)
William Middlebrook, L.... 5,774
R. J. Neville, *C.* 4,015
A. Fox, *Lab.* 2,451

LEEDS (West), 18,518
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L. 9,258
S. Samuel, *C.* 4,650

LEEK (Staffordshire), 11,545
Robert Pearce, L. 5,749
*Charles Bill, *C.* 4,275

LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 25,129
John R. Macdonald, Lab. 14,685
*Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, *C.* 7,504
(Bye-election 30 Mar., 1906.)
Franklin Thomasson, L.... 10,766
*Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, *C.* 7,206

LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.

LEIGH (S.W. Lancs), 13,380
John F. Leece Brunner, L. 7,175
Donald Macmaster, K.C., *C.* 5,169

LEOMINSTER (Hereford), 9,328
Edmund Lamb, L. 3,892
Sir James Rankin, Bt., C. 3,864

LEWES (Sussex), 15,560
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C. 7,172
Hector Morison, *L.* 5,458

LEWISHAM, 22,243
Maj. E. Feetham Coates, C. 9,689
Frederick W. Aveling, *L...* 8,006

LICHFIELD (Staffordsh.), 10,123
T. Courtenay T. Warner, L. 5,421
Hon. Rbt. V. Grosvenor, *C.* 2,991

LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,234
William Pearce, L. 2,981
*Sir Harry S. Samuel, *C.* ... 2,007

LINCOLN (City), 10,645
Charles H. Roberts, L. 5,110
*Charles Hilton Seely, *C....* 3,718
Henry Page Croft, *C.* 1,163

LINCOLNSHIRE: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, & Stamford.

LIVERPOOL: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth (W.), Walton, and West Derby.

LONDON (City) (2), 31,030
(Bye-election 27 Feb., 1906.)
§*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C.* 15,474
§Thomas Gibson Bowles, *L.* 4,134
(Bye-election 15 June, 1906.)
§*Sir F. G. Banbury, Bt., C. unop.*

LONDON UNIVERSITY, 5,212
Sir Philip Magnus, C. 1,840
*Sir Mich. Foster, K.C.B., *L.* 1,816

LOUGHBOROUGH (Leic.) 13,126
Sir Maurice Levy, L. 6,803
W. Baring Du Pre, *C.* 5,023

LOUTH (Lincolnshire), 10,075
Sir Robt. Wm. Perks, Bt., L. 4,551
T. Comyn Platt, *C.* 3,572

LOWESTOFT (Suffolk), 14,002
Edward Beauchamp, L. ... 6,510
Lt.-Col. Francis A. Lucas, *C.* 4,905

LUDLOW (Shropshire), 10,765
Rowland Hunt, C. 4,978
F. Horne, *L.* 4,218

LUTON (Bedfordshire), 14,459
Thomas Gair Ashton, L. ... 7,240
Alfred Peter Hillier, M.D., *C.* 5,387

LYNN REGIS: see King's Lynn.

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire), 8,636
Col. Wm. B. Brocklehurst, L. 4,251
*W. Bromley-Davenport, *C.* 3,757

MAIDSTONE, 5,870
*Viscount Castlereagh, C. ... 2,841
*Sir Francis H. Evans, Bt., K.C.M.G., *L.* 2,709

MALDON (Essex), 10,613
Thomas Robert Bethell, L. 4,773
*Hon. Charles H. Strutt, *C.* 4,624

MANCHESTER (East), 12,724
Thos. G. Horridge, K.C., L. 6,403
*Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, *C.* 4,423

MANCHESTER (North), 10,624
Sir C. E. Schwann, Bt., L. 5,726
Harry Sowler, *C.* 3,262

MANCHESTER (N.E.), 9,701
J. R. Clynes, Lab... 5,386
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., C. 2,954

MANCHESTER (N.W.), 11,914
(Bye-election 24 April, 1908.)
Wm. Joynson-Hicks, C. ... 5,417
*Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, *L.* 4,988
Dan Irving, *Soc.* 276

MANCHESTER (South), 14,221
Arthur A. Haworth, L. ... 8,002
L. Eaton Smith, *C.* 3,770

MANCHESTER (S.W.), 8,551
G. D. Kelley, Lab. 4,101
*Wm. Johnson Galloway, *C.* 2,875

MANSFIELD (Notts), 17,931
Arthur Basil Markham, L. unop.

MARYLEBONE (East), 6,598
Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., C. 2,827
Adolf M. Lazarus-Langdon, K.C., *L.* 2,167

MARYLEBONE (West), 8,447
Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt., C. 3,446
Sir H. Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., *L.* 2,791

MEDWAY (Kent), 14,628
Col. Chas. Edward Warde, C. 6,167
Aneurin Williams, *L.* 6,061

MELTON (Leicester), 15,815
Hy. de Rosenbach Walker, L. 7,800
Sir Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, Bt., C. 6,033

MIDDLESBROUGH, 20,322
Joseph Havelock Wilson, Lab. 9,251
*Col. Sir S. A. Sadler, V.D., C. 6,870
George Lansbury, *S.* 1,380

MIDDLESEX: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.

MIDDLETON (S.E. Lancs), 14,314
W. Ryland Adkins, L. 7,018
Cyril Potter, *C.* 5,485

MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,419
Bertram S. Straus, L. 2,295
*Hn. Harry L. W. Lawson, *C.* 2,169

MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 11,207
Lewis Haslam, L. 4,531
E. E. Micholls, *C.* 3,939
James Winstone, *Lab.* 1,678

MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 13,871
(Bye-election 19 Feb., 1907.)
Rt. Hn. Reginald McKenna, L. ..... *unop.*

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 15,858
Col. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt., C.B., L. 7,503
Col. Courtenay Morgan, *C.* 6,216

MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 16,880
Thomas Richards, Lab. ... unop.

MORLEY (Yorks), 15,160
Alfred Eddison Hutton, L. unop.

MORPETH, 9,425
Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, Lab. 5,518
Stuart A. Coats, *C.* 1,919

NEW FOREST (Hants), 11,030
Sir R. H. Hobart, K.C.V.O. L. 4,949
*Henry Francis Compton, *C.* 4,901

NEWARK (Notts), 10,863
*John Ralph Starkey, C. ... 4,772
Alexis M. Mandeville, *L....* 4,449

NEWBURY (Berks), 12,746
Frederic C. Mackarness, L. 5,338
*William Arthur Mount, *C.* 4,936

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 37,38
*William Hudson, Lab. ... 18,86
(Bye-election 24 Sept., 1908.)
George Renwick, C. 13,86
Edward Shortt, *L.* 11,72
E. R. Hartley, *Soc.* 2,97

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 9,65
*Josiah C. Wedgwood, L. ... 5,75
*Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, *C.* 2,94

NEWINGTON (WEST), 7,147
Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L. 4,44
R. E. Bellilos, *C.* 2,42
NEWINGTON: see also Walworth.

NEWMARKET (Cambs), 9,934
Charles Day Rose, L. 4,664
G. H. Verrall, *C.* 3,88

NEWPORT (Salop), 10,791
(Bye-election 14 May, 1908.)
Beville Stanier, C. 5,328
F. Neilson, *L.* 4,377

NEWTON (S.W. Lancs), 13,837
James Seddon, Lab. 6,434
*Lt.-Col. R. Pilkington, *C.* 5,893

NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham), 11,237
Sir Robert John Price, L. 5,631
Raymond Fredc. Boileau, *C.* 3,435

NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,490
Lord Wodehouse, L. 4,197
W. Lewis Boyle, *C.* 4,170

NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 10,795
Rt. Hn. Sir Wm. B. Gurdon, K.C.M.G., L. 5,155
F. S. Reppingall, *C.* 3,628

NORFOLK (N.W., or Freebridge), 11,140
Sir George White, L. 5,772
W. J. Lancaster, *C.* 2,972

NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,643
Arthur W. Soames, L. 4,677
Sir Edward Mann, Bart., *C.* 3,519

NORFOLK (S.W., or Thetford), 8,936
Richard Winfrey, L. 4,416
*Sir Thos. Leigh Hare, Bt., *C.* 3,513

NORMANTON (Yorks, W.R.), 15,474
Frederick Hall, Lab. ..... unop.

NORTH LONSDALE (N. Lancs), 9,738
G. B. Haddock, C. 4,121
*Robt. Fredk. Cavendish, *L.* 3,942

NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 11,954
Herbert Woodfield Paul, L. 4,479
John G. Shipman, LL.D., L. 4,244
R. R. B. Orlebar, *C.* 4,078
F. Gorell Barnes, *C.* 4,000
J. Williams, *S.* 2,544
J. Gribble, *S.* 2,366

NORTHANTS (East, or Wellingborough), 16,862
Sir Fras. A. Channing, Bt., L. 9,017
Sir Arthur Richard De-Capell-Brooke, Bt., *C.* ... 5,414

NORTHANTS (Mid), 13,450
Harry Manfield, L. 6,307
Robert Francis Peel, *C.* ... 5,067

NORTHANTS (North), 10,688
George Nicholls, Lab. 4,880
*Col. Sackville George Stopford Sackville, *C.* 4,195

NORTHANTS (South), 9,023
Thomas N. A. Grove, L. ... 4,136
Hon. Charles D. Pennant, *C.* 3,814

NORTHUMBERLAND: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyneside, and Wansbeck.

NORTHWICH (Cheshire), 12,527
Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bt., L. 6,343
Col. B. North, *C.* 4,551

NORWICH (2), 20,390
George H. Roberts, Lab. & S. 11,059
**Louis John Tillett, L.* ...10,972
Ernest E. Wild, *C.* 7,460

NORWOOD (Lambeth), 12,867
Gibson S. Bowles, C. 5,567
N. W. Hubbard, *L.* 4,748

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,451
Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I., *L.* 6,020
**Edward Bond, C.* 4,290

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (S.), 13,656
Arthur Richardson, Lab.... 6,314
**Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, C.* 5,514

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 16,506
James Henry Yoxall, L. ... 8,107
W. L. P. Rowley, *C.* 5,262

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts): see Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, and Rushcliffe.

NUNEATON (Warwick), 15,021
William Johnson, Lab...... 7,677
**Francis Alexander Newdigate Newdegate, C.* 5,849

OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.

OLDHAM (2), 32,387
Rt. Hon. A. Emmott, L. ... 17,397
John Albert Bright, L. ... 15,672
C. B. Crisp, *C.* 11,989
E. L. Hartley, *C.* 11,392

ORMSKIRK (S.W. Lancs), 12,624
Hon. A. Stanley, M.V.O., *C.* 6,207
C. Y. C. Dawbarn, *L.* 3,891

OSWALDTWISTLE (Lancs., W. R.), 16,935
§Sir J. Compton Rickett, L. 8,482
O. C. H. Wheler, *C.* 4,358

OSWESTRY (Salop), 10,490
Wm. Clive Bridgeman, C..... 5,011
**Allan Heywood Bright, L.* 4,508

OTLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,670
Jas. Hastings Duncan, L. 6,307
William W. Thompson, *C.* 4,658

OXFORD (City), 8,615
Viscount Valentia, C. 3,910
George Whale, *L.* 3,810

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 6,528
Rt. Hn. J. Gilbert Talbot, C. unop.
Sir W. Reynell Anson, Bt., C. unop.

OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.

PADDINGTON (North), 9,602
L. G. Chiozza-Money, L. ... 3,825
Arthur Strauss, *C.* 2,419
Sir Hy. C. Burdett, K.C.B., *C.* 817

PADDINGTON (South), 6,143
Sir Thos. George Fardell, C. 2,919
C. Williamson Milne, *L.* ... 1,502

PECKHAM (Camberwell), 14,615
(Bye-election 24 March, 1908.)
Henry Cubitt Gooch, C. ... 6,970
Thomas Gautrey, *L.* 4,476

PENRITH (Cumberland), 8,845
Rt. Hon. Jas. W. Lowther, C., Speaker, unop.

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 2,926
Sir John Barker, Bart., L. 1,345
D. B. Hall, *C.* 1,248

PETERBOROUGH (City), 6,025
G. George Greenwood, L. ... 3,326
**Sir Robert Purvis, C.* 2,167

PETERSFIELD (Hants), 9,983
Wm. Graham Nicholson, C. 4,349
H. B. Money-Coutts, *L.* ... 4,253

PLYMOUTH (2), 18,196
T. W. Dobson, L. 9,021
C. E. Mallet, L. 8,914
**Henry Edwd. Duke*, K.C., *C.* 6,547
H. G. Smith, *C.* 6,234

PONTEFRACT, 3,288
Thomas Willans Nussey, L. 1,837
Col. Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., *C.* 1,030

POPLAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,088
Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, L. 4,546
G. O. Berwick, *C.* 2,235

PORTSMOUTH (2), 30,754
Thos. Arth. Bramsden, L. 10,500
Sir John Baker, L. 10,236
W. Sanders, *Lab.* 8,172
Maj. Edmond H. Hills, *C.* 7,970
A. W. Whitelaw, *C.* 7,752
Frederick T. Jane, *Ind.*... 1,859

PRESTON (2), 18,626
John T. MacPherson, Lab. 10,181
Harold Cox, L. 8,538
John Kerr, C. 7,303
**Sir Wm. Edward Murray Tomlinson, Bt., C.*..... 5,856

PRESTWICH (S.E. Lancs), 19,267
Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt., L. 10,187
W. T. Hedges, *C.* 6,024

PUDSEY (Yorks, W. R.), 15,410
(Bye-election 20 June, 1908).
John James Oddy, C. 5,444
F. Ogden, *L.* 5,331
J. W. Benson, *Lab.* 1,291

RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH (S.E. Lancs), 13,151
Theodore Cooke Taylor, L. 6,719
S. Musgrave, *C.* 5,117

RAMSEY (Hunts), 6,751
A. C. Foster-Boulton, L. ... 3,184
**Rt. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, C.* 2,803

READING, 11,041
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C., *L.* 5,407
G. Horace Johnstone, *C.* ... 4,710

REIGATE (Surrey), 13,817
H. C. Brodie, L. 6,067
Lt.-Col. R. H. Rawson, *C.*... 5,848

RICHMOND (Yorks, N. R.), 10,112
Francis Dyke Acland, L..... 4,468
Lord Ronaldshay, *C.* 4,360

RIPON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,635
Henry F. Blosse Lynch, L. 5,645
**Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, C.* 5,332

ROCHDALE, 13,831
A. G. Cumming Harvey, L. 5,912
**Col. Clement M. Royds, C.* 4,449
S. G. Hobson, *S.* 2,506

ROCHESTER, 5,763
Ernest H. Lamb, C.M.G., L. 2,967
**Charles Tuff, C.* 2,374

ROMFORD (Essex), 45,579
Sir John Henry Bethell, L. 21,534
**Louis Sinclair, C.* 12,679

ROSS (Hereford), 10,485
(Bye-election 31 Jan., 1908.)
**Capt. Percy A. Clive, C.*.... 4,947
F. Whitely Thomson, *L.* 3,928

ROSSENDALE (N.E. Lancs), 12,765
Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, L. 6,881
J. R. Kebty-Fletcher, *C.* ... 4,662

ROTHERHAM (Yorks, W. R.), 18,482
Sir W. Hy. Holland, Bt., L. unop.

ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 8,700
H. W. Carr-Gomm, L. 4,192
**J. Cumming Macdona, C.* 2,821

RUGBY (Warwickshire), 11,451
Corrie Grant, K.C., *L.* 5,181
A. D. Steel-Maitland, *C.* ... 4,907

RUSHCLIFFE (Notts), 17,883
Rt. Hon. John E. Ellis, L. 9,094
H. Frazer Wyatt, *C.* 5,460

RUTLANDSHIRE, 4,083
(Bye-election 11 June, 1907.)
John Gretton, C...... 2,213
W. F. H. Lyon, *L.* 1,362

RYE (Sussex), 12,842
G. L. Courthope, C. 6,122
**Dr. C. F. Hutchinson, M.D. L.* 4,964

SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex) 8,779
Rt. Hon. Joseph A. Pease, L. 4,203
Sir W. Balfour Barttelot, Bt., *C.* 2,935

ST. ALBANS (Herts), 12,497
Col. Edward H. Carlile, C. 5,856
**J. Bamford Slack, L.* 5,304

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (Kent), 15,841
Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C. 7,655
C. W. B. Prescott, *L.* 4,794

ST. AUSTELL (Cornwall), 10,562
(Bye-election 6 Feb., 1908.)
Hon. Thomas Agar-Robartes, L. ..... *unop.*

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ., 9,328
(Bye-election 15 June, 1906.)
§Rt. Hon. Alf. Lyttelton, K.C. *unop.*

ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets) 3,246
William Wedgwood Benn, L. 1,685
Henry Hallifax Wells, *C.*... 1,064

ST. HELENS, 12,174
Thomas Glover, Lab...... 6,038
**Sir H. Seton-Karr*, C.M.G., *C.* 4,647

ST. IVES (Cornwall), 8,980
Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bt., L. 4,244
Philip Edward Pilditch, *C.* 3,052

ST. PANCRAS (East), 7,552
Hugh Cecil Lea, L. 4,208
**Sir Thomas Wrightson, C.* 2,327

ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,988
Willoughby H. Dickinson, L. 4,094
**Edward R. Pacy Moon, C.* 2,643

ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,329
P. Whitwell Wilson, L...... 2,109
**Maj. Herbert M. Jessel, C.* 2,048

ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,282
Sir William Job Collins, L. 3,230
**Harry Robert Graham, C.* 2,545

SALFORD (North), 9,527
William Pollard Byles, L. 4,915
**Frederick Platt-Higgins, C.* 3,728

SALFORD (South), 8,645
Hilaire Belloc, L. 4,230
James Grimble Groves, C. 3,378

SALFORD (West), 13,814
G. W. Agnew, L. 7,329
Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, C. 5,119

SALISBURY (City), 3,396
Sir E. P. Tennant, Bt., L. 1,646
Sir Walter Palmer, Bt., C. 1,605

SCARBOROUGH, 6,250
W. Russell Rea, L. 3,128
C. E. Hunter, C. 2,619

SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,761
Thos. Power O'Connor, N. 2,808
Alfred A. Tobin, K.C., C.... 1,117

SEVENOAKS (Kent), 17,264
Henry William Forster, C. 7,219
Beaumont Morice, L. 6,855
M. S. Richardson, L. (*Ind.*) 44

SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,038
(Bye-election 21 April, 1908.)
James Fitzalan Hope, C., unop.

SHEFFIELD: see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, and Hallam.

SHIPLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 16,295
Percy H. Illingworth, L. unop.

SHOREDITCH: see Haggerston, and Hoxton.

SHREWSBURY, 4,709
Sir Clement L. Hill, K.C.B., C. 2,395
Edward G. Hemmerde, L. ... 1,955

SHROPSHIRE: see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.

SKIPTON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,707
William Clough, L. 5,834
Capt. R. F. Roundell, C.... 5,601

SLEAFORD (Lincoln), 10,000
Arnold Lupton, L. 4,355
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C. 4,062

SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,717
John Wm. H. Thompson, L. 4,553
Bertram G. Falle, C..... 3,850

SOMERSET (Northern), 12,381
W. H. Bateman Hope, L.... 6,626
Wm. J. Peake Mason, C.... 4,380

SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,778
Sir Ed. Strachey, Bt., L. ... 5,164
Berkeley Portman, C. 3,247

SOMERSET: see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.

SOUTH MOLTON (Devon), 8,542
George Lambert, L. ..... *unop.*

SOUTH SHIELDS, 18,106
Sir Wm. Snowdon Robson, K.C., L. 9,717
A. R. Chamberlayne, C. ... 3,431

SOUTHAMPTON (2), 17,613
Lt.-Col. I. Philipps, D.S.O., L. 7,032
William Dudley Ward, L. 6,255
Frankerville Chamberlayne, C. 5,754
John Aird, C. 5,535
Harry Quelch, *Soc.* 2,146

SOUTHPORT (S.W. Lancs), 14,854
John Muir Astbury, K.C., L. 6,607
Ed. Marshall Hall, K.C., C. 6,367

SOUTHWARK (West), 7,056
Rt. Hon. Richard Knight Causton, L. 3,057
Arthur C. Salter, K.C., C. 2,592

SOUTHWARK: see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.

SOWERBY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,492
John Sharp Higham, L. ... 6,482
W. A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe C. 4,034

SPALDING (Lincoln), 14,617
Horace R. Mansfield, L. ... 5,800
Ernest M. Pollock, K.C., C. 4,180

SPEN VALLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 11,300
Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, L. 5,956
R. Johnson, C. 3,092

STAFFORD (Borough), 3,885
Sir Charles E. Shaw, Bt., L. 1,947
S. R. C. Bosanquet, C. 1,636

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 15,738
(Bye-election 31 July, 1907.)
Albert Stanley, L. 7,396
T. W. Twyford, C. 5,047

STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 11,584
Henry D. McLaren, L. ... 5,586
Sir Alex. Henderson, Bt., C. 4,708

STAFFORDSHIRE: see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.

STALYBRIDGE, 7,691
J. F. Cheetham, L. 3,836
J. Travis Clegg, C. 3,382

STAMFORD (Lincoln), 9,782
Lord John Joicey-Cecil, C. 4,559
F. P. Rawson, L. 4,018

STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,621
(Bye-election 10 May, 1907.)
Frederick Leverton Harris, C. 2,299
Ben Cooper, L. 1,350

STOCKPORT (2), 12,645
George J. Wardle, Lab. ... 7,299
Sir James Duckworth, L. 6,544
Harry Barnston, C. 4,591
Hon. Hugh O'Neill, C. 4,058

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 12,581
Col. Sir R. Ropner, Bt., C. 5,330
Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, L. 3,675
Frank H. Rose, *Lab.* 2,710

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 14,091
John Ward, Lab. 7,660
*Douglas Harry Coghill, C. 4,288

STOWMARKET (Suffolk), 10,971
George Adolphe Hardy, L. 4,801
Hon. Walter E. Guinness, C. 4,588

STRAND, 8,109
Hon. Wm. Fredk. Danvers Smith, C. 3,935
A. Waldemar Lawrence, L. 1,854

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Warwick), 10,173
Capt. Malcolm Kincaid Smith, L. 4,321
*Phil. Staveley Foster, C. 4,173

STRETFORD (S.E. Lancs), 24,326
Henry Nuttall, L. 11,131
*Charles A. Cripps, K.C., C. 8,307

STROUD (Glouc.), 10,620
Charles Peter Allen, L. ... 5,401
Wm. Burton Stewart, C.... 4,221

SUDBURY (Suffolk), 10,121
W.C. Heaton-Armstrong, L. 4,201
Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt., C. 4,065

SUFFOLK (County of): see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.

SUNDERLAND (2), 27,650
Prof. James Stuart, L. ... 13,620
Thomas Summerbell, Lab. 13,430
D. H. Haggie, C. 7,879
*J. S. Grey Pemberton, C. 7,244

SURREY (County of): see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.

SUSSEX (County of): see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.

TAMWORTH (Warwick), 15,491
Sir Philip A. Muntz, Bt., C. 7,501
J. Seymour Keay, L. 4,822

TAUNTON, 3,590
Sir Edward Boyle, K.C., C. 1,842
Arthur Ponsonby, L. 1,503

TAVISTOCK (Devon), 13,989
H. C. Fownes-Luttrell, L. 6,405
*John Ward Spear, C. 5,196

TEWKESBURY (Glouc.), 13,226
Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach, C. 5,321
R. A. Lister, L. 5,194

THANET, ISLE OF (Kent), 11,891
Harry Hananel Marks, C. 5,154
Joseph King, L. 3,961
F. E. McCormick Goodhart, C. 925

THIRSK & MALTON (Yorks, N. & W. R.), 12,888
Lord Helmsley, C. 5,848
J. J. Brigg, L. 5,044

THORNBURY (Glouc.), 14,096
Athelstan Rendall, L. 7,370
*C. E. H. Athol Colston, C. 5,240

TIVERTON (Devon), 9,248
Hon. Lionel Walrond, C.... 4,455
W. H. Reed, L. 3,970

TONBRIDGE (Kent), 15,500
Alfred Paget Hedges, L.... 7,170
*Arthur Sackville Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, C. ... 5,887

TORQUAY (Devon), 10,343
Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bt., L. 4,856
Lopes Hy. Yarde-Buller, C. 4,396

TOTNES (Devon), 9,370
Fras. Bingham Mildmay, C. 5,226
Lewis H. Edmunds, K.C., L. 2,998

TOTTENHAM (Middlesex), 23,409
Percy Alden, L. 9,959
Horace W. Chatterton, C. 7,009

TOWER HAMLETS: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney and Whitechapel.

TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 9,629
Austin Taylor, L. ..... *unop.*

TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 8,347
Robt. Paterson Houston, C. 3,373
James Sexton, *Lab.* 2,592

TRURO (Cornwall), 9,403
George Hay Morgan, L. ... 4,187
Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bt., C. 3,683

TYNEMOUTH, 9,019
Herbert James Craig, L.... 4,286
*Frederick L. Harris, C. ... 3,522

TYNESIDE (Northumb.), 23,167
John M. Robertson, L. ... 11,496
James Knott, C. 6,885

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex), 15,936
Sir Frederick Dixon Dixon-Hartland, Bt., C. 6,429
S. J. Pocock, *L.* 6,284

WAKEFIELD (City), 6,326
Edward A. Brotherton, C. 2,285
Stanton Coit, *Lab.* 2,068
Thomas Snape, *L.* 1,247

WALSALL, 14,127
Maj. E. M. Dunne, L. 7,092
Bernall Bagshawe, *C.* 5,893

WALTHAMSTOW (Essex), 35,321
John A. Simon, K.C., *L.* ... 15,011
William Isaac Shard, *C.* ... 11,074

WALTON (Liverpool), 14,889
Fredk. E. Smith, K.C., *C.* ... 5,862
E. G. Jellicoe, *L.* 5,153

WALWORTH (Newington), 8,995
C. J. O'Donnell, L. 3,187
*Sir James Bailey, *C.* 2,418

WANDSWORTH, 31,398
Sir Henry Kimber, Bt., C. 12,433
A. E. Reed, *L.* 11,888

WANSBECK (N'thumb.), 17,529
Charles Fenwick, Lab. ... 10,386
W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, *C.* 3,210

WARRINGTON, 10,365
Arthur H. Crossfield, L. ... 5,599
*Robert Pierpoint, *C.* 4,099

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,296
T. H. D. Berridge, L. 3,011
*Rt. Hn. A. Lyttelton, K.C., *C.* 2,802

WARWICKSHIRE: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.

WATFORD (Herts), 16,741
Nathaniel Micklem, K.C., *L.* 7,612
*Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, *C.* 6,136

WEDNESBURY, 14,739
Clarendon G. Hyde, L. 6,150
Alfred Frederick Bird, *C.* ... 5,206

WELLINGTON (Salop), 8,821
Charles S. Henry, L. 4,806
Hildebrand Harmsworth, *C.* 3,114

WELLINGTON (Somerset), 9,960
Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller-Acland-Hood, Bt., C. ... 4,558
Chas. H. Dudley Ward, *L.* 4,286

WELLS (Somerset), 11,725
Thomas Ball Silcock, L. ... 5,746
*Robert E. Dickinson, *C.* ... 4,761

WEST BROMWICH, 10,726
A. E. W. Hazel, LL.D., *L.* 5,475
Viscount Lewisham, *C.* ... 4,259

WEST DERBY (L'pool), 11,692
W. Watson Rutherford, C. 5,447
Richard Durning Holt, *L.* 3,600

WEST HAM (North), 15,101
Chas. F. G. Masterman, L. 6,838
*Ernest Gray, *C.* 5,094

WEST HAM (South), 22,753
Will Thorne, Lab. 10,210
Sir J. G. Nutting, Bt., *C.* 4,973

WESTBURY (Wilts), 10,130
Jos. Michael F. Fuller, L. 5,264
Lord Dunsany, *C.* 3,788

WESTHOUGHTON (S.E. Lancs), 17,984
W. T. Wilson, Lab. 9,262
*Lord Stanley, *C.* 6,134

WESTMINSTER (City), 7,539
Wm. Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett-Coutts, C. ... 3,167
Capt. Claud Vere Cavendish Hobart, D.S.O., *L.* ... 2,054

WESTMORLAND: see Appleby and Kendal.

WHITBY (Yorks, N. R.), 11,263
Hon. Wm. G. Beckett, C. ... 4,780
*Noel Edward Buxton, *L.* 4,709

WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 4,279
S. S. Montagu Samuel, L. 1,925
David Hope Kyd, *C.* 1,569

WHITEHAVEN, 2,945
Wm. J. D. Burnyeat, L. ... 1,507
J. Robertson-Walker, *C.* ... 1,194

WIDNES (S.W. Lancs), 11,005
Col. Wm. Hall Walker, C. 5,017
Sir John Swinburne, *L.* ... 4,165

WIGAN, 8,804
Sir F. S. Powell, Bt., C. ... 3,573
Thorley Smith, *Women's Franchise* 2,205
Col. W. Woods, *L.* 1,900

WIGHT, I. OF (Hants), 15,193
Godfrey Baring, L. 7,453
Lt.-Col. Anthony Hickman Morgan, D.S.O., *C.* 5,892

WILTON (Wilts), 8,632
Levi Lapper Morse, L. ... 4,272
*James Arch. Morrison, *C.* 3,548

WILTS: see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.

WIMBLEDON (Surrey), 23,702
(By-election 13 May, 1907.)
§*Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C.* 10,263
Hon. B. Russell, *Women's Franchise* 3,299

WINCHESTER (City), 2,982
Hon. Guy V. Baring, C. ... 1,322
Chas. Arthur McCurdy, *L.* 1,272

WINDSOR, 3,210
James Francis Mason, C. 1,504
Capt. Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., *L.* 1,376

WIRRALL (Cheshire), 19,388
William Hesketh Lever, L. 8,833
*Joseph Hoult, *C.* 7,132

WISBECH (Cambs), 11,033
Arthur Cecil Beck, L. 5,125
Thomas Cheney Gartitt, *C.* 4,080

WOKINGHAM (Berks), 13,083
Ernest Gardner, C. 6,075
Lord Haddo, *L.* 4,750

WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 10,058
(By-election 5 May, 1908.)
Geo. Rennie Thorne, L. ... 4,514
L. C. M. S. Amery, *C.* 4,506

WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 4,506
Sir Henry Norman, L. 4,823
Maj. Chas. Hyde Villiers, *C.* 4,137

WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 12,207
T. P. Richards, Lab. 5,756
*Sir A. Hickman, Bt., *C.* ... 5,588

WOODBRIDGE (Suff.), 12,528
Robert Lacey Everett, L. ... 5,527
*Capt. E. G. Pretyman, *C.* 5,348

WOODSTOCK (Oxford), 9,985
Ernest N. Bennett, L. 4,585
*Geo. Herbert Morrell, *C.* 4,144

WOOLWICH, 17,870
William Crooks, Lab. 9,026
Maj. William A. Adams, *C.* 6,883

WORCESTER (City), 8,460
(By-election 7 Feb., 1908.)
E. A. Goulding, C. 4,361
H. Elverston, *L.* 3,069

WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 18,769
Right Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, C. 10,129
J. Morgan, *L.* 5,763

WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 15,732
John William Wilson, L. ... 6,908
W. R. Campion, *C.* 6,429

WORCESTERSHIRE: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.

WYCOMBE (Bucks), 15,050
Thomas Arnold Herbert, L. 6,839
Seddon Cripps, *C.* 5,626

YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,169
Arthur Fell, C. 4,071
J. Martin White, *L.* 3,835

YORK (City) (2), 13,664
Hamar Greenwood, L. 6,413
Geo. Denison Faber, C.B., *C.* 6,108
*John G. Butcher, K.C., *C.* 6,094
G. H. Stuart, *Lab.* 4,573

YORKSH., E. Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.

YORKSHIRE, North Riding: see Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk and Malton, and Whitby.

YORKSHIRE, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Osgoldcross, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.

Wales.

ANGLESEY, 10,110
(By-election 21 Aug., 1907.)
Ellis Jones Griffith, L. ..... *unop.*

ARFON (Carnarvon), 9,948
William Jones, L. 5,945
Arthur Hughes, *C.* 2,533

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, 12,235
Sidney Robinson, L. 5,776
Hon. R. C. Devereux, *C.* ... 3,499

CARDIFF DISTRICT, 27,057
Hon. Ivor C. Guest, L. ... 12,434
§Sir James F. Flannery, *C.* 9,429

CARDIGANSHIRE, 13,215
M. L. Vaughan-Davies, L. 5,829
C. M. Richardson, *C.* 2,960

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 6,258
W. L. Williams, L. 3,302
Hon. Vere B. Ponsonby, *C.* 1,808

CARMARTHENSHIRE (E.), 10,746
Abel Thomas, K.C., *L.* ... *unop.*

CARMARTHENSHIRE (W.), 9,321
(By-election 26 Feb., 1908.)
John L. Morgan, K.C., *L.* *unop.*

CARNARVON DISTRICT, 5,668
Rt. Hon. D. L. George, L. 3,221
R. A. Naylor, *C.* 1,997

CARNARVONSHIRE: see Arfon and Eiflon.

DENBIGH DISTRICT, 4,755
Allen Clement Edwards, L. 2,533
*Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, *C.* 1,960

DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 11,172
(Bye-election 14 Aug., 1906.)
Edwd. G. Hemmerde, K.C., L. 5,917
Arthur G. Boscawen, *C.* ... 3,126

DENBIGHSHIRE (West), 9,891
Sir Jno. H. Roberts, Bart., L. ..... *unop.*

EIFION (Carnarvon), 9,373
(Bye-election 5 June, 1906.)
Ellis William Davies, L. unop.

FLINT DISTRICT, 3,659
Thomas H. W. Idris, L. ... 1,899
John E. Bankes, K.C., *C.*... 1,523

FLINTSHIRE, 11,892
§John Herbert Lewis, L..... 6,294
Col. Harold Edwards, *C.* ... 3,572

GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 20,388
Sir Alfred Thomas, L. ... *unop.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 17,767
(Bye-election 7 Feb., 1908.)
Sir Samuel T. Evans, K.C., L. ..... *unop.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 20,541
William Brace, Lab. 10,514
Col. W. H. W.-Quin, C.B., C. 6,096

GLAMORGANSHIRE: see also Gower, and Rhondda.

GOWER (Glamorgan), 13,624
J. Williams, Lab. 4,841
T. J. Williams, *L.* 4,542
Ernest Helme, *C.* 1,939

HAVERFORDWEST: see Pembroke.

MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,805
A. Osmond Williams, L..... *unop.*

MERTHYR TYDFIL (2), 21,438
David Alfred Thomas, L. 13,971
James Keir Hardie, Lab. 10,187
H. Radcliffe, *L.* 7,776

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,313
Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., *L.* 1,541
*Col. E. Pryce-Jones, *C.* ... 1,458

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 7,843
David Davies, L. ..... *unop.*

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT, 7,150
Owen Cosby Philipps, L.... 3,576
Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B., *C.* 2,527

PEMBROKESHIRE, 11,331
(Bye-election 17 July, 1908.)
Walter Francis Roch, L..... 5,465
J. Lort Williams, *C.*..... 3,293

RADNORSHIRE, 5,466
Sir Frank Edwards, Bt., L. 2,186
C. D. V. Llewelyn, *C.* 2,011

RHONDDA (Glamorgan), 15,181
William Abraham, Lab.... *unop.*

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 11,908
Sir Brynmor Jones, K.C., L. unop.

SWANSEA TOWN, 11,030
Sir George Newnes, Bt., L. 5,535
Col. J. R. Wright, *C.* 4,081

Scotland.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 10,531
Capt. D. Vernon Pirie, L. 4,848
Thomas Kennedy, *Soc.* ... 1,934
M. Maitman Barrie, *C.* ... 931

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 13,053
(Bye-election 20 Feb., 1907.)
Geo. Birnie Esslemont, L. 3,779
Ronald McNeill, *C.* 3,412
F. Bramley, *Lab.* 1,740

ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,509
(Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)
James Murray, L. ..... *unop.*

ABERDEENSHIRE (West), 10,704
J. McDonald Henderson, L. 5,949
Ronald McNeill, *C.* 2,791

ARGYLLSHIRE, 11,216
J. Stirling Ainsworth, L.... 4,507
G. A. C. Hutchinson, *C.* ... 3,012

AYR DISTRICT, 8,031
George Younger, C. 3,766
*Joseph Dobbie, *L.* 3,505

AYRSHIRE (North), 15,597
Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, C. 5,603
A. M. Anderson, *L.* 4,587
J. Brown, *Lab.* 2,684

AYRSHIRE (South), 17,497
W. Phipson Beale, K.C., *L.* 7,853
James J. Bell, *C.* 6,611

BANFFSHIRE, 8,118
(Bye-election 16 Feb., 1907.)
Col. Walter Waring, L. ... 3,901
William Whitelaw, *C.*..... 1,892

BERWICKSHIRE, 5,502
Harold John Tennant, L. ... 2,975
R. Fitzroy Bell, *C.* 1,624

BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN (Glasgow), 9,761
George N. Barnes, Lab. ... 3,284
*Andrew Bonar Law, *C.* ... 2,974
Andrew D. Provand, *L.* ... 2,058

BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 11,421
John W. Cleland, L...... 5,585
*Rt. Hn. C. S. Dickson, K.C., *C.* 4,019

BUTESHIRE, 3,816
Norman Lamont, L...... 1,637
G. Speir, *C.* 1,517

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, 4,091
R. L. Harmsworth, L...... 2,686
Sir K. A. Fraser, Bt., *C.* ... 483

CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 10,174
Alexander Cross, C. 3,119
W. M. R. Pringle, *L.* 2,871
J. Burgess, *Lab.*..... 2,568

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS SHIRES, 7,919
Rt. Hon. Eugene Wason, L. 4,027
James Avon Clyde, K.C., *C.* 2,648

COLLEGE (Glasgow), 15,741
Henry Anderson Watt, L. 7,359
*Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bt., *C.* 5,676

DUMBARTONSHIRE, 16,335
James D. White, L. 7,404
Henry Brock, *C.* 6,937

DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,790
John W. Gulland, L. 2,035
Joseph J. Glover, *C.* 1,402

DUMFRIESSHIRE, 9,394
Percy A. Molteno, L. 4,814
J. H. Balfour-Browne *C.* 3,431

DUNDEE (City) (2), 19,041
Alexander Wilkie, Lab. ... 6,833
(Bye-election 9 May, 1908.)
§Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, L. 7,079
Sir George W. Baxter, *C.* 4,370
G. H. Stuart, *Lab.*..... 4,014
E. Scrymgeour, *Prohibitionist*..... 655

EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 6,926
Charles E. Price, L. 3,935
Capt. J. D. G. Walker, *C.* 1,851

EDINBURGH (City) (East), 11,572
Sir George McCrae, L. 6,606
Rankin Dawson, *C.* 2,432

EDINBURGH (City) (South), 16,832
Arthur Dewar, K.C., *L.* ... 8,945
William C. Smith, K.C., *C.* 5,985

EDINBURGH (City) (West), 8,939
Sir Lewis McIver, Bt., C.... 3,949
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, *L.* 3,648

EDINBURGH (9,732) AND ST. ANDREWS (1,399) UNIVERSITIES 11,131
Sir Jno. Batty Tuke, M.D., *C.* 4,893
J. St. Loe Strachey, *C. (Ind.)* 2,313

EDINBURGHSHIRE (Midlothian), 15,711
Lord Dalmeny, L. 8,348
F. J. Usher, *C.* 5,131

ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,867
John E. Sutherland, L. ... 2,742
B. Mackenzie, *C.* 786

ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,757
Archibald Williamson, L. 3,006
H. Hope, *C.* 1,546

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,068
J. A. M. Macdonald, L. ... 5,158
H. S. Keith, *C.* 3,176
D. Gilmour, *Lab.* 1,763

FIFESHIRE (East), 9,998
Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C. (*Prime Minister*), *L.* 4,723
Maj. John Gilmour, *C.*..... 3,279

FIFESHIRE (West), 15,272
John Deans Hope, L. 6,692
Nelson B. Constable, W.S., *C.* 1,776

FORFARSHIRE, 12,644.
Capt. Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair, L. 6,796
J. Mackay Bernard, *C.*..... 3,277

GLASGOW (Central), 15,616
Sir Andrew M. Torrance, L. 6,720
*John G. A. Baird, *C.* 6,289

GLASGOW: see also Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, Bridgeton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.

GLASGOW (6,554) AND ABERDEEN (3,991) UNIVERSITIES, 10,545
Sir Henry Craik, C. 3,543
Professor A. F. Murison, *L.* 3,450
Prof. W. R. Smith, *C. (Ind.)* 1,240

GOVAN (Lanark), 17,538
Robert Duncan, C...... 5,224
H. S. Murray, *L.* 5,096
J. Hill, *Lab.* 4,212

GREENOCK, 7,821
Hallen Stewart, L...... 3,596
*James Reid, *C.* 3,254

HADDINGTONSHIRE, 7,224
Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., *L.* 3,469
G. Craig Sellar, *C.* 2,289

HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,053
Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, K.C., *L.* 3,125
Sir A. Conan Doyle, *C.* ... 2,444

INVERNESS DISTRICT, 4,547
John Annan Bryce, L...... 2,304
*Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bannatyne Finlay, G.C.M.G., K.C., *C.* 1,746

INVERNESS-SHIRE, 9,957
Sir John Alex. Dewar, Bt., L. 3,918
L. H. Strain, *C.* 1,810

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 16,024
Adam R. Rainy, M.B., *L.*... 8,268
Thomas McIntyre, *C.* 5,743

KINCARDINESHIRE, 7,119
(Bye-election 26 April, 1908.)
Capt. Hon. A. C. Murray, L. 3,661
S. J. Gammell, *C.* 1,963

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 7,943
Sir James Henry Dalziel, L. 4,659
A. H. B. Constable, LL.B., *C.* 1,410

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,829
Maj. Gilbert McMicking, L. 2,715
*Sir Mark J. MacTaggart-Stewart, Bt., *C.* 2,418

LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 15,375
James Caldwell, L. 7,246
Capt. Duncan F. Campbell, *C.* 4,470
A. S. Gibson, *Ind.* 758

LANARKSHIRE (N.-East), 19,728
Alexander Findlay, L. ... 6,436
Hon. Hugh Fredk. Hislop Elliot, *C.* 4,838
J. Robertson, *Lab.* 4,454

LANARKSHIRE (N.-West), 16,814
Wm. Mitchell-Thomson, C. 5,588
*C. Mackinnon Douglas, *L.* 4,913
J. Sullivan, *Lab.* 3,291

LANARKSHIRE (South), 9,950
Walter Menzies, L. 4,816
J. Dennistoun Mitchell, *C.* 3,541

LANARKSHIRE: see also Govan and Partick.

LEITH DISTRICT, 16,974
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L. 7,677
Frank T. Cooper, K.C., *C.*.... 4,865

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 10,301
Alexander Ure, K.C., *L.* ... 5,282
Patrick Rose-Innes, *C.*..... 2,761

LOTHIANS: EAST, see Haddington; MID, see Edinburgh-shire; WEST, see Linlithgowshire.

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,205
(Bye-election 12 May, 1908.)
Robert Vernon Harcourt, L. 3,083
J. Burgess, *Lab.* 1,937
A. H. B. Constable, *C.* 1,576

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,680
J. Cathcart Wason, L. 3,837
C. J. Dunlop, *C.* 1,021

PAISLEY, 12,179
John M. MacCallum, L. ... 5,664
J. A. D. McKean, *C.* 2,594
R. Smillie, *Lab.* 2,482

PARTICK (Lanark), 21,412
Robert Balfour, L...... 9,477
*Rt. Hon. J. P. Smith, *C.*... 7,960
PEEBLES & SELKIRK SHIRES, 3,830
Master of Elibank, L. 1,955
*Sir Walter Thorburn, *C.*... 1,549

PERTH (City), 5,419
(Bye-election 12 Feb., 1907.)
Sir Robert Pullar, L. ..... *unop.*

PERTHSHIRE (East), 7,825
Rt. Hon. T. R. Buchanan, L. 3,738
Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., *C.*..... 2,648

PERTHSHIRE (West), 8,401
David C. Erskine, L. 3,890
*John Stroyan, *C.* 3,087

RENFREWSHIRE (East), 16,797
Robert Laidlaw, L. 6,896
*Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., *C.* 6,801

RENFREWSHIRE (West), 12,079
Sir Thos. Glen Glen-Coats, Bt., L. 5,858
J. C. Cunninghame, *C.*..... 4,490

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE, 8,101
Jas. Galloway Weir, L. ... 3,883
J. C. Watt, K.C., *C.* 1,773

ROXBURGHSHIRE, 5,884
Sir J. Jardine, K.C.I.E., *L.* 2,829
Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith, *C.* 2,514

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,247
Maj. William Anstruther-Gray, C.... 1,495
*Capt. Edw. Chas. Ellice, *L.* 1,472

ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 19,309
Thos. McKinnon Wood, L. 9,453
*John Wilson, *C.* 6,045

STIRLING DISTRICT, 7,558
(Bye-election 22 May, 1908.)
Arthur A. W. H. Ponsonby, L. 3,873
W. Whitelaw, *C.* 2,512

STIRLINGSHIRE, 18,942
Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I., *L.*..... 9,475
Marquess of Graham, *C.* ... 5,806

SUTHERLAND, 2,814
Alpheus Cleophas Morton, L. 1,383
*Fredk. Neville Sutherland Leveson-Gower, *C.*..... 933

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 10,449
Archbd. Cameron Corbett, C. 4,416
D. M. Mason, *L.* 4,063
A. Rosenthal, *C.* 245

WICK DISTRICT, 2,887
Sir Arthur Bignold, C...... 1,362
W. Thomson, *L.*..... 1,266

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,698
Viscount Dalrymple, C. ... 2,866
Capt. Walter Waring, *L.*... 2,127

Ireland.

ANTRIM (East), 8,603
Col. Jas. M. McCalmont, C. 4,496
Maj. Henry R. Beddoes, *L.* 2,145

ANTRIM (Mid), 7,337
Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. 3,367
Col. Verschoyle, *C.* (*Ind.*) 2,577

ANTRIM (North), 7,829
R. Graham Glendinning, L. 3,757
*Wm. Moore, jun., K.C., *C.* 2,969

ANTRIM (South), 9,960
Chas. Curtis Craig, C. ..... *unop.*

ARMAGH (Mid), 6,974
Jno. Brownlee Lonsdale, C. *unop.*

ARMAGH (North), 7,555
(Bye-election 16 Nov., 1906.)
*William Moore, jun., K.C., *C.* 4,229
Lindsay Crawford, *C.* (*Ind.*) 1,433

ARMAGH (South), 7,186
William McKilop, N. ..... *unop.*

BELFAST (East), 16,002
Gustavus Wilhelm Wolff, C. *unop.*

BELFAST (North), 12,065
(Bye-election 17 April, 1907.)
George S. Clark, C...... 6,021
William Walker, *Lab.* 4,194

BELFAST (South), 9,538
Thomas H. Sloan, C. (*Ind.*) 4,450
Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, *C.* 3,634

BELFAST (West), 8,891
Joseph Devlin, N. 4,138
Capt. J. R. Smiley, *C.* 4,122
A. M. Carlisle, *L.* 153

BIRR (King's Co.), 4,512
Michael Reddy, N. ..... *unop.*

CARLOW (County), 5,881
(Bye-election 3 Feb., 1908.)
Wm. McM. Kavanagh, N. *unop.*

CAVAN (East), 8,946
Samuel Young, N. ..... *unop.*

CAVAN (West), 8,897
Vincent Paul Kennedy, N. *unop.*

CLARE (East), 8,585
Wm. H. K. Redmond, N. *unop.*

CLARE (West), 8,989
J. Halpin, N...... *unop.*

COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 9,256
Joseph P. Nannetti, N. ... *unop.*

CONNEMARA (Galway), 6,438
William O'Malley, N. ..... *unop.*

CORK CITY (2), 13,285
William O'Brien, N...... *unop.*
Augustine Roche, N. ..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (East), 6,272
Anth. J. C. Donelan, N..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (Mid), 6,894
(Bye-election 31 Dec., 1906.)
Daniel D. Sheehan, N. ... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (North), 6,038
J. Christopher Flynn, N..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (N.-East), 6,497
William Abraham, N. ..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (South), 6,142
Edward Barry, N. ..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (S.-East), 6,903
Eugene Crean, N. ..... *unop.*

CORK COUNTY (West), 5,863
James Gilhooly, N. ..... *unop.*

DERRY (North), 9,462
Hugh T. Barrie, C...... 4,806
Arnold White, *C.* (*Ind.*)... 2,699

DERRY (South), 8,313
John Gordon, K.C., *C.* 3,843
S. R. Keighley, LL.D., *L.*... 3,763

DONEGAL (East), 5,794
C. McVeigh, N. ..... *unop.*

DONEGAL (North), 6,917
Philip O'Doherty, N. ..... *unop.*

DONEGAL (South), 6,189
John G. Swift MacNeill, K.C., *N.*..... *unop.*

DONEGAL (West), 6,958
Hugh Alexander Law, N. *unop.*

DOWN (East), 8,072
Capt. James Craig, C. 4,011
*James Wood, *C.* (*Ind.*) ... 3,341

DOWN (North), 9,652
Thomas Lorimer Corbett, C. 4,878
A. A. Adams, *C.* (*Ind.*) ... 2,603

DOWN (South), 8,036
Jeremiah McVeagh, N. ... 3,910
Peter Kerr Smiley, *C.* 3,262

DOWN (West), 8,332
(Bye-election 20 March, 1908.)
W. J. McGeagh McCaw, C. 4,051
Andrew Beattie, *L.* 2,760

DUBLIN CITY: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.

DUBLIN (County) (North), 13,968
John Joseph Clancy, N. ... *unop.*

DUBLIN (County) (South), 10,549
§*Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, C.* 5,269
R. Hazleton, *N.* 3,926

DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 8,813
Timothy C. Harrington, N. 3,616
J. L. Mahon, *C.* 866

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,762
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C., C. .....*unop.*
Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C., C. unop.

FERMANAGH (North), 5,083
G. Fetherstonhaugh, C. ... 2,419
Edward Mitchell, C. (Ind.) 2,331

FERMANAGH (South), 5,369
Jeremiah Jordan, N. .....*unop.*

GALWAY (City), 2,202
(Bye-election 3 Nov., 1906.)
Stephen L. Gwynn, N. 983
Capt. Shawe-Taylor, *N. (Ind.)* 559

GALWAY (County) (East), 7,197
John Roche, N. ..... *unop.*

GALWAY (County) (North), 7,689
(Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)
Richard Hazleton, N. ..... *unop.*

GALWAY (County) (South), 6,362
William John Duffy, N..... *unop.*

GALWAY CO.: see also Connemara.

KERRY (East), 5,611
John Murphy, N. 2,185
E. O'Sullivan, *N.* 2,131

KERRY (North), 5,664
Mich. Joseph Flavin, N..... *unop.*

KERRY (South), 5,993
John Pius Boland, N...... *unop.*

KERRY (West), 5,826
Thomas O'Donnell, N...... *unop.*

KILDARE (North), 4,843
John O'Connor, N......*unop.*

KILDARE (South), 5,164
Denis Kilbride, N......*unop.*

KILKENNY (City), 1,533
Patrick O'Brien, N...... *unop.*

KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,162
(Bye-election 3 March, 1906.)
Michael Meagher, N......*unop.*

KILKENNY (County) (S.), 4,955
(Bye-election 29 July, 1907.)
Nicholas J. Murphy, N..... *unop.*

KING'S CO.: see BIRR & TULLAMORE.

LEITRIM (North), 6,192
(Bye-election 21 Feb., 1908.)
Francis Edwd. Meehan, N. 3,103
Chas. J. Dolan (Sinn Fein) 1,757

LEITRIM (South), 5,971
Thomas Smith, N...... *unop.*

LEIX (Queen's Co.), 4,867
P. A. Meechan, N. ..... *unop.*

LIMERICK (City), 4,470
Ald. Michael Joyce, N. ... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (East), 7,595
William Lundon, N...... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (West), 7,672
Pat. J. O'Shaughnessy, N. unop.

LONDONDERRY (City), 5,845
Marquess of Hamilton, C. unop.

LONDONDERRY CO.: see Derry, North and South.

LONGFORD (North), 3,669
James Patrick Farrell, N. unop.

LONGFORD (South), 3,747
(Bye-election 6 Sept., 1907.)
John Phillips, N. .....*unop.*

LOUTH (North), 5,820
Timothy M. Healy, K.C., N. unop.

LOUTH (South), 4,997
Joseph Nolan, N. ..... *unop.*

MAYO (East), 8,025
John Dillon, N...... *unop.*

MAYO (North), 7,027
Conor O'Kelly, N. ..... *unop.*

MAYO (South), 8,110
John O'Donnell, N. .....*unop.*

MAYO (West), 8,941
Robert Ambrose, N. .....*unop.*

MEATH (North), 5,615
Patrick Whyte, N...... *unop.*

MEATH (South), 5,825
David Sheehy, N. ..... *unop.*

MONAGHAN (North), 6,324
(Bye-election 20 June, 1907.)
James C. R. Lardner, N. unop.

MONAGHAN (South), 6,624
John McKean, N. .....*unop.*

NEWRY, 1,905
John Joseph Mooney, N..... 802
Patrick Geo. Hamilton Carvill, N. (Ind.) 735

OSSORY (Queen's Co.), 4,824
William Delany, N. .....*unop.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY: see Leix, and Ossory.

ROSCOMMON (North), 8,627
James J. O'Kelly, N. .....*unop.*

ROSCOMMON (South), 8,811
John Patrick Hayden, N. unop.

ST. PATRICK'S (Dublin), 8,300
William Field, N. .....*unop.*

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin), 8,816
Lawrence Ambrose Waldron, N. 4,055
William Ireland, *C.* 2,584

SLIGO (North), 8,350
§*Pat. Aloysius McHugh, N. unop.*

SLIGO (South), 7,273
John O'Dowd, N. ..... *unop.*

TIPPERARY (East), 5,279
Thomas Joseph Condon, N. unop.

TIPPERARY (Mid), 5,997
Kendal Edmund O'Brien, N. unop.

TIPPERARY (North), 5,659
M. Hogan, N. ..... *unop.*

TIPPERARY (South), 5,093
John Cullinan, N. .....*unop.*

TULLAMORE (King's Co.), 4,605
Edmund H. Burke, N. ... *unop.*

TYRONE (East), 6,259
(Bye-election 25 July, 1906.)
Thomas Michael Kettle, N. 3,029
W. J. MacCaw, *C.* 3,000

TYRONE (Mid), 6,795
George Murnaghan, N. ... *unop.*

TYRONE (North), 6,230
(Bye-election 8 March, 1907.)
Redmond John Barry, K.C., L. 3,013
Denis Henry, *K.C., C.* 3,006

TYRONE (South), 5,983
Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell (Ind.) 2,954
Andrew L. Horner, *K.C., C.* 2,671

WATERFORD (City), 3,354
John Edward Redmond, N. unop.

WATERFORD (County) (E.), 4,042
Patrick Joseph Power, N. unop.

WATERFORD (Co.) (West), 4,426
James John O'Shee, N. ... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (North), 5,257
Lawrence Ginnell, N. ..... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (South), 5,958
(Bye-election 13 April, 1907.)
Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt., N. unop.

WEXFORD (North), 9,010
Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N.... unop.

WEXFORD (South), 8,602
Peter Ffrench, N. .....*unop.*

WICKLOW (East), 4,991
(Bye-election 29 July, 1907.)
John Muldoon, N. ..... *unop.*

WICKLOW (West), 4,406
James O'Connor, N. .....*unop.*

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1837.

	Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.		Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.
	Queen	*Victoria.*	Yrs. M. D.		*Queen*	*Victoria.*	Yrs. M. D.
1	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3 7 9	10	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5 6 20
2	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5 11 5	11	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0 5 15
3	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4 7 14	12	Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5 10 24
4	Nov. 4, 1852	March 1, 1857	4 4 18	13	Aug. 4, 1892	July 8, 1895	2 11 5
5	April 7, 1857	April 23, 1859	1 11 23	14	Aug. 12, 1895	Sept. 25, 1900	5 1 14
6	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6 1 6	15	Dec. 3, 1900	Jan. 8, 1906	5 1 6
7	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2 9 19		*King*	*Edward VII.*	
8	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5 1 17	1	Feb. 14, 1901	Jan. 8, 1906	5 1 6
9	March 5, 1874	March 23, 1880	6 0 19	2	Feb 13, 1906	*Elected* Jan. and Feb., 1906.	

WITH THEIR POLITICS AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Abraham, W. (*Lab.*) ...*Rhondda*
Abraham, W. (*N*) ... *Cork, N.E.*
Acland, F. D. (*L*) *Richmond, Yorks*
Adkins, W. R. (*L*).....*Middleton*
Agnew, G. W. (*L*) ... *Salford, W.*
Ainsworth, J. S. (*L*) *Argyllshire*
Alden, P. (*L*).....*Tottenham*
Allen, A. A. (*L*).....*Christchurch*
Allen, C. P. (*L*).....*Stroud*
Ambrose, Dr. R. (*N*) ...*Mayo, W.*
Anson, Sir W. R., Bt. (*C*) *Oxf. Un.*
Arkwright, J. S. (*C*).....*Hereford*
Armitage, R. (*L*)...*Leeds, Central*
Armstrong, W. C. Heaton- (*L*) *Sudbury*
Ashley, W. W. (*C*)..... *Blackpool*
Ashton, T. G. (*L*) ..... *Luton*
Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry (*Prime Minister*) (*L*) *Fife, E.*
Astbury, J. M. (*L*).....*Southport*
Baker, Sir J. (*L*).....*Portsmouth*
Baker, J. A. (*L*).....*Finsbury, E.*
Balcarres, Lord (*C*) ..... *Chorley*
Baldwin, S. (*C*) ..... *Bewdley*
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (*C*) *City of London*
Balfour, R. (*L*).....*Partick*
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (*C*) *City of London*
Banner, J. S. Harmood-(*C*) *Everton*
Baring, G. (*L*)..... *Wight, Isle of*
Baring, Hon. G. V. (*C*) *Winchester*
Barker, Sir J., Bt. (*L*) ... *Penryn*
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (*L*)...*Frome*
Barlow, P. (*L*).....*Bedford*
Barnard, E. B. (*L*) *Kidderminster*
Barnes, G. N. (*Lab.*) *Glasgow, Bfrs.*
Barran, R. H. (*L*) ..... *Leeds, N.*
Barratt, Sir F. Layland-, Bart. (*L*) *Torquay*
Barrie, H. T. (*C*).....*Derby, N.*
Barry, E. (*N*).....*Cork, S.*
Barry, R. J., K.C. (*L*) *Tyrone, N.*
Beach, Hon. Michael H. Hicks- (*C*).....*Tewkesbury*
Beale, W. P. (*L*).....*Ayrshire, S.*
Beauchamp, H. W. (*L*) *Lowestoft*
Beaumont, H. (*L*) ... *Eastbourne*
Beck, A. C. (*L*) ..... *Wisbech*
Bell, Capt. E. F. M. (*C*) *Ashburton*
Bell, Richard (*Lab.*)..... *Derby*
Bellairs, Lieut. C., R.N. (*L*) *King's Lynn*
Belloc, H. (*L*).....*Salford, S.*
Benn, Sir J. W. (*L*) ... *Devonport*
Benn, W. W. (*L*) *St. George (T. H.)*
Bennett, E. N. (*L*).....*Woodstock*
Berridge, T. H. D. (*L*) *Warwick & L.*
Bertram, J. (*L*) ..... *Hitchin*
Bethell, Sir J. H. (*L*) ... *Romford*
Bethell, T. R. (*L*) ..... *Maldon*
Bignold, Sir A. (*C*)...*Wick Burghs*
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (*L*) *Bristol, N.*
Black, Arth. W. (*L*) *Biggleswade*
Boland, J. P. (*N*).....*Kerry, S.*
Bottomley, H. W. (*L*) *Hackney, S.*
Boulton, A. C. F. (*L*).....*Ramsey*
Bowerman, C. W. (*Lab.*) *Deptford*
Bowles, G. S. (*C*) ..... *Norwood*
Boyle, Sir E., Bt. (*C*) ... *Taunton*
Brace, W. (*Lab.*) *Glamorgansh., S.*
Bramsdon, T. A. (*L*) *Portsmouth*
Branch, J. (*L*) ..... *Enfield*
Bridgeman, W. C. (*C*) ...*Oswestry*
Brigg, J. (*L*) ..... *Keighley*
Bright, J. A. (*L*).....*Oldham*
Broadley, Col. H. B. Harrison (*C*) *Howdenshire*
Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (*L*) *Macclesfield*
Brodie, H. C. (*L*).....*Reigate*
Brooke, G. S. (*L*) *Bow & Bromley*
Brotherton, E. A. (*C*)...*Wakefield*
Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T., Bt. (*L*) .....*Northwich*
Brunner, J. F. L. (*L*).....*Leigh*
Bryce, J. A. (*L*) *Inverness District*
Buchanan, Rt. Hon. T. R. (*L*) *Perthshire, E.*
Buckmaster, S. O. (*L*) *Cambridge*
Bull, Sir W. J. (*C*) *Hammersmith*
Burke, E. H. (*N*) ..... *Tullamore*
Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*) *Battersea*
Burnyeat, W. J. D. (*L*) *Whitehaven*
Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (*Lab.*) *Morpeth*
Butcher, S. H. (*C*) *Cambridge Univ.*
Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. C. (*L*) *Poplar*
Byles, W. P. (*L*) ..... *Salford, N.*
Caldwell, J. (*L*) *Lanarkshire, Mid*
Cameron, R. (*L*) *Houghton-le-Sp.*
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. (*C*) *Dublin Univ.*
Carlile, Col. E. H. (*C*) *St. Albans*
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (*C*) *Dublin Univ.*
Castlereagh, Visct. (*C*) *Maidstone*
Causton, Rt. Hon. R. K. (*L*) *Southwark, W.*
Cave, G. (*C*) ..... *Kingston*
Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (*L*) *Prestwich*
Cecil, E. (*C*) ..... *Aston Manor*
Cecil, Lord Bbt. (*C*) *Marylebone, E.*
Cecil, Lord J. Joicey-(*C*) *Stamford*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*) *Worcestershire, E.*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*) *Birmingham, W.*
Chance, F. W. (*L*)..... *Carlisle*
Channing, Sir F. A., Bart. (*L*) *Northants, E.*
Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (*C*) *Wimbledon*
Cheetham, J. F. (*L*) *Stalybridge*
Cherry, R. R. (*L*) *Exchange, Liverp'l*
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (*L*) *Dundee*
Clancy, J. J. (*N*) ..... *Dublin, N.*
Clark, G. S. (*C*) .....*Belfast, N.*
Cleland, J. W. (*L*) *Bridgeton, Glasgow*
Clive, Capt. P. A. (*C*) ..... *Ross*
Clough, W. (*L*).....*Skipton*
Clynes, J. R. (*Lab.*) *Manch., N.E.*
Coates, Maj. F. E. (*C*) *Lewisham*
Coats, Sir T. G. Glen-, Bt. (*L*) *Renfrewshire, W.*
Cobbold, F. T. (*L*) .....*Ipswich*
Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (*C*) *Ayrshire, N.*
Cogan, D. J. (*N*).....*Wicklow, E.*
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*) *Bordesley*
Collins, S. (*L*)..... *Kennington*
Collins, Sir W. J. (*L*) *St. Pancras, W.*
Condon, T. J. (*N*) *Tipperary, E.*
Cooper, Dr. G. J. (*L*) *Bermondsey*
Corbett, A. C. (*L*) *Tradeston, Glas.*
Corbett, C. J. H. (*L*) *E. Grinstead*
Corbett, T. L. (*C*).....*Down, N.*
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (*L*) *Bethnal Green, N.E.*
Cory, Sir C. J. (*L*) ..... *St. Ives*
Cotton, Sir H. J. S. (*L*) *Nottingham, E.*
Courthope, G. L. (*C*).....*Rye*
Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (*C*) *Westminster*
Cowan, W. H. (*L*) ..... *Guildford*
Cox, H. (*L.*) ..... *Preston*
Craig, C. C. (*C*).....*Antrim, S.*
Craig, H. J. (*L*).....*Tynemouth*
Craig, Capt. J. (*C*)..... *Devon, E.*
Craik, Sir H. (*C*)...*Glasgow Univ.*
Crean, E. (*N*)..... *Cork, S.E.*
Crooks, William (*Lab.*) *Woolwich*
Cross, A. (*C*) *Camlachie, Glasgow*
Crossfield, A. H. (*L*) *Warrington*
Crossley, W. J. (*L*)...*Altrincham*
Cullinan, J. (*N*) ... *Tipperary, S.*
Curran, P. F. (*Lab.*) ... *Jarrow*
Dalmeny, Lord (*L*) *Edinburghsh.*
Dalrymple, Visct. (*C*) *Wigtownsh.*
Dalziel, Sir J. H. (*L*)...*Kirkcaldy*
Davies, D. (*L*) *Montgomeryshire*
Davies, E. W. (*L*) .....*Eifion*
Davies, M. L. Vaughan- (*L*) *Cardiganshire*
Davies, T. (*L*).....*Fulham*
Davies, T. H. (*L*) ... *Hackney, N.*
Davies, Sir W. H. (*L*) *Bristol, S.*
Delany, W. (*N*)..... *Ossory*
Dewar, A. (*L*)..... *Edinburgh, S.*
Dewar, Sir J. A., Bt. (*L*) *Inverness-shire*
Dickinson, W. H. (*L*) *St. Pancras, N.*
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt. (*L*) *Forest of Dean*
Dillon, J. (*N*).....*Mayo, E.*
Dobson, T. W. (*L*).....*Plymouth*
Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (*N*) *Cork, E.*
Doughty, Sir G. (*C*) *Gt. Grimsby*
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers- (*C*) *St. Augustine's*
Duckworth, Sir J. (*L*)...*Stockport*
Du Cros, A. P. (*C*).....*Hastings*
Duffy, W. J. (*N*) ..... *Galway, S.*
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*) *Barrow-in-Fur.*
Duncan, J. H. (*L*) ..... *Otley*
Duncan, R. (*C*) ..... *Govan*
Dunn, A. E. (*L*)..... *Camborne*
Dunne, Maj. E. M. (*C*) ... *Walsall*
Edwards, A. C. (*L*) *Denbigh Dist.*
Edwards, E. (*Lab.*) ..... *Hanley*
Edwards, Sir F., Bt. (*L*) *Radnorshire*
Elibank, Master of (*L*) *Peebles & Selkirk*
Ellis, Rt. Hon. J. E. (*L*) *Rushcliffe*
Emmott, Rt. Hon. A. (*L*) *Oldham*
Erskine, D. C. (*L*) *Perthshire, W.*
Essex, R. W. (*L*) ..... *Cirencester*
Esslemont, G. B. (*L*) *Aberdeen, S.*
Evans, Sir S. T., K.C. (*L*) *Glamorganshire, Mid*
Everett, R. L. (*L*) ... *Woodbridge*
Faber, G. D. (*C*) ..... *York*
Faber, G. H. (*L*) ..... *Boston*
Faber, Capt. W. V. (*C*)...*Andover*
Fardell, Sir G. (*C*) *Paddington, S.*
Farrell, J. P. (*N*) ... *Longford, N.*
Fell, A. (*C*) ..... *Yarmouth*
Fenwick, C. (*Lab.*)..... *Wansbeck*

Ferens, T. R. (*L*) ..... *Hull, E.*
Ferguson, R. C. Munro- (*L*)
Leith Dist.
Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (*C*)
Fermanagh, N.
Ffrench, P. (*N*) ..... *Wexford, S.*
Field, Wm. (*N*) ..... *St. Patrick's*
Fiennes, Hon. E. E. T.-W.- (*L*)
Banbury
Findlay, A. (*L*) *Lanarkshire, N.E.*
Flavin, M. J. (*N*) ..... *Kerry, N.*
Fletcher, Rt. Hn. Sir H. Aubrey-, Bt. (*C*) ..... *Lewes*
Fletcher, J. S. (*C*) ... *Hampstead*
Flynn, J. C. (*N*) ..... *Cork, N.*
Forster, Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold- (*C*) ..... *Croydon*
Forster, H. W. (*C*) ..... *Sevenoaks*
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. (*L*)
Ilkeston District
Fox, G. R. Lane- (*C*) *Barkston Ash*
Fuller, J. M. F. (*L*) ..... *Westbury*
Fullerton, H. (*L*) ..... *Egremont*
Furness, Sir C. (*L*) ... *Hartlepool*
Gardner, E. (*C*) ..... *Wokingham*
George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd- (*L*)
Carnarvon District
Gibb, J. (*L*) ..... *Harrow*
Gibbs, G. A. (*C*) ..... *Bristol, W.*
Gilhooly, J. (*N*) ..... *Cork, W.*
Gill, A. H. (*Lab.*) ..... *Bolton*
Ginnell, L. (*N*) ... *Westmeath, N.*
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (*L*)
Leeds, W.
Glendinning, R. (*L*) ... *Antrim, N.*
Glover, T. (*Lab.*) ..... *St. Helens*
Goddard, Sir D. F. (*L*) ... *Ipswich*
Gomm, H. W. Carr- (*L*)
Rotherhithe
Gooch, G. P. (*L*) ..... *Bath*
Gooch, H. C. (*C*) ..... *Peckham*
Gordon, J. (*C*) ..... *Derry, S.*
Goulding, E. A. (*C*) ... *Worcester*
Grant, C., K.C. (*L*) ..... *Rugby*
Gray, Wm. Anstruther (*C*)
St. Andrews Dist.
Grayson, A. V. (*Soc.*) *Colne Valley*
Greenwood, G. G. (*L*) *Peterborough*
Greenwood, H. (*L*) ..... *York*
Gretton, J. (*C*) ..... *Rutland*
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. (*L*)
Berwick-on-Tweed
Griffith, E. J. (*L*) ..... *Anglesey*
Grove, T. N. A. (*L*) *Northants, S.*
Guest, Hon. I. C. (*L*) ..... *Cardiff*
Guinness, Hon. R. (*C*) *Haggerston*
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (*C*)
Bury St. Edmunds
Gulland, J. W. (*L*) *Dumfries Dist.*
Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir W. B. (*L*)
Norfolk, N.
Gwynn, S. L. (*N*) ... *Galway City*
Haddock, G. B. (*C*) ... *N. Lonsdale*
Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B. (*L*)
Haddingtonshire
Hall, F. (*Lab.*) ..... *Normanton*
Halpin, J. (*N*) ..... *Clare, W.*
Hamilton, Marquess of (*C*)
Londonderry
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. V. (*L*)
Rossendale
Harcourt, R. N. (*L*) .. *Montrose*
Hardie, J. K. (*Lab.*) ..... *Merthyr*
Hardy, G. A. (*L*) ..... *Stowmarket*
Hardy, L. (*C*) ..... *Ashford*
Harmsworth, C. B. (*L*) *Droitwich*
Harmsworth, R. L. (*L*)
Caithness-shire
Harrington, T. C. (*N*)
Dublin Harbour
Harris, F. L. (*C*) ..... *Stepney*
Hartland, Sir F. D. Dixon-, Bt. (*C*)
Uxbridge
Harvey, A. G. C. (*L*) ... *Rochdale*
Harvey, W. E. (*L*) *Derbysh., N.E.*
Harwood, G. (*L*) ..... *Bolton*
Haslam, J. (*Lab.*) ..... *Chesterfield*
Haslam, L. (*L*) ... *Monmouth Dist.*
Haworth, A. A. (*L*) *Manchester, S.*
Hay, Hon. C. G. (*C*) ..... *Hoxton*
Hayden, J. P. (*N*) *Roscommon, S.*
Hazel, Dr. A. E. W. (*L*)
West Bromwich
Hazleton, R. (*N*) *Galway Co., N.*
Healy, T. M. (*N*) ..... *Louth, N.*
Heaton, J. Henniker- (*C*)
Canterbury
Hedges, A. P. (*L*) ..... *Tonbridge*
Helme, N. W. (*L*) ..... *Lancaster*
Helmsley, Lord (*C*)
Thirsk & Malton
Hemmerde, E. G., K.C. (*L*)
Denbighshire, E.
Henderson, A. (*Lab.*)
Barnard Castle
Henderson, J. McD. (*L*)
Aberdeenshire, W.
Henry, C. S. (*L*) *Wellington, Salop*
Herbert, Col. Sir I. J. C., Bt. (*L*)
Monmouthshire, S.
Herbert, T. A. (*L*) ..... *Wycombe*
Hicks, W. Joynson-, (*C*)
Manchester, N. W.
Higham, J. S. (*L*) ..... *Sowerby*
Hill, Sir C. L. (*C*) ..... *Shrewsbury*
Hill, H. Staveley- (*C*)
Kingswinford
Hills, J. W. (*C*) ..... *Durham City*
Hobart, Sir R. H. (*L*) *New Forest*
Hobhouse, C. E. H. (*L*) *Bristol, E.*
Hodge, J. (*Lab.*) ..... *Gorton*
Hogan, M. (*N*) ..... *Tipperary, N.*
Holden, E. H. (*L*) ..... *Heywood*
Holland, Sir W. H., Bt. (*L*)
Rotherham
Holt, R. D. (*L*) ..... *Hexham*
Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-, Bt. (*C*) ..... *Wellington, Som.*
Hooper, A. G. (*L*) ..... *Dudley*
Hope, J. D. (*L*) ..... *Fife, W.*
Hope, J. F. (*C*) ..... *Sheffield, C.*
Hope, W. H. B. (*L*) *Somerset, N.*
Hornby, Sir W. H., Bt. (*C*)
Blackburn
Horniman, E. J. (*L*) ..... *Chelsea*
Horridge, T. G. (*L*) *Manchester, E.*
Houston, R. P. (*C*) ... *Toxteth, W.*
Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (*L*) *Eskdale*
Hudson, W. (*Lab.*)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Hunt, R. (*C*) ..... *Ludlow*
Hutton, A. E. (*L*) ..... *Morley*
Hyde, C. G. (*L.*) ..... *Wednesbury*
Idris, T. H. W. (*L*) ... *Flint Dist.*
Illingworth, P. H. (*L*) ... *Shipley*
Isaacs, R. D., K.C. (*L*) ... *Reading*
Jackson, R. S. (*L*) ..... *Greenwich*
Jacoby, Sir J. A. (*L*) *Derbysh., Mid*
Jardine, Sir J. (*L*) *Roxburghshire*
Jenkins, J. (*Lab.*) ..... *Chatham*
Johnson, J. (*Lab.*) ..... *Gateshead*
Johnson, W. (*Lab.*) ... *Nuneaton*
Jones, Sir D. B. (*L*) ..... *Swansea*
Jones, L. Atherley- (*L*)
Durham, N. W.
Jones, L. S. (*L*) ..... *Appleby*
Jones, W. (*L*) ..... *Arfon*
Jordan, J. (*N*) ... *Fermanagh, N.*
Jowett, F. W. (*Lab.*) *Bradford, W.*
Joyce, Michael (*N*) *Limerick City*
Kavanagh, W. M. (*N*) ... *Carlow*
Kearley, Sir H. E., Bt. (*L*)
Devonport
Kekewich, Sir G. (*L*) ..... *Exeter*
Kelley, G. D. (*Lab.*)
Manchester, S. W.
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt. (*C*) ..... *Honiton*
Kennedy, V. P. (*N*) ... *Cavan, W.*
Kerry, Earl of (*C*) ... *Derbysh., W.*
Keswick, W. (*C*) ..... *Epsom*
Kettle, T. M. (*N*) ..... *Tyrone, E.*
Kilbride, D. (*N*) ..... *Kildare, S.*
Kimber, Sir H., Bt. (*C*)
Wandsworth
King, A. J. (*L*) ..... *Knutsford*
King, Sir H. S. (*C*) *Hull, Central*
Laidlaw, R. (*L*) *Renfrewshire, E.*
Lamb, Edmund (*L*) ... *Leominster*
Lamb, E. H., C.M.G. (*L*) *Rochester*
Lambert, Geo. (*L*) *South Molton*
Lambton, Hon. F. W. (*C*)
Durham, S. E.
Lamont, N. (*L*) ..... *Buteshire*
Langley, B. (*L*) ..... *Attercliffe*
Lardner, J. C. R. (*N*)
Monaghan, N.
Law, A. Bonar (*C*) ..... *Dulwich*
Law, H. A. (*N*) ..... *Donegal, W.*
Lea, H. C. (*L*) ... *St. Pancras, E.*
Lee, A. H. (*C*) ..... *Fareham*
Leese, Sir J. F., Bt. (*L*) *Accrington*
Lehmann, R. C. (*L*) *Harborough*
Lever, A. L. (*L*) ..... *Harwich*
Lever, W. H. (*L*) ..... *Wirral*
Levy, Sir M. (*L*) ... *Loughborough*
Lewis, J. H. (*L*) ..... *Flintshire*
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (*C*) ..... *Epping*
Long, Col. C. W. (*C*) ..... *Evesham*
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (*C*)
Dublin Co., S.
Lonsdale, J. B. (*C*) *Armagh, Mid*
Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*)
Islington, W.
Lowe, Sir F. W. (*C*) ... *Edgbaston*
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker) (*C*) ..... *Penrith*
Lundon, W. (*N*) ... *Limerick Co.*
Lupton, A. (*L*) ..... *Steaford*
Luttrell, H. C. Fownes- (*L*)
Tavistock
Lyell, C. (*L*) ..... *Dorset, E.*
Lynch, H. F. (*L*) ..... *Ripon*
Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*)
St. George's, Hanover Square
Macdonald, J. A. M. (*L*)
Falkirk Dist.
Macdonald, J. R. (*Lab.*) *Leicester*
Mackarness, F. C. (*L*) ... *Newbury*
Maclean, D. (*L*) ..... *Bath*
Macnamara, Dr. T. J. (*L*)
Camberwell, N.
MacNeill, J. G. S. (*N*) *Donegal, S.*
MacPherson, J. T. (*Lab.*) *Preston*

McArthur, C. (*C*) .....*Kirkdale*
McCallum, J. M. (*L*) ... *Paisley*
McCalmont, Col. J. M. (*C*) *Antrim, E.*
McCaw, W. J. (*C*) .....*Down, W.*
McCrae, Sir G. (*L*) *Edinburgh, E.*
McHugh, P. A. (*N*)..... *Sligo, N.*
McIver, Sir L., Bt. (*C*) *Edinburgh, W.*
McKean, J. (*N*) ... *Monaghan, S.*
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (*L*) *Monmouthshire, N.*
McKillop, W. (*N*) ... *Armagh, S.*
McLaren, Rt. Hon. Sir C. B. B., Bt. (*L*) .....*Bosworth*
McLaren, H. D. (*L*) ... *Staffs, W.*
McMicking, Maj. G. (*L*) *Kirkcudbrightshire*
McVeagh, J. (*N*)..... *Down, S.*
McVeigh, C. (*N*)..... *Donegal, E.*
Maddison, F. (*Lab.*) ..... *Burnley*
Magnus, Sir P. (*C*) *London University*
Mallet, C. E. (*L*).....*Plymouth*
Manfield, H. (*L*) *Northants, Mid*
Mansfield, H. R. (*L*) ... *Spalding*
Markham, A. B. (*L*) ... *Mansfield*
Marks, H. H. (*C*) ..... *Thanet*
Marks, G. C. (*L*)..... *Launceston*
Marnham, F. J. (*L*) .....*Chertsey*
Mason, A. E. W. (*L*) ... *Coventry*
Mason, J. F. (*C*).....*Windsor*
Massie, J. (*L*) *Cricklade District*
Masterman, C. F. G. (*L*) *West Ham, N.*
Meagher, M. (*N*) ...*Kilkenny, N.*
Meechan, P. A. (*N*)..... *Leix*
Meehan, F. E. (*N*) ...*Leitrim, N.*
Menzies, W. (*L*) *Lanarkshire, S.*
Micklem, N. (*L*).....*Watford*
Middlebrook, W. (*L*) ...*Leeds, S.*
Middlemore, J. T. (*C*) *Birmingham, N.*
Mildmay, F. B. (*C*) ..... *Totnes*
Molteno, P. A. (*L*) *Dumfriesshire*
Mond, A. (*L*).....*Chester*
Money, L. G. C. (*L*) *Paddington, N.*
Montagu, E. S. (*L*) ... *Chesterton*
Montgomery, H. G. (*L*) *Bridgwater*
Mooney, J. J. (*N*)..... *Newry*
Moore, Wm., K.C. (*C*) *Armagh, N.*
Morgan, G. H. (*L*)..... *Truro*
Morgan, J. L., K.C. (*L*) *Carmarthen, W.*
Morpeth, Viscount (*C*) *Birmingham, S.*
Morrell, P. (*L*)..... *Henley*
Morse, L. L. (*L*) ..... *Wilton*
Morton, A. C. (*L*) *Sutherlandshire*
Muldoon, J. (*N*) ..... *Wicklow, E.*
Muntz, Sir P. A., Bt. (*C*) *Tamworth*
Murnaghan, G. (*N*) *Tyrone, Mid*
Murphy, J. (*N*) ..... *Kerry, E.*
Murphy, N. J. (*N*)...*Kilkenny, S.*
Murray, Hon. A. C. (*L*) *Kincardineshire*
Murray, J. (*L*) *Aberdeenshire, E.*
Myer, H. (*L*) ..... *Lambeth, N.*
Nannetti, J. P. (*N*) *College Green*
Napier, T. B. (*L*)..... *Faversham*
Newnes, F. H. (*L*)..... *Bassetlaw*
Newnes, Sir G., Bt. (*L*) *Swansea Town*
Nicholls, G. (*Lab.*) *Northants, N.*
Nicholson, C. N. (*L*)... *Doncaster*
Nicholson, W. G. (*C*)...*Petersfield*
Nield, H. (*C*)..... *Ealing*
Nolan, J. (*N*) ..... *Louth, S.*
Norman, Sir H. (*L*) *Wolverhampton, S.*
Norton, Capt. C. W. (*L*) *Newington, W.*
Nugent, Sir W. R., Bt. (*N*) *Westmeath, S.*
Nussey, T. W. (*L*) ... *Pontefract*
Nuttall, H. (*L*)..... *Stretford*
O'Brien, K. E. (*N*) *Tipperary, Mid*
O'Brien, Patrk. (*N*) *Kilkenny City*
O'Brien, William (*N*)... *Cork City*
O'Connor, J. (*N*)..... *Wicklow, W.*
O'Connor, J. (*N*) ..... *Kildare, N.*
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*) .....*Scotland*
Oddy, J. J. (*C*)..... *Pudsey*
O'Doherty, P. (*N*)... *Donegal, N.*
O'Donnell, C. J. (*L*) ... *Walworth*
O'Donnell, J. (*N*)..... *Mayo, S.*
O'Donnell, T. (*N*) .....*Kerry, W.*
O'Dowd, J. (*N*) ..... *Sligo, S.*
O'Grady, J. (*Lab.*)..... *Leeds, E.*
O'Kelly, C. (*N*) ..... *Mayo, N.*
O'Kelly, J. (*N*)... *Roscommon, N.*
O'Malley, W. (*N*) ... *Connemara*
O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (*C*) *Antrim, Mid*
O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (*N*) *Limerick, W.*
O'Shee, J. J. (*N*) *Waterford, W.*
Parker, Sir Gilbrt. (*C*) *Gravesend*
Parker, J. (*Lab.*).....*Halifax*
Parkes, E. (*C*)... *Birmingham, C.*
Partington, O. (*L*) ... *High Peak*
Paul, H. W. (*L*) ... *Northampton*
Paulton, J. M. (*L*) *Bp. Auckland*
Pearce, R. (*L*) ..... *Leek*
Pearce, W. (*L*) ..... *Limehouse*
Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. (*L*) *Colchester*
Pearson, W. H. M. (*L*).....*Eye*
Pease, H. P. (*C*) .....*Darlington*
Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (*L*) *Saffron Walden*
Percy, Earl (*C*) ...*Kensington, S.*
Perks, Sir R. W., Bt. (*L*)...*Louth*
Philipps, Lt.-Col. I. (*L*) *Southampton*
Philipps, O. C. (*L*) *Pembroke Dist.*
Phillips, J. (*N*) .....*Longford, S.*
Pickersgill, E. H. (*L*) *Bethnal Green, S.W.*
Pirie, D. V. (*L*) ... *Aberdeen, N.*
Pollard, Dr. G. H. (*L*) ... *Eccles*
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*L*) *Stirling*
Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. (*C*) ...*Wigan*
Power, P. J. (*N*)... *Waterford, E.*
Poynder, Sir J. P. Dickson-, (*L*) *Chippenham*
Price, C. E. (*L*) ... *Edinburgh, C.*
Price, Sir R. J. (*L*) ...*Norfolk, E.*
Priestley, A. (*L*).....*Grantham*
Priestley, W. E. B. (*L*) *Bradford, E.*
Pullar, Sir R. (*L*) ..... *Perth*
Radford, G. H. (*L*) *Islington, E.*
Rainy, A. R. (*L*) *Kilmarnock Dist.*
Randles, Sir J. S. (*C*) *Cockermouth*
Raphael, H. H. (*L*) *Derbyshire, S.*
Ratcliffe, R. F. (*C*) .....*Burton*
Rawlinson, J. F. P. (*C*) *Cambridge University*
Rea, R. (*L*) .....*Gloucester*
Rea, W. R. (*L*) .....*Scarborough*
Reddy, M. (*N*) .....*Birr*
Redmond, J. E. (*N*) *Waterford City*
Redmond, W. H. K. (*N*) *Clare, E.*
Rees, J. D. (*L*) *Montgomery Dist.*
Remnant, J. F. (*C*).....*Holborn*
Rendall, A. (*L*) .....*Thornbury*
Renton, Maj. L. (now C) *Gainsboro'*
Renwick, G. (*C*) *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Richards, T. (*Lab.*) *Monmouth, W.*
Richards, T. F. (*Lab.*) *Wolverhampton, W.*
Richardson, A. (*Lab.*) *Nottingham, S.*
Rickett, Sir J. C. (*L*) *Osgoldcross*
Ridsdale, E. A. (*L*) .....*Brighton*
Robartes, Hon. T. Agar (*L*) *St. Austell*
Roberts, C. H. (*L*) .....*Lincoln*
Roberts, G. H. (*Lab.*) ...*Norwich*
Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (*L*) *Denbighshire, W.*
Roberts, S. (*C*) .....*Ecclesall*
Robertson, Sir G. S. (*L*) *Bradford, Central*
Robertson, J. M. (*L*) ...*Tyneside*
Robinson, S. (*L*) *Brecknockshire*
Robson, Sir W. S. (*L*)...*S. Shields*
Roch, W. F. (*L*) *Pembrokeshire*
Roche, A. (*N*) .....*Cork City*
Roche, John (*N*) .....*Galway, E.*
Roe, Sir Thos. (*L*) .....*Derby*
Rogers, F. E. N. (*L*) *Devizes*
Roualdshay, Earl of (*C*) *Hornsey*
Ropner, Sir R., Bt. (*C*) *Stockton-on-Tees*
Rose, C. D. (*L*) .....*Newmarket*
Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (*C*) *Aylesbury*
Rowlands, J. (*Lab.*).....*Dartford*
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L*) *Dewsbury*
Russell, Rt. Hon. T. W. (*L*) *Tyrone, S.*
Rutherford, John (*C*) ...*Darwen*
Rutherford, Dr. V. H. (*L*) *Brentford*
Rutherford, W. W. (*C*) *West Derby*
Salter, A. C. (*C*) .....*Basingstoke*
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (*L*) *Cleveland*
Samuel, S. S. M. (*L*) *Whitechapel*
Sandys, Col. T. M. (*C*) .....*Bootle*
Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. (*C*) *Hythe*
Scarisbrick, T. L. (*L*)...*Dorset, S.*
Schwann, C. D. (*L*) .....*Hyde*
Schwann, Sir C. E., Bt. (*L*) *Manchester, N.*
Scott, A. H. (*L*) *Ashton-under-Lyne*
Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bt. (*C*) *Marylebone, W.*
Sears, J. E. (*L*).....*Cheltenham*
Seaverns, J. H. (*L*).....*Brixton*
Seddon, J. (*Lab.*).....*Newton*
Seely, Lt.-Col. J. E. B. (*L*) *Abercromby*
Shackleton, D. J. (*Lab.*) *Clitheroe*
Shaw, Sir C. E., Bt. (*L*) *Stafford*
Shaw, Rt. Hon. T. (*L*) *Hawick Dist.*
Sheehan, D. D. (*N*) ...*Cork, Mid*
Sheehy, D. (*N*) .....*Meath, S.*
Sheffield, Sir B. D. G., Bt. (*C*) *Brigg*
Sherwell, A. J. (*L*)...*Huddersfield*
Shipman, J. G. (*L*) *Northampton*
Silcock, T. B. (*L*)..... *Wells*

Simon, J. A. (*L*) ...*Walthamstow*
Sinclair, Capt. Rt. Hon. J. (*L*) ...*Forfarshire*
Sloan, T. H. (*Ind. C*) ...*Belfast, S.*
Smeaton, D. M. (*L*) *Stirlingshire*
Smith, A. H. (*C*) .....*Hertford*
Smith, D. Stewart- (*L*) ...*Kendal*
Smith, F. E. (*C*) .....*Walton*
Smith, Capt. M. K. (*L*) ...*Stratford-on-Avon*
Smith, T. (*N*).....*Leitrim, S.*
Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. (*C*) *Strand*
Snowden, P. (*Lab.*) ...*Blackburn*
Soames, A. W. (*L*) ...*Norfolk, S.*
Soares, E. J. (*L*) .....*Barnstaple*
Spicer, Sir A., Bt. (*L*) *Hackney, Central*
Stanger, H. Y. (*L*) *Kensington, N.*
Stanier, B. (*C.*) *Newport, Salop*
Stanley, Hon. A. (*C*) ...*Ormskirk*
Stanley, Hon. A. L. (*L*) *Eddisbury*
Stanley, A. (*Lab.*) .. *Stafis, N. W.*
Starkey, J. R. (*C*) .....*Newark*
Steadman, W. C. (*Lab.*) *Clerkenwell*
Stewart, H. (*L*).....*Greenock*
Stone, Sir J. B. (*C*) *Birmingham, E.*
Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bt. (*L*) *Somerset, S.*
Straus, B. S. (*L*) .....*Mile End*
Strauss, E. A. (*L*) .....*Abingdon*
Stuart, J. (*L*) .....*Sunderland*
Summerbell, T. (*Lab.*) *Sunderland*
Sutherland, J. E. (*L*) *Elgin Burghs*
Talbot, Lord E. B. (*C*) *Chichester*
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (*C*) *Oxford Un.*
Taylor, Austin (*L*).....*Toxteth, E.*
Taylor, J. W. (*Lab.*) *Chester-le-St.*
Taylor, T. C. (*L*) .....*Radcliffe*
Tennant, Sir E. P., Bt. (*L*) *Salisbury*
Tennant, H. J. (*L*) *Berwickshire*
Thomas, A. (*L*) *Carmarthen, E.*
Thomas Sir A. (*L*) *Glamorgan, E.*
Thomas, D. A. (*L*) *Merthyr Tydfil*
Thomas, F. Freeman- (*L*) *Bodmin*
Thomasson, F. (*L*) .....*Leicester*
Thompson, J. W. H. (*L*) *Somerset E.*
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (*C*) *Handsworth*
Thomson, W. Mitchell- (*C*) *Lanarkshire, N. W.*
Thorne, G. R. (*L*) *Wolverhampton, E.*
Thorne, W. (*Lab.*) *West Ham, S.*
Thornton, P. M. (*C*) ...*Clapham*
Tillett, L. J. (*L*) .....*Norwich*
Tomkinson, J. (*L*) .....*Crewe*
Torrance, Sir A. M. (*L*) *Glasgow, Central*
Toulmin, George (*L*) .....*Bury*
Trevelyan, C. P. (*L*) .....*Elland*
Tuke, Sir J. B. (*C*) *Edinburgh Univ.*
Ure, A. (*L*).....*Linlithgowshire*
Valentia, Visct. (*C*) ...*Oxford City*
Verney, F. W. (*L*)...*Buckingham*
Villiers, E. A. (*L*).....*Brighton*
Vivian, H. (*L*) .....*Birkenhead*
Wadsworth, J. (*Lab.*) *Hallamshire*
Waldron, L. A. (*N*) *St. Stephen's Gn.*
Walker, H. de R. (*L*) .....*Morton*
Walker, Col. W. H. (*C*) ...*Widnes*
Walrond, Hon. L. (*C*) ...*Tiverton*
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*).....*Ince*
Walters, J. T. (*L*) .....*Brightside*
Walton, J. (*L*) .....*Barnsley*
Ward, J. (*Lab.*) ...*Stoke-on-Trent*
Ward, W. D. (*L*) ...*Southampton*
Warde, Colonel C. E. (*C*) *Medway*
Wardle, G. J. (*Lab.*) ...*Stockport*
Waring, Capt. W. (*L*) *Banffshire*
Warner, T. C. T. (*L*) ...*Lichfield*
Wason, C. J. C. (*L*) *Orkney & Shetland*
Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (*L*) *Clackmannan & Kinross*
Waterlow, D. S. (*L*) *Islington, N.*
Watt, H. A. (*L*) *College, Glasgow*
Wedgwood, J. C. (*L*) *Newcastle-under-Lyme*
Weir, J. G. (*L*) *Ross & Cromar*
White, Sir G. (*L*) *Norfolk, N.*
White, J. D. (*L*) *Dumbartonshi*
White, Sir L. (*L*) .....*Bow*
Whitbread, S. H. (*L*) .....*How*
Whitehead, R. (*L*) ...*Essex, S.*
Whitley, J. H. (*L*).....*Halifa*
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (*L*) *Spen Val*
Whyte, P. (*N*) .....*Meath*
Wiles, T. (*L*) .....*Islington*
Wilkie, A. (*Lab.*).....*Dun*
Williams, A. O. (*L*) *Merioneth*
Williams, John (*Lab.*) .....*Gl*
Williams, Col. R. (*C*) *Dorset, W.*
Williams, W. L. (*L*) *Carnarvo Dis*
Williamson, A. (*L*) *Elgin & Nair*
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (*C*) *Horncast*
Wills, A. W. (*L*).....*Dorset, N.*
Wilson, A. S. (*C*) .....*Holderne*
Wilson, Hon. G. G. (*L*) *Hull, E.*
Wilson, H. J. (*L*) .....*Holmfirt*
Wilson, John (*Lab.*) *Durham, Mi*
Wilson, J. H. (*Lab*) *Middlesbroug*
Wilson, J. W. (*L*) *Worcester, N.*
Wilson, P. W. (*L*) *St. Pancras, S.*
Wilson, W. T. (*Lab.*) *Westhoughton*
Winfrey, R. (*L*) ...*Norfolk, S. W.*
Winterton, Earl (*C*) ...*Horsha*
Wodehouse, Lord (*L*) *Norfolk, M.*
Wolff, G. W. (*C*) .....*Belfast, E.*
Wood, T. McK. (*L*) *St. Rollox, Glasgo*
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart- (*C*) *Hallam, Sheffiel*
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. Geo. (*C*) *Dove*
Young, S. (*N*) .....*Cavan, E.*
Younger, G. (*C*) .....*Ayr Burgh*
Yoxall, J. H. (*L*) *Nottingham, W.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£55,576.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland.....£5,000
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. Alfred Emmott.....£2,500
Deputy Chairman, James Caldwell £1,000
Temporary Chairmen, The Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley; Sir William Holland, Bart.; Charles Fenwick; and Alfred Hutton .....*unpaid*

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Palace of Westminster.....£2,000
Clerk Assistant, A. W. Nicholson, C.B.....£1,500
Second do., Thomas Lonsdale Webster ...£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, Wm. Gibbons, C.B. £1,000
Principal Clerk of Committees, Sir E. H. Doyle, Bart. £1,000
Clerk of the Journals, G. C. Gifford £1,250
Principal Clerk Private Bill Office, John Henry William Somerset £1,000
Senior Clerks, C. V. Frere; S. L. Simeon; A. I. Dasent; H. West; H. A. Fergusson-Davie; A. H. Ellis .....£650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, P. W. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn; William F. Grey; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; H. C. Dawkins; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; R. E. Childers; J. Scott Porter; F. C. Bramwell; W. T. Legge .....each £300 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton....£400
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Philip Smith .....£450 to £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry D. Erskine, C.V.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine £650
Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £500
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D. £400
Counsel to Speaker, Ernest Moon, K.C. £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Charles Walter Campion £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto £500
Chief of Official Reporting Staff, J. Pods Shaw £600
Deputy do., W. T. Perkins £350

Reconstructed 1903.		Formed July, 1902.
Arthur James Balfour	*Prime Minister*	Arthur James Balfour.
Earl of Halsbury	*Lord High Chancellor*	Earl of Halsbury.
Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Chancellor of Ireland*	Lord Ashbourne.
Marquess of Londonderry	*Lord President of the Council*	Duke of Devonshire.
Marquess of Salisbury	*Lord Privy Seal*	Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur James Balfour	*First Lord of the Treasury*	Arthur James Balfour.
Earl of Selborne / Earl Cawdor	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	Earl of Selborne.
	Secretaries of State :—	
Aretas Akers-Douglas	(1) *Home Affairs*	Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Marquess of Lansdowne	(2) *Foreign Affairs*	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Hugh O. Arnold-Forster	(3) *War*	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton	(4) *Colonies*	Joseph Chamberlain.
Hon. St. J. Brodrick (Visct. Midleton)	(5) *India*	Lord George Hamilton.
George Wyndham / Walter Hume Long	*Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*	George Wyndham.
Austen Chamberlain	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Lord Stanley	*Postmaster-General*	Austen Chamberlain.
Andrew Graham Murray / Marquess of Linlithgow	*Secretary for Scotland*	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
	Presidents of Committees of the Council :—	
Gerald William Balfour / Marquess of Salisbury	*Board of Trade*	Gerald William Balfour.
Walter Hume Long / Gerald William Balfour	*Local Government Board*	Walter Hume Long.
Earl of Onslow / Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes	*Board of Agriculture*	*Robert William Hanbury (dec.).* / Earl of Onslow.
Marquess of Londonderry	*Board of Education*	Marquess of Londonderry.
	The above formed the Cabinet.	
Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.	*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*	Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.
Earl of Plymouth	*First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings*	Lord Windsor.
	Treasury :—	
Henry William Forster / Lord Balcarres / Lord Edmund Talbot	*Junior Lords*	Henry Torrens Anstruther. / Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes. / Henry William Forster.
Victor Cavendish	*Financial Secretary*	*William Hayes Fisher (res.).* / Hon. Arthur Elliot.
Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt.	*Patronage Secretary*	Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt.
Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.	*Paymaster-General*	*Duke of Marlborough.* / Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.
Admiral Sir John Fisher	*Admiralty :—*	Admiral Lord Walter Kerr.
Rear-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury	*Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom*	Admiral Sir John A. Fisher.
Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.		Rear-Admiral W. H. May.
Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.		Rear-Admiral John Durnford.
Arthur H. Lee (*Civil*)		Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman (*Civil*).
Ernest George Pretyman	*Secretary*	Hugh O. Arnold-Forster.
	Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—	
Hon. Thomas Cochrane	*Home Office*	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Earl Percy	*Foreign Office*	Viscount Cranborne.
Earl of Donoughmore	*War Office*	Earl of Hardwicke.
Duke of Marlborough	*Colonial Office*	*Earl of Onslow.* / Duke of Marlborough.
Marquess of Bath	*India Office*	Earl Percy.
Andrew Bonar Law	*Board of Trade*	Andrew Bonar Law.
A. F. Jeffreys	*Local Government Board*	John Grant Lawson.
Sir William R. Anson, Bt.	*Board of Education*	Sir William R. Anson, Bt.
W. Bromley-Davenport	*Financial Sec. War Office*	Lord Stanley.
	Law Officers :—	
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C.	*Attorney-General*	Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C.
Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C.
	Scottish Law Officers :—	
Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.	*Lord Advocate*	Andrew Graham Murray K.C.
James Avon Clyde, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Charles Scott Dickson K.C.
	IRELAND.	
Earl of Dudley	*Lord Lieutenant*	Earl of Dudley.
John Atkinson, K.C.	*Attorney-General*	John Atkinson, K.C.
James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and under Henry VIII. there were still two. Under Elizabeth we find one Secretary only in the early years of her reign, but afterwards two, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number; though from 1707 to 1746 we find a third Secretary for Scottish, and from 1768 to 1782 a similar Secretary for Colonial, business.

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 23, 1783	W. Pitt (æt. 24)	W. Pitt	Portland	Grenville	W. Windham	*H. Dundas*
Mar. 17, 1801	H. Addington	H. Addington	Portland Pelham C. Yorke	Hawkesbury	C. Yorke C. Bathurst	*Hobart*
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt	W. Pitt	Hawkesbury	Harrowby Mulgrave	W. Dundas	*Camden* *Castlereagh*
Feb. 11, 1805	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox Howick	Gen. Fitzpatrick	*W. Windham*
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning Bathurst	Gen. Pulteney Ld. G. L. Gower	*Castlereagh*
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	*Liverpool*
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr. 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	*Goderich*
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	*W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower	*W. Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C. W. W. Wynn Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	*Hon. T. S. Rice*
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	*Aberdeen* *Stanley*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay	*Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir H. Hardinge Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir G. Grey
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Lord J. Russell Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. S. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Stanley	Gen. Peel	Carnarvon
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. G'dstone	R. Lowe W. E. Gladstone	H. A. Bruce R. Lowe	Clarendon Granville	E. Cardwell	Granville Kimberley
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M. H. Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. G'dstone	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C.-Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C.-Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H. C.-Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	St. J. Brodrick Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	H. O. A.-Forster R. B. Haldane	A. Lyttelton Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Crewe

From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed.

Ld. Chancellor.	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Loughborough	Chatham	.....	Spencer	*H. Dundas*	Cornwallis	Castlereagh.
Eldon	Portland	.....	St. Vincent	*Dartmouth* *Castlereagh*	Hardwicke	G. Abbott. W. Wickham. Sir E. Nepean.
Eldon	Portland Sidmouth Camden	Montrose	Melville Barham	*Castlereagh*	Hardwicke Powis	Sir E. Nepean. N. Vansittart. C. Long.
Erskine	Fitzwilliam Sidmouth	Auckland	Sir C. Grey Hon. T. Grenville	*Minto* *G. Tierney*	Bedford	W. Elliott.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Sir A. Wellesley.
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst Clancarty	Mulgrave C. P. Yorke	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Hon. R. Dundas. W. W. Pole.
Eldon	Harrowby	Hn. F. J. Robinson W. Huskisson	Melville	*Buckinghamsh.* *G. Canning* *C. Bathurst* *C. W. W. Wynn*	Richmond Whitworth Talbot Wellesley	R. Peel. C. Grant. H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence Melville	*Melville* *Ellenborough*	Anglesey Northumberland	Ld. F. L. Gower. Sir H. Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey Wellesley Harrington	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse. E. J. Littleton.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington	Sir H. Hardinge.
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere	Auckland Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave Ebrington	Morpeth.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W. E. Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	*Ellenborough* *Fitzgerald* *Ripon*	de Grey Heytesbury	Elliot. Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H. Labouchere	Auckland Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville Ld J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough* Stanley	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell. Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood Sir C. Wood de Grey & Ripon	Carlisle Wodehouse	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford Marlborough	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S. Northcote Richmond	Sir J. Pakington H. L. Corry	Cranborne Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Naas. Col. W. Patten.
Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten.
Hatherley Selborne	Ripon Aberdare	J. Bright C. Fortescue	H. C. Childers G. J. Goschen	Argyll	Spencer	C. Fortescue. Hartington.
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley Sandon	G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach. J. Lowther.
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish. G. O. Trevelyan. H. C. Bannerman.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W. H. Dyke W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. Sir M. H. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J. Balfour W. L. Jackson.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie G. W. Balfour	G. J. Goschen Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour. G. Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G. W. Balfour Salisbury	Selborne Cawdor	Ld G. Hamilton St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Bryce.
Loreburn	Tweedmouth Wolverhton	W. S. Churchill	R. McKenna	Morley (Visct.)	Aberdeen	A. Birrell. A. Birrell.

Prime Minister	Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	*unpaid*
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Lord President of the Council	Viscount Wolverhampton G.C.S.I.	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Crewe, K.G.	*unpaid*
First Lord of the Treasury	The Prime Minister	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Reginald McKenna, K.C.	4,500
Secretaries of State :—		
Home Affairs	Herbert John Gladstone	5,000
Foreign Affairs	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.	5,000
Colonies	Earl of Crewe, K.G.	5,000
War	Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C.	5,000
India	Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.	5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	David Lloyd George	5,000
Secretary for Scotland	John Sinclair	5,000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Augustine Birrell, K.C.	2,000
Postmaster-General	Sydney Buxton	4,500
Presidents of Committees of the Council :—		
Board of Trade	Winston Spencer Churchill	2,500
Local Government Board	John Burns	2,000
Board of Agriculture	Earl Carrington, K.G.	2,000
Board of Education	Walter Runciman	2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Fitzmaurice	2,000
First Commissioner of Works	Lewis Vernon Harcourt	2,000
		2,000

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Admiralty :—		
First Lord	(In the Cabinet)	
First Sea Lord	Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C.	4,500
Second Sea Lord	Admiral Sir William Henry May, K.C.B.	1,500
Third Sea Lord and Comptroller	Rear-Admiral Sir J. Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O.	1,500
Fourth Sea Lord	Vice-Admiral Alfred Leigh Winsloe, C.V.O.	1,750
Civil Lord	George Lambert	1,500
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary	Thomas James Macnamara	1,000
Army Council :—		2,000
Secretary of State for War	(In the Cabinet)	
First Military Member—Chief of the General Staff	General Sir William G. Nicholson, G.C.B.	5,000
Second Military Member — Adjutant-General	Lieut.-General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, K.C.B.	3,000
Third Military Member — Quarter-Master-General	Major-General Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, K.C.B.	2,500
Fourth Military Member — Master-General of the Ordnance	Major-General Sir Charles F. Hadden, K.C.B.	2,000
Civil Member—Parliamentary Under Secretary	Lord Lucas	2,000
Finance Member—Financial Secretary	Francis Dyke Acland	1,500
Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—		1,500
Home Office	Herbert Samuel	
Foreign Office	Thomas McKinnon Wood	1,500
War Office	(See Army Council)	1,500
Colonial Office	Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.	1,500
India Office	Thomas Ryburn Buchanan	1,500
Board of Trade	Sir Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, Bart.	1,500
Local Government Board	C. F. G. Masterman	1,200
Board of Education	C. P. Trevelyan	1,200
Treasury :—		1,200
Junior Lords	John Herbert Lewis; Capt. Cecil William Norton; John Henry Whitley *each*	1,000
Financial Secretary	Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse	2,000
Patronage Secretary	Joseph Albert Pease	2,000
Postmaster-General	Richard Knight Causton	*unpaid*
Attorney-General	Sir William Snowdon Robson, K.C.	(*and fees*) 7,000
Solicitor-General	Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, K.C.	(*and fees*) 6,000

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Thomas Shaw, K.C.	£5,000
Solicitor-General	Alexander Ure, K.C.	2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	£20,000
Lord Chancellor	Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.	8,000
Attorney-General	Richard Robert Cherry, K.C.	5,000
Solicitor-General	Redmond Barry	2,000

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 except for a short time in 1827, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral, the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom." These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political First Lord (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord and Controller," and a "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, with a Political "Civil Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The *net* amount provided in the Navy Estimates 1908-9, for salaries, &c., of the Board and subordinate officials is £370,000.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS—

First Lord, The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. £4,500
Private Secs., Capt. H. Evan-Thomas, M.V.O., R.N., £1,000; † W. E. Baddeley, £150; R. Skinner £150
First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. £1,500*
† *Private Sec.*, W. F. Nicholson.
Second Sea Lord, Admiral Sir William H. May, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500*
† *Private Secs.*, Harold Eastwood, £100; and R. C. Richards £200
Third Sea Lord & Controller, Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,750*
† *Private Sec.*, E. Lee £100
Fourth Sea Lord, Vice-Adm. Alfred L. Winsloe, C.V.O., C.M.G. £1,500*
† *Private Sec.*, ... £200
Civil Lord, George Lambert, M.P. £1,000
† *Private Secretary*, M. Li Taylor £200
Parliamentary and Financial Sec., T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £2,000
† *Private Secretary*, L. G. Brock £150
Permanent Secretary, Sir G. Inigo Thomas, K.C.B. £2,000
† *Private Secretary*, J. E. Masterton-Smith £200
Assistant Secretary, W. Graham Greene, C.B. £1,200
(*Also see* NAVAL DEPARTMENT, *pp.* 209-211.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of, 4 Whitehall Place; 3 St. James's Square, and 3 Delahay Street, S.W.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1889, when there were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government Board, and "Board of Education, but in effect the establishment comprises a President, Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry in Great Britain, to administer the Grant voted by Parliament to the Board for Agricultural Education in England and Wales, to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption of tithe rent charge and the enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, and to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries as regards England and Wales. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal," price 4d. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Trade with respect to fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time changed. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate note. By an Order in Council of 28 March, 1903, the supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1908-9 was estimated at £148,124.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl Carrington, K.G. £2,000
Private Secs., E. B. Shine, £300; R. Winfrey, M.P. *unp.*; and C. W. B. Prescott £100
Secretary, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. R. Gilbert £100
Assistant Secretaries, Arthur W. Anstruther, C.B.; W. E. Archer; Robt. H. Rew; and T. H. Middleton ..... £800 to £1,000
Small Holdings Commissioners, E. J. Cheney and M. T. Baines ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Adviser, James William Clark, K.C. £800 to £1,200
Assist. Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones ..... £650 to £800
Assist. Commissioners or Inspectors, T. R. C. Dill; G. P. Leach ..... *paid by fees*
Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S.
Chief Agricultural Analyst, Prof. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., D.SC., PH.D. F.R.S.
Chief Veterinary Officer, S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. ..... £600 to £750
Superintending Inspectors, A. E. Brooke-Hunt; E. G. Hogarth Brown; Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; C. E. Fryer, LL.B.; F. A. Fulford; E. T. Kenyon ..... £500 to £700
General Inspectors, F. W. Carter; W. S. Douglas; R.P.P. Fulford; A. K. Kemble; Capt. G. R. Spencer; and T. H. Sutton ..... £400 to £500
Inspectors, J. Owen, £600; J. Cornelius; J. Evans; F. France-Hayhurst; E. Garnsey; G. C. Gough; W. H. F. Landon; P. S. Lawrie; A. H. Lees; A. T. Masterman; A. W. Monro; E. W. Moss-Blundell; W. L. Newton; E. B. Shine; F. T. Wilson ..... £300 to £400
Supt. Veterinary Inspector, W. W. Smart, L.F.S., M.R.C.V.S. ..... £500 to £700
Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, F.R.C.V.S.; J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S.; J. W. T. Moore, F.R.C.V.S.; F. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.V.S., £400 to £500; T. H. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.; F. R. Edwards, F.R.C.V.S.; A. M. Munro, M.R.C.V.S.; E. Peacey, F.R.C.V.S.; W. C. B. Revill, M.R.C.V.S.; W. Vessey, M.R.C.V.S. ..... £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband ..... £800 to £900
Heads of Branches, Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N.; J. L. C. Floud; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd; R. F. Martyr; A. G. L. Rogers ..... £500 to £700
Assists. to Heads of Branches, A. E. Talleine; J. N. Carey; A. T. A. Dobson; B. C. Goulden; H. V. Hyde; H. C. Long; P. W. Millard; C. W. Selin; R. J. Thompson; H. D. Vigor; and E. B. Wilson ..... £250 to £350
Accountant, G. Macey ..... £400 to £600
Establishment Clerk, G. H. Taylor ..... £400 to £600
Staff Officers, P. Riordan, £300 to £400; J. S. Bowles; J. E. Bury; A. Dunbar; W. R. Gilbert; H. H. Judson; P. J. Langley; S. A. Playne; C. R. T. Williams ..... £250 to £350
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. P. Attwater; A. E. Ball; A. J. Rumbold ..... £250 to £350
Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb ..... £400 to £500
Examiners, G. O. Beatty; C. H. J. Clayton; W. M. Wilkinson ..... £200 to £300

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Head Office.

Director, Lt.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill ..... £500 to £700
Executive Office.
Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. ..... £300 to £400
Assist. do., W. J. Bean ..... £80 to £250
Herbarium and Library.
Keeper, W. B. Hemsley, F.R.S. ..... £500 to £600
Principal Assistants, G. Massee, F.L.S.; Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. ..... £300 to £400
Assistant for India, J. Hutchinson £150
Museums.
Keeper, J. M. Hillier ..... £300 to £400
Jodrell Laboratory.
Assistant, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ..... £60 to £250

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. S. C. N. Grant, C.M.G., R.E.
Executive Officer, Bt.-Col. A. D. Moores, R.E.
Assist. to Executive Officer, Capt. J. E. B. Craster, R.E.
Publication Branch, Major W. C. Hedley, R.E.; Capt. C. St. B. Sladen, R.E.

* In addition to naval half-pay.

† The allowances made to those gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Map Branch, Capt. C. St. B. Sladen.
Engraving Branch, Capt. A. J. Savage, R.E.
Trigonometrical Branch, Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E.
Stores and Buildings Branch, Capt. F. M. Close, R.E.; Capt. and Qr.-Mr. H. Cripps, R.E.
Survey Divisions.
Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Capt. A. J. Wolffe, R.E., *Carlisle*; Capt. R. H. West, R.E., *Clifton*; Capt. L. J. N. Neville, R.E., *Redhill*; Capt. C. J. Heath, R.E., *Redland, Bristol*; Capt. W. E. Manser, R.E., *Shrewsbury*; Capt. W. G. Hibbert, R.E., *York*; Capt. C. H. Foulkes, R.E., *Edinburgh*.
Division Officers (Ireland), Maj. C. C. J. Pery, R.E., Capt. A. J. Woodroffe, R.E., Lieut. F. B. Legh, R.E., *Dublin*; Capt. A. J. Wolff, *Belfast*; Capt. G. A. P. Brown, R.E., *Cork*; Capt. L. St. V. Rose, R.E., *Ennis*.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Paternoster's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.
Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.
Garter, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Knt., C.V.O., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, George Edward Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.
Norroy, William Henry Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.
Chester, Henry Murray Lane.
Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Somerset, Henry Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, F.S.A.
Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, K.C., M.A., F.S.A.
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.
Rouge Dragon, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.
Rouge Croix, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane.
Bluemantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Earl Marshal's Sec., William H. Weldon, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Registrar, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., F.S.A.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.
Chief Commissioner, Charles Archer Cook £1,500
Private Sec., E. Macpherson £100
Commissioners, Arthur Francis Leach, £1,200; and E. J. Soares, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Secretary, Henry W. T. Bowyear £1,000
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, F. T. C. Henry; H. P. Morris; J. F. Mills; G. C. Bower; C. G. Drinan; H. Hodgkin; G. W. Wallace ..... £650 to £950
Assist. Commrs. (temp. employ.), A. C. Kay; G. G. Phillimore ..... £500 to £700
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert ..... £550 to £700
Assist. do., C. T. Radcliffe ..... £300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. B. Bone; A. K. Kennedy-Purvis; C. F. Ritchie; E. Macpherson ..... £400 to £600
2nd Class Clerks, W. Endersby; G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Leake; A. E. McLaren; R. E. Ford; C. Hope-Wallace; F. B. Jackson ..... £250 to £400
Lib. and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), J. Ford; A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; C. Comper; A. Bouttwood; C. N. Francis; F. H. Lewis; A. S. Hanbury; G. Thomas; H. I. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Denham; S. Hart ..... £250 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 18[illegible] to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in [illegible] branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order [illegible] Council applied the system of competitive examinatio[illegible] throughout the Service, and the examination of cand[illegible] dates is among the more important functions of th[illegible] Commission. The expenses of the Commission [illegible] salaries, &c., were estimated at £40,278 in 1908-9.
1st Commissioner, Lord Francis Hervey ..... £1 [illegible]
Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes ..... £1,[illegible]
Sec. and Registrar, J. L. Le B. Hammond £800 to £[illegible]
Assist. Sec., S. Cassan Paul ..... £[illegible]
Senior Clerks, W. D. Dade and H. Finehan, I.S.O. ..... £500 to £[illegible]
Senior Examiner, D. B. Mair ..... £700 to £[illegible]
Staff Officer, J. C. Henwood, I.S.O. ..... £350 to £[illegible]

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, include[illegible] in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be trans[illegible] ferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary fo[illegible] War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led t[illegible] the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonie[illegible] (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). Th[illegible] Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of vet[illegible] on legislation of the self-governing Colonies, and i[illegible] responsible for the government of the remainin[illegible] Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to th[illegible] amount of self-government granted to them. Th[illegible] salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated a[illegible] £56,450 for 1908-9.
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon the Earl of Crewe, K.G. ..... £5,00[illegible]
Priv. Sec., Lionel Earle, C.M.G. ..... £30[illegible]
Assist. do., H. C. W. Verney, £150; W. C. Bottomle[illegible] ..... £10[illegible]

UNDER-SECRETARIES.
Permanent, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ..... £2,00[illegible]
Private Secretary, H. E. Dale ..... £[illegible]
Parliamentary, Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. ..... £1,50[illegible]
Private Secretary, R. V. Vernon ..... £[illegible]
Assist. Secs., G. C. N. Nicholson and Godfrey Baring, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Assist. Und.-Sec., Sir C. Prestwood Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,50[illegible]
Do. *do.* (*Legal*) Hugh Bertram Cox, C.B. ..... £1,20[illegible]
Do. *do.* Reginald L. Antrobus, C.B. ..... £1,20[illegible]
Do. *do.* Hartmann Wolfgang Just, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £1,20[illegible]
Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... £1,15[illegible]
Principal Clerks, Chas. Alex. Harris, C.B., C.M.G.; G. V. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G.; Geo. Wm. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.M.G.; Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert; A. E. Collins ..... £850 to £1,000
Legal Assistant, John Schuckburgh Risley ..... £75[illegible]
1st Class Clerks, W. D. Ellis; G. F. A. Grindle; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. Da[illegible]; F. G. A. Butler; W. A. Robinson; A. Fiddian; E. Stubbs (*acting*) ..... £600 to £80[illegible]
2nd Class Clerks, H. E. Dale; E. B. Darnley; R. Geikie; R. V. Vernon; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; A. B. Keith; H. F. Batterbee; J. R. W. Robinson; J. Anderson; Hon. C. G. Murray (*acting*) ..... £200 to £500
Accountant, A. H. H. Engelbach, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £70[illegible]
Assist. Accountant, W. H. Eggett ..... £300 to £450
Librarian, C. Atchley, I.S.O. ..... £500 to £60[illegible]
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook ..... £300 to £450
Dep. to do., M. J. Drayson ..... £340 to £40[illegible]
Supt. of Printing, E. D. Rockett ..... £300 to £45[illegible]
Asst. to do., A. H. Bridgman ..... £200 to £30[illegible]
Clerk for Legal Instruments, C. H. Niblett £375 to £45[illegible]
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), W. Scott; T. Wilson; W. E. Hobson; J. A. Smith; E. E. Wilkinson ..... £250 to £35[illegible]
Medical Adviser, Sir Patrick Manson, M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S. ..... £250 to £35[illegible]

Emigrants' Information Office.—£1,700.
31 Broadway, S.W.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)
Pres., Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, do., F. G. A. Butler.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.
Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.

COLONIES, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. (for Stock transfers only).

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in this country for all Colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing Colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own (see p. 454).
Crown Agents, Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.; Maj. M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.
Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. G. Antrobus.
Assistant Accountant, N. E. O. Willis.
Registrar for Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.
Chief Cashier, L. Adams.
Head of Engineering and Works Dept., Maj. J. F. Carmichael, R.E.
Head of Engineering Inspection Dept., A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.
Head of General Stores Dept., H. F. Smith.
Head of Shipping Dept., W. E. James.
Head of Appointments Dept., H. Martin.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son afterwards created Prince of Wales, and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since been born Duke of Cornwall, the revenues of the Duchy accruing to the Duke. The internal government of the Duchy was amended by the Acts of 1863 and 1893, and certain peculiar juridical powers abolished. The accounts of the Duchy will be found on page 463.
Lord Warden of the Stannaries, The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Keeper of Privy Seal, The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O.
Attorney-Gen., Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.
Receiver-General, The Lord Revelstoke.
Auditor, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn, K.C.V.O.
Sec. and Keeper of Records, Walter Peacock.
Assistant Secretary, George Thomas Hutchinson.
Clerk Accountant and Dep. Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Land Stewards, A. M. Webster, Wm. Proudfoot.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718, and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Board of Customs (consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and a Commissioner) is one of the four great Revenue-collecting bodies, and for this purpose exacts the duties prescribed in the Finance Act of each year and pays the moneys received into the Bank of England for the Exchequer account. The revenue derived from Customs in the financial year 1907-8 amounted to £34,362,336, and the cost of collection (at the hands of Custom House officers in the various ports) to £1,603,790.
Chairman, Laurence N. Guillemard, C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Harry W. Trotter.
Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Peard, C.B. £2,500
Commissioner, Richard F. Crawford £2,200
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioner, L. W. Jennings.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary, Robert Henderson, C.B. £2,200
Assist. Sec., Jeffrey Browning .....£850 to £1,000
Committee Clerks, W. H. Ingmire; E. A. Harris; A. J. Dyke .....£700 to £800
Assistant Committee Clerks, C. Atkinson; J. L. Mackie; W. Young; J. Johnson
three £500 to £600; one £450 to £600
Clerks, 1st Class, A. E. Montague; L. W. Jennings; T. W. H. Wilson; J. Cook; P. M. Duddy; H. W. Trotter; A. R. Potts; E. H. Hodgson; W. Christian £320 to £400
Clerks, 2nd Class, Upper Section, A. Turk; H. E. Cotsell; G. Forbes; J. W. Train; E. S. Birt; W. B. Amery; H. M. Howgrave-Graham .....£300 to £300
Medical Inspector, Thos. H. Dickson, M.B. £700 to £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore...£2,500 to £2,800
Assistant Solicitor, G. H. Denniss £800

CHIEF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Chief Surveyor-General, W. G. Lewis, LL.B.O. £2,100
Surveyors-General, L. S. Blomfield, £900; A. Richardson £800
Inspecting Surveyors, C. L. Lord; J. J. Foley, £600; H. M. Tosh £470

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Controller-General, F. F. Johnson £2,000
Assistant do., G. H. E. Wright .....£700 to £800
Upper Staff Officers, J. A. Hewson; W. H. Clark (allowance to senior, £40) £550 to £650
Principal Clerks, F. Heyward; E. C. Bray; H. G. Pratt; H. R. Poole .....£420 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. P. Renowden; J. H. Paterson; R. Elrick; C. E. Sleight; H. McClare; J. H. Avison; J. H. Proft .....£320 to £400

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Principal, Herbert V. Reade .....£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., S. Bozman .....£650 to £750
Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle; A. Hamilton; P. Lynch; J. F. A. Salin; E. C. Simmons; C. L. Jones; J. E. Hagger (allowance to 2 £50) .....£420 to £500
Junior Clerks (Upper Section), J. C. O'Reilly; E. Marshall; R. F. Whittle; W. Wotton; T. P. Saunders; E. G. Dampier; W. Adair; T. G. F. Chaney £320 to £400

LONG ROOM, PORT OF LONDON.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, R. Robson, I.S.O. £1,200
Asst. Collector, J. Macklin .....£600 to £700
Senior Principal Clerks, G. M. Jenkings, £470 to £600; A. H. Le Chêne .....£470 to £550
Principal Clerks, L. H. Snow; R. E. B. Saunders; J. T. Stevens; W. Harman .....£420 to £500
Clerks, 1st Class, J. O'Sullivan; T. E. Salmon; E. A. Porter; T. M. Mitchell; A. W. Brookes; R. Dunn; H. D. McEwen; T. Reynolds; E. C. Eldred; W. Browett; J. M. Minty; G. E. Wade; J. Chaffey; S. W. F. Hart; J. D. Boohan; S. Tully...£320 to £400
Clerks employed in Outdoor Department (1st Class), T. Cole, £320 to £400; (*2nd Class Upper Section at Gravesend*) W. H. Dobson .....£200 to £300

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT, PORT OF LONDON.

Office Inspector, J. Kennedy (and allowance £100) £600 to £650
Inspectors, Comm. J. I. Graham, R.N.; J. T. Summerfield; J. A. Clothier; T. Pearce; C. J. Bassett £550 to £650
Assistant Inspector, J. A. Hawkins.....£450 to £550
1st Class Surveyors, A. B. Chaloner; J. Colville; R. W. Gold; S. J. Hornby; W. Gibson; J. T. Shenton; C. T. Sage; L. Lewis.....£490 to £550
2nd Class, W. T. Swanson; J. Finlay; J. M. Ennis; H. S. Campbell; J. Maguire; P. J. Farrell; W. Medcalf; A. W. Tucker; T. R. Thomas; J. McKenna; W. A. Monk; J. O'G. Quin; D. Moyle; J. T. Moore.....£430 to £480
3rd Class, J. Gent; J. J. O'Reilly; W. Urion; D. Cahill; P. Monaghan; C. Evans; J. Haltigan; C. Beagley; H. J. Moore; J. McClatchey; H. E. Bramwell; H. Richards; H. P. Knight; M. Devereux; J. P. Tonkin; G. W. Jackson; W. McCann; P. J. Duffy; F. K. Booth; J. E. Kennedy £350 to £420

Laboratory.
See Government Laboratories.

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence

of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until arrogated by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Temporal Chancellor, John Scott Fox, K.C.
Attorney-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Sir Alfred de Bock Porter, K.C.B.
Deputy Steward and Clerk, F. A. Manley.
Manorial Surveyor and Local Dep., G. Young Wall.
Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The 2 Archbishops, the 34 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Home Secretary; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earls Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton, and Cawdor; Viscount Halifax; Viscount St. Aldwyn; Lord Claughton; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.; J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Hy. Hobhouse; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., James Tomkinson, M.P., and Arthur Henry Aylmer Mason.

Church Estates Commissioners, and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., and James Tomkinson, M.P.

Auditor, Francis Phillips, C.B.

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Sir Alfred De Bock Porter, K.C.B.

Private Secretary, R. W. Fowell.

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Financial Adviser, Robert Carr Selfe.

Assistant Secretary, J. F. Pelham.

Accountant and Actuary, J. A. Archer.

Principal Clerks, G. Dickins; S. F. Downing.

Assistant Accountant, R. F. Messer.

1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler; G. A. Andrews; H. A. Gregg; S. S. Brister.

1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; J. H. Wisdom; E. J. Davies; S. Mills.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster.

Legal Department.

Registrar and Deputy Clerk of the Halmote Court of Durham, F. A. Manley.

Asst. Registrar and Asst. Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Senior Legal Asst., F. G. Turner (*Church Building*).

Junior Legal Assistants, E. A. Mears; H. T. H. Bond; W. T. T. Channell.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF, Whitehall, S.W.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834, and consisted of the Lord President, the Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Vice-President. The Board of Education Act, 1899, abolished the Committee of the Council, established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Grant towards Elementary Education in 1908-9 were estimated at £21,195,375; towards Secondary Education, including the Training of Teachers, &c., at £1,302,700; towards Technical Education, Colleges, Museums, &c., £656,699 cost of administration (including Inspection) £443,376.

THE BOARD.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., *President*, £2,000; The Lord President of the Council; the Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Parliamentary Priv. Sec. to Pres., C.E. Mallet, M.P., *resp*
Private Sec. to President, G. E. P. Murray £1
Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B. £1,
Private Sec., H. G. Maurice..... £
Parliamentary Secretary, C. P. Trevelyan, M.P. £1,
Private Sec., C. E. Sykes ..... £
Welsh Dept., Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies £1,
„ *Chief Inspector*, O. Edwards..... £1,
Accountant Gen., Sir John Bromley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,2
Chief Medical Officer, G. Newman, M.D. £1,2
Medical Officers, A. Eichholz, M.D., £400 to £800; Mi
J. M. Campbell, M.D. £6
Chief Clerk, E. B. Phipps £9
Architect, Felix Clay ..... £600 to £8

Special Enquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath ..... £650 to £8
Asst. do., H. W. P. L. Jameson (*Senior Examiner*) £650 to £8
Librarian, A. E. Twentyman..... £300 to £5
Junior Examiners, W. W. Hornell; M. H. H. Macartney; W. F. Sedgwick..... £250 to £6

Women Inspectors.

Chief Woman Inspector, Hon. Maude Lawrence £400 to £5
Women Inspectors, Miss G. H. Borthwick; Miss E. F. Boulton; Miss C. L. Callis; Miss L. N. A. Carson Miss I. A. Dickson; Miss A. M. Fergusson; Miss A. F. Harrington; Miss K. M. Heade; Miss E. P. McCall; Miss K. Manley; Miss M. M. Morris; Miss R. A. Maudav; Miss M. Nicholson; Miss J. H. Noble; Miss L. M. Rendel; Miss H. Silltoe; Miss E. A. Sproule; Miss L. E. Walter ..... £200 to £4

Legal Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., H. M. Lindsell, C.B. £1,200 (*Advising Counsel*) £3
Legal Assistant, C. Schuster £1,0
Asst. Sec., G. B. M. Coore..... £850 to £1,0
Senior Examiners, H. J. Simmonds; T. E. Wells £650 to £8
Junior Examiners, A. T. Baines; W. R. Barker; W. W. Folkard; W. G. B. Ritchie; G. H. V. Sutherland; D. A. F. Vesey; R. T. Warner... £250 to £6

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Asst. Secretary, L. A. Selby Bigge, C.B. £1,2
Assistant Secretaries, R. M. Tabor, £1,000 to £1,200
C. L. Kingsford; T. R. Walrond .....£850 to £1,0
Senior Examiners, A. Cardew; W. R. Davies; J. G. Milne; G. N. Richardson..... £650 to £8
Junior do., A. C. Curtis; W. H. Fawkes; J. C. M. Garnett; P. E. S. Hart; E. L. Heath; F. G. Howarth; A. Maxwell-Lyte; C. W. Mandslay L. J. Morison; H. M. Paul; H. St. J. Thackeray G. M. Young ..... £250 to £6

Training of Teachers Division.

Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor..... £850 to £1,0
Senior Examiners, E. H. Pelham; W. F. Sheppard £650 to £8
Junior Examiners, W. C. Eaton; A. P. Oppe; A. H. Sidgwick ..... £250 to £6

INSPECTORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, E. G. A. Holmes £1,0
Divisional Inspectors, O. Airy*; H. F. Dibben; C. H. B. Elliott*; H. E. B. Harrison*; H. P. Henderson; E. M. Kenney-Herbert; A. W. Newton*; M. Pole J. H. Wylie £9
Inspectors, R. J. Alexander; E. F. D. Bloom; G. Bontflower; E. H. Burrows; A. F. Butler; J. G. D. Campbell; F. W. Cape; F. H. Carter; A. Cutwright; A. H. Cherrill; H. W. Claughton; C. G. Colson; B. S. Cornish; H. Cowie; F. H. B. Dale E. F. Davidson; J. H. Davies; H. J. Dean; F. B

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.

de Sausmarez ; F. Dugard ; E. M. Field ; H. Firth ; A. B Fisher ; J. Foster ; R. M. Fowler ; F. A. S. Freeland ; A. P. Graves ; F. T. Green ; G. H. B. Grindrod ; J. E. Hales ; H. A. Hinton ; J. Hodges ; G. S. Hodson ; H. Holman ; F. T. Howard ; J. H. Hudson ; J. C. Iles ; H. W. Irvine ; E. Joad ; A. T. Kerslake ; J. F. Leaf ; F. B. Lott ; F. S. Marvin ; J. Maudsley ; H. R. Mines ; L. T. Monro ; A. M. Moore ; R. D. M. Oliver ; A. Owen ; A. F. Page ; C. L. J. M. Parkinson ; C. D. Pawle ; C. J. Phillips ; H. H. Quilter ; H. M. Richards ; E. E. Roberts ; G. R. R. Routh ; J. B. Russell ; W. K. Spencer ; R. S. Stevelly ; E. C. Streatfeild ; A. J. Swinburne ; G. R. Theobald ; F. W. Thompson ; A. L. Thornton ; J. Tillard ; S. G. Tremenheere ; H. Tunaley* ; G. A. Turner ; B. G. Ussher ; J. W. Veysey ; A. Wallis ; H. Ward ; C. T. Whitmell ; J. Wilson ; S. R. Wilson ; W. J. G. Winn ; E. N. Wix ; L. S. Wood ; E. Wynn-Williams ; W. B. S. Yarde ..... £400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors, G. H. Acton ; T. Arehard ; E. G. Baker ; W. Ballance ; R. B. Barclay ; E. Barraclough ; A. Bartlett ; A. G. Bate ; C. Beck ; G. W. Bell ; S. Biddle ; W. Bond ; J. Bould ; W. Bright ; T. B. Brindle ; J. H. Brown ; J. L. Brown ; W. H. Bulley ; W. W. Burley ; W. Burton ; S. Bush ; R. P. Butler ; W. Butler ; T. Butt ; S. Carrodus ; E. Catherall ; E. H. Chadwick ; J. H. Cooke ; H. Coombes ; F. Cornes ; E. Corris ; W. H. Couch ; C. H. Cowling ; W. H. Crompton ; C. J. Crossley ; J. J. Cunningham ; R. J. Daniell ; J. C. R. Day ; C. H. Dennis ; J. Dickenson ; C. Dicks ; W. H. Dolman ; A. H. Dunn ; J. J. Edwards ; S. Ellcock ; W. T. Eltringham ; W. C. England ; E. Ensor ; H. Ensor ; J. L. Fawcett ; E. D. Fear ; J. Fishwick ; J. H. Ford ; F. C. R. Frost ; C. Garland ; A. W. Geffeken ; T. G. Germain ; S. Gill ; T W. Goodyear ; J. H. E. Greet ; H. Grime ; E. Gunnersall ; W. H. Haber ; J. Hall ; T. Hallam ; W. J. Hands ; R. M. Harbour ; F. E. Harding ; G. A. Harriman ; E. Harrison ; T. C. Hartley ; F. Harvey ; E. H. Hicks ; E. Holden ; F. Hole ; G. Horsfall ; T. Howlett ; C. W. S Hudson ; T. Hunt ; W. H. Jalland ; J. R Jarman ; B. Johnson ; G. Johnson ; R. Keate ; A. Key ; A. H. Lacey ; M. H. Langley ; J. Lovett ; H. Lucas ; J. McL. McGregor ; F. Maggs ; J. Marsh ; H. Martin ; R. Matta ; W. Millard ; T. M. Morgan ; W. Morris ; S. Norris ; F. Northrop ; J. H. Park ; E. W. Parkes ; J. Parsons ; J. Payne ; T. K. Pearce ; A. Percival ; G. R. Pindle ; R. Ramshaw ; W. Reep ; J. Reeves ; J. B. Rennie ; J. A. Richardson ; J. R. Riddell ; A. Ridge ; E. Ridout ; W. H. Roberts ; A. H. Sadd ; W. Sadler ; W. H. J. Salt ; W. Scutt ; G. Sedgwick ; G. Shaw ; J. E. Singleton ; J. Sinkings ; G. F. Smith ; L. C. F. Smith ; T. Southwick ; W. F. Spikes ; J. Stacey ; J. J. Steele ; C. H. Stevens ; J. H. Tench ; J. Thomas ; R. E. Thomas ; G. Thorpe ; J. W. Thorpe ; W. Turner ; S. Urwin ; T. H. Venables ; G. Wade ; J. H. Wadsworth ; W. H. Wakelin ; J. Walsh ; A. Watkins ; F. A. Waumsley ; F. J. Webb ; B. Webster ; G. H. Wheeler ; F. Whiteley ; R. Whittaker ; A. J. Whitworth ; H. Wilkinson ; H. G. Wilson ; W. Winter £195 to £520

Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. M. Fox.

INSPECTORS OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, P. A. Barnett..... £800 to £900

Inspectors, ‡O. Airy ; †C. H. B. Elliott ; †H. E. B. Harrison ; †A. W. Newton, £900 ; †F. H. B. Dale ; H. Gordon ..... £400 to £800

Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, †H. Tunaley ..... £400 to £800

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell £600

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, E. K. Chambers ; J. W. Mackail ; R. E. Mitcheson ..... £850 to £1,000

Senior Examiners, A. C. Eddis ; E. E. Frechill ; A. R. Guest ; F. H. Trench..... £650 to £800

Junior Examiners, T. E. Ainger ; A. R. Ainsworth ; J. A. N. Barlow ; H. G. Burdett ; R. R. Campbell ; R. H. Carr ; D. DuB. Davidson ; W. M. T. Lawrence ; H. E. Mann ; C. J. Maslin ; R. L. Megarry ..... £250 to £600

INSPECTORS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher..... £1,200

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Inspectors, E. M. Batliscombe ; F. G. L. Bertram ; J. J. R. Bridge ; A. Dufton ; S. F. Dufton ; F. R. Edwards ; A. L. Felkin ; R. H. Ferard ; W. B. Hards ; Ll. S. Lloyd ; D. A. Macnaughton ; H. J. R. Murray ; T. W. Phillips ; H. H. Piggott ; T. A. Stephens ; W. R. Swain ; C. E. Theodosius ; F. E. A. Trayes ; W. E. Urwick ; H. W. T. Wager ; F. W. Westaway ; R. W. White Thomson ; G. W. Young, £400 to £800 ; Miss A. E. Metcalfe *(temporary)* ; Mrs. M. Withiel *(temporary)* £300

Technological Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B. £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, H. W. Simpkinson, C.B., £1,000 to £1,200 ; C. A. Buckmaster ; J. C. G. Sykes, C.B. ..... £850 to £1,000

Senior Examiners, H. A. Bowler ; A. E. Cooper ; H. Graves ..... £650 to £800

Junior Examiners, F. E. Douglas ; H. A. S. Ferris ; W. L. Galbraith ; A. L. Hetherington ; H. B. Jenkins ; H. A. Kennedy..... £250 to £600

INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger £1,000

Divisional Inspectors, E. J. Ball ; H. H. Hoffert ; J. P. Laws ; T. B. Shaw..... £800 to £900

Inspectors, A. Abbott ; G. A. Baxandall ; H. E. Boothroyd ; J. Brill ; C. H. Creasey ; T. S. Dymond ; W. B. D. Edwards ; M. A. Fenton ; P. L. Gray ; A. Harris ; J. W. Hartley ; J. E. W. E. Hennessey ; H. T. Holmes ; J. Leicester ; G. McFarlane ; A. E. H. Tutton ..... £400 to £800

(All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools.)

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS OF ART.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartlidge..... £800 to £900

Inspectors, H. Allport ; E. H. H. Bruce ; J. Lattimer ; F. Suddards ..... £400 to £800

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, A§ T. Davies £1,200

Senior Examiners, J. L. Casson ; J. E. Talbot ..... £650 to £800

Junior Examiners, S. H. Hobhouse ; T. G. Roberts ..... £250 to £600

Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas ... £150 to £500

Chief Inspector, O. Edwards..... £1,200

Inspectors, J. Bancroft ; W. Edwards ; R. E. Hughes ; D. E. Jones ; H. Price ; L. J. Roberts ; B. B. Skirrow ; W. Williams ..... £400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowon ; E. Copus ; J. Evans ; S. Holliday ; J. E. Hooson ; D. James ; T. H. Johnson ; G. Jones ; G. W. Matthews ; E. Morris ; R. Rhydderch ; A. Taylor ; D. Thomas ; J. E. Wakeford ; J. B. Williams ..... £195 to £520

Junior Inspectors.

J. G. Saltmarsh, £300 to £520 ; H. R. V. Ball ; W. J. Carter ; R. H. Charles ; W. E. Grimshaw ; H. Hartley ; J. F. M. Haslam ; C. B. Hunt ; P. H. Ingles ; W. C. R. Johns ; A. E. Kenney-Herbert ; A. M. Morley ; W. M. Page ; G. P. Williams ; R. F. Young ; W. H. Young..... £200 to £400

General Staff.

Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, E. Harris, I.S.O. ..... £650 to £750

Assistants to Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, C. McEnroe, £400 to £550 ; E. E. Trathan, £360 to £500

Heads of Sections, F. H. Bate ; W. H. Bray ; F. Bromwich ; A. M. Gilbert ; F. W. C. T. Jaffray ; A. W. King ; W. R. J. McLean ; W. J. Moulton ; M. Webb, I.S.O. ; A. Woodgate..... Allowances of £50 to £150

First Class Clerks, A. M. Gilbert ; E. E. Trathan ..... £360 to £500

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.
† Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
‡ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.

Staff Clerks, A. Atwill; H. J. Ayliffe; J. T. Ball; F. Barber; F. H. Bate; W. Binks; W. H. Bray; F. Bronwich; A. Burch; A. Cohen; W. H. R. Dahm; F. G. Emler; H. W. Etheridge; F. G. Farmar; J. W. Gardei; A. E. Garrard; A. J. Gibbs; J. F. Hubert; F. W. C. T. Jaffray; H. A. Josland; W. J. Kemp; W. W. Kennerley; A. W. King; E. Kirk; W. R. J. McLean; A. H. Mare; A. Maslen; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister; W. J. Moulton; W. J. Payne; A. J. Pitman; W. W. Poole; J. B. Poore; G. Stringer; G. B. Stubbs; M. Webb, LL.S.O.; H. N. E. West; E. Wilkinson; A. Woodgate ..... £360 to £500 or £450

Minor Staff Clerks,* F. J. Baldwin; W. C. Barber; L. J. Bayley; H. W. Buckley; W. F. Courridge; C. Crossland; F. J. Cullingford; R. J. Davies; R. H. Davies; T. Davies; J. F. E. Egbers; C. K. Eley; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; F. J. Gardner; G. F. Gribbin; W. H. Hare; W. A. Harvey; P. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; J. S. Jackman; W. G. Lambert; W. H. R. Light; J. P. Lloyd; W. Lowry; F. G. Martyn; B. G. Mason; J. A. Mauger; W. P. Millard; W. R. Mills; R. R. Nichol; P. Nixon; A. T. Paul; J. L. Ribbons; J. Rickard; W. E. Shoemack; A. T. Shorey; J. H. Smith; S. W. Steele; H. J. Stone; H. Tipper; W. R. Tompkins; W. B. Trethowan; M. R. Viccajee; J. R. Warburton; C. A. West; E. G. Westell; T. W. W. Whetnall; C. J. Wiley; W. Wright, £250 to £350; H. E. Down; G. Green, £250 to £300; A. E. Marshall £200

Victoria and Albert Museum.

Art Museum.

Director, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A. ..... £700 to £900
Secretary of Advisory Council, A. C. Richmond ..... £400 to £600
Keepers, H. M. Cundall, F.S.A. £600 to £700; G. H. Palmer, B.A.; W. W. Watts, F.S.A., £520 to £650; A. F. Kendrick, B.A. ..... £410 to £500
Assist. Keepers, T. C. Grove; T. A. Lehfeldt; H. P. Mitchell; E. F. Strange; P. G. Trendell; C. H. Wylde, M.R.A.S. ..... £300 to £500

SCIENCE MUSEUM.

Director, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E. ..... £700 to £900
Keepers, S. Wood, B.SC., £600 to £700; T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. ..... £520 to £650
Assist. Keepers, H.W. Dickinson; L. W. Fulcher, B.SC. ..... £300 to £500

CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.

Secretary, J. Bailey £900
Assistant Keeper, R. F. Martin ..... £300 to £500

Solar Physics Observatory.

Director, Sir J. N. Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £766
Chief Assistant, W. J. S. Lockyer, M.A., PH.D. ..... £330 to £450

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistants to do., J. Horne, LL.D., F.R.S.; H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. ..... £650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough; L. W. Hinxman; F. L. Kitchen; G. W. Lamplugh; C. Reid, F.R.S.; A. Strahan, F.R.S. ..... £500 to £600
Petrographer, J. S. Flett ..... £500 to £600

MUSEUM.

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.SC. £300 to £500
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook, B.A. ..... £120 to £300
Asst. Curator, W. F. P. McLintock, B.SC. £120 to £300

Royal College of Art.

Principal and Headmaster, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A. £800
Registrar and Deputy Headmaster, C. D. Fitzroy ..... £400 to £500
ADVISER TO THE BOARD IN SCIENCE, Sir William Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Consultative Committee.

Sec., A. H. Wood (*Senior Examiner*) .....£650 to £800

* Including Second Division Clerks of the Higher Grade discharging Minor Staff Clerks' duties.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866), in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) In regard to the Exchequer:—The examination of the daily accounts of revenue and other public moneys paid into the Banks of England and Ireland to the account of His Majesty's Exchequer; the examination of the quarterly accounts of the Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in order that the Banks may be authorised to make advances in the case of any deficiency; and also the grant of credits for Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament. (2) In regard to the Audit of the Public Accounts of the United Kingdom:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proper payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon.

The Accounts of certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1903 the staff employed upon these duties was amalgamated with the main establishment of the Department. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £64,900 in 1908-9.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, John Arrow Kempe, C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, W. T. Restall £100
Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Henry James Gibson, C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, Clarence H. Archibald; T. J. Purchas; H. J. Bidwell; William M. Martin; C. W. A. Trollope; G. Y. Vanderzee (3 to £1,000) £775 to £900
Senior Clerks, R. W. Reay; Edith Barrett; A. H. Britton; H. J. W. Cox; W. H. Gallier; S. Waine V. G. Crawley; F. W. A. Clarke; S. Stronge; A. E. Stephenson; M. S. Kelly; John Tenney; W. Fortescue Barratt; B. Horner; J. A. Barnes; T. J. Bradley; A. T. V. Robinson; F. N. Dixon; H. N. Bunbury ..... £550 to £700
Chief Examiners, F. Wood; F. N. Warman; F. C. Goldby; H. Collot; J. R. Sowden; E. Merrick; W. W. Hunter; J. S. Lee; C. Monk; J. D. Rees; W. E. Jeffery; J. J. Garnham; W. T. Restall; J. Houldsworth; W. Anderson; M. Cleary; T. A. Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls; W. A. Woods; T. C. Evans; H. N. Horton; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawcliffe; W. D. Bathurst; C. H. Stoodley; C. Burley; H. J. Price; W. E. McKown; G. F. Davis; R. J. Watson ..... £350 to £500

There are also 175 *Examiners* (of these 150 are on the Home Establishment and 25 are serving as Local Auditors or Assistant Auditors in the Colonies, in addition to 12 Local Auditors or Assistant Auditors who are not on the general Establishment of the Department) ..... £100 to £350

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

(Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe as the Officer has been called since 1688. He is assisted by two Under Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under Secretaries, a Librarian, a Head of the Treaty Department, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £64,830 in 1908-9.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., W. G. Tyrrell £300
Asst. do., Hon. Ronald Lindsay; Charles Henry Lyell, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Precis Writer, C. H. Montgomery £300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O. £2,500
Private Sec., Viscount Errington, M.V.O. £350
Parliamentary, T. McKinnon Wood, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Hon. Eric Drummond £150
Assist. Under-Secs., Sir Francis Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,500
Louis Mallet, C.B. £1,200
Walter Langley, C.B. £1,000
Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,200
Assistant Legal Adviser, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B. £750
Senior Clerks, Arthur Larcom, C.B.; W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.; Richard P. Maxwell, C.B.; Algernon Law, C.B.; Edward A. W. Clarke; Eyre A. Crowe, C.B.; William Geo. Tyrrell; Bellby F. Alston...each £900 to £1,000
Assist. Clerks, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; J. A. C. Tilley; Harry B. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.; Gerald S. Spicer; C. S. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.; G. R. Clerk, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; E. G. Lister ..... each £700 to £800
Junior Clerks (1st Class), R. H. Greg; V. A. Wellesley; C. H. Montgomery; Hon. J. E. Drummond; Hon. R. A. H. Collier; G. S. H. Pearson; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Viscount Errington, M.V.O.; Alwyn Parker; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; S. P. Cockerell; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; J. M. Addison; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby; C. J. F. Dormer; H. O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugesson ..... each £200 to £500
Chief Clerk, Financial Dept., W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G. ..... £900 to £1,000
Assist. Financial Dept., Hanson Werry Fraser, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £750
Clerk in Financial Dept., Frederick E. Ellis £500
Staff Officers, Walter H. Wallis; Harry L. Sherwood, each £300 to £450; O. V. Blake ..... £300 to £600
Librarian, &c., R. W. Brant ..... £700 to £1,000
Assist. Librarian's Dept., G. J. de Bernhardt ..... £550 to £650
Staff Officers, Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertslet, each £300 to £500; G. Badrick; Edward Parkes ..... £300 to £450
Treaty Dept. Supt., W. R. D. Maycock, C.M.G. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assist. in do., E. G. Wetherall ..... £550 to £650
Staff Officer, Hugh Ritchie ..... £300 to £450
Registry: Registrar, W. L. Berrow ..... £300 to £450
Staff Officers, John Gritton; H. A. Slade; D. A. Leak ..... £300 to £400
Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Synge, C.M.G. £350
Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells.
2nd Division Clerks, Frank Gritton; J. H. Mears; H. W. McGeoch (*Higher Grade*), £350 to £350; W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rice; W. E. Fuller; C. S. Nicoll; H. O. Baker; H. S. Martin; Leslie G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; R. C. Dickie; H. H. Quarmby; R. Bloore; F. H. Comfort; W. L. M. Dunlop; E. W. Light; J. F. French; G. Shaw; E. G. Adams; L. A. H. Parish; J. Johnston; J. W. Stafford; A. E. Airey; S. Springer; O. Monk; F. J. Vance; F. K. Milson; W. J. Worth; O. J. Hubbert; R. C. Thomson; W. P. Harrower; L. R. Sherwood; V. A. Greener; J. L. Butler ..... each £70 to £300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes, £400; Guy Ewen; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon; Brian Molloy; Capt. W. G. Windham; Capt. F. Bevan; H. G. Watkins ..... each £250
Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; E. G. Pearson; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling ..... each £130 to £200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the central office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. The administrative expenses of the Registry were estimated at £8,819 in 1908-9.

Chief Registrar, J. D. Stuart Sim £1,500
Assist. Registrar, T. Hall Hall £800
Do., G. Dudley Harlow £700
Chief Clerk, G. Brown, I.S.O. £500
Statistical Clerk, W. H. Tozer £400
Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Leveaux £400
2nd Divn. Clerks (Higher Grade), G. T. Knecht; E. Bennett; T. Jordan ..... £250 to £350

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning such registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office were estimated at £50,745 in 1908-9.

Registrar-General, Sir William C. Dunbar, Bart, C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. C. Waters £900
Sup. of Statistics, J. F. W. Tatham, M.D. £800 to £1,000
Do. Accounts and Stores, A. J. Mundy ...£700 to £800
Do. of Records, A. R. Bellingham ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Superintendents, H. B. H. Tyrheridge; A. Bellingham; W. J. Ingoldby ..... £500 to £620
Inspectors of Registration, G. Micklewood; J. H. Shoveller ..... £400 to £600
Senior Clerk, E. Bacon ..... £350 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. Page; T. T. S. de Jastrzebski; F. Finch ..... £350 to £450

GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Principal, Professor T. E. Thorpe, C.B., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,500
Deputy Principal (Inland Revenue Branch), H. Wilson Davis, F.I.C. ..... £700 to £800
Superintendent Analysts, E. Grant Hooper, V.P.I.C.; Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.SC. ..... £600 to £650
1st Class Analysts, James Woodward, B.SC.; E. Jones, B.SC.; J. H. Robbins, B.SC.; *T. J. Sheater, B.SC.; G. Stubbs, F.C.S.; C. Simmonds, B.SC.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C. ..... £400 to £550
2nd Class do., *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; W. Williamson, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Fox, B.SC.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; *T. H. Bowles; *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman; A. G. Francis, B.SC. ...£260 to £350

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £214,967 in 1908-9.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Herbert John Gladstone, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., M. L. Waller. £300

* At the Customs Branch.

Assist. Sec., H. L. Boyd, £100: R. V. Harcourt, M.P. ..... *unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Charles Edward Troup, C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., T. E. Bettany £250
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. L. Dixon £150
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Hy. Hardinge S. Cunynghame, K.C.B. (*Legal*) £1,500
Ernley Robertson Hay Blackwell £1,000
William P. Byrne, C.B. £1,100
Principal Clerks, Harry B. Simpson, C.B.; Malcolm Delevingne; J. Podder; G. A. Aitken £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, A. J. Eagleston; M. L. Waller; F. L. D. Elliott; R. R. Bannatyne.....£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O., £600; S. W. Harris; T. E. Bettany; A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson; J. F. Moyles; G. W. Chrystal; W. T. Kennedy; H. B. Butler; Hon. H. R. C. Balfour; C. G. Markbreiter .....£200 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, George H. Tripp.....£800
Assistant do., S. M. Grünwald, I.S.O. £500
Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrant £500
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Bochner £500
Assist. do., C. A. Bradford £350
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £300 to £450
Clerk for Mining Statistics, W. W. Ware £350
Second Division Clerks (*Higher Grade*), A. H. Eggett; W. C. Platt; T. P. Ryan; P. S. Bradley; A. Williams .....£250 to £350
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock.....£300 to £350
Second Assistant Supt. of the Registry, A. Locke .....£250 to £350
Official Analyst, William Henry Willcox, M.D. .....

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, B. Arthur Whitelegge, C.B., M.D. £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspectors, Whitehall, S. H. Knyvett, Esq., £800 to £900; H. Rainsford .....£750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, R. Baughan, Esq., *Home Office*; A. Lewis, *Bristol*; J. A. Redgrave, I.S.O., *Birmingham*; J. A. Hine, *Leeds*; G. Bellhouse, *Manchester*; R. E. Graves, Esq., *Glasgow* .....£600 to £750
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D., £800; E. L. Collis, M.B. .....£500 to £700
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £500 to £700
H.M. Inspectors (*Class Ia*), W. Williams, *Home Office*; G. B. Snape, *Home Office*; J. T. Birtwistle (*Inspector of Textile Particulars*), *Blackburn*; J. H. Walmsley, *Leeds*; J. E. Ashworth, *Manchester*; J. H. Rogers, *Birmingham*; O. A. Shinner, *Bristol*; C. F. Wright, *Home Office*; W. Jackson, *Liverpool*; D. Walmsley, *Manchester*; H. J. Wilson, *Glasgow*; K. H. Garvie, *Wolverhampton*; W. H. Seal, *Bradford*; J. E. Harston, *Home Office*; G. A. Taylor, *Blackburn*; S. Shuter, *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. M. Arbuckle, *Sheffield*; A. Newlands, *Dundee*; E. F. May, *Dublin*; S. Faust, *Belfast*; W. S. Smith, *Home Office*. (*Class Ib*), G. Sedgwick, *Leicester*; Joseph Law, *Manchester*; C. R. Pendock, *Bristol*; F. J. Parkes, *Derby*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; J. H. Crabtree, *Manchester*; J. Hilditch, *Swansea*; T. C. Butler, *Huddersfield*; John Law, *Blackburn*; H. Verney, *Manchester*; J. H. Nicholl, *Lincoln*; W. Buchan, *Edinburgh*; E. V. Clark, *Manchester*; J. Kellett, *Northampton*; A. Wolfe, *Nottingham*; W. J. B. Davis, *Home Office*; H. J. Peacock, *Wolverhampton*; W. J. Neely, *Inverness*; W. B. Lauder, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; T. C. Taylor, *Norwich*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Stockton-on-Tees*; W. D. Kirkwood, *Aberdeen*; L. P. Evans, *Plymouth*; T. Brown, *Kilmarnock*; W. H. Beverley, *Worcester*; J. Owner, *Hull*; H. E. Brothers, *Londonderry*; D. F. Young, *Glasgow*; R. Eatock, *Nottingham*; J. H. Warren, *Manchester*; J. L. Edwards, *Wrexham*; C. F. R. Johnston, *Sheffield*; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, *Ipswich*; E. A. R. Warner, *Birmingham*; E. L. Allhusen, *Cork*; H. W. Younger, *Halifax*; W. F. E. Seymour, *Preston*; L. Ward, *Home Office* .....£300 to £450; 20 to £550
55 *Inspectors* (*Class IIa*).....£200 to £300
Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor; E. J. Holmes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC. Birtwistle.....£150 to £250
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.* .....£400 to £550
H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss M. M. Paterson, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss R. E. Squire, *Manchester*; Miss A. Tracey, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss E. Sadler, *Glasgow*; Miss Martindale, *Belfast* £300 to £400
H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss M. M. Vines, 65 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss E. J. Slocock, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss I. Whitworth, *Manchester*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss F. N. F. Lovibond, *Manchester*; Miss A. M. Newton, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss A. J. Perry, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss H. C. Escreet, 66 *Victoria Street, S.W.*; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, *Manchester* .....£200 to £300
52 *Inspectors' Assistants* ...£110 to £150; 24 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Insp. (Chief), Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key ...£1,000
Inspectors, Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A. £700 to £800
Major T. H. Crozier; Capt. H. Cuningham .....£500 to £700
Chemical Advisers, Messrs. P. V. and F. H. Dupré.

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc.... £1,000
Inspectors, Henry Hall, I.S.O., *Whitehall, Lancs* £900; J. M. Ronaldson, *Athole Gardens, Glasgow* £800; J. S. Martin, I.S.O., *Durdham Park, Bristol*; A. H. Stokes, *Green Hill, Derby*; J. B. Atkinson *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, £900; W. N. Atkinson, *Superintending Inspector S. Wales District, Bridgend*, £1,000; J. Gerrard, *Worsley, Manchester*, £900; R. D. Bain *Durham*; W. H. Pickering, *Doncaster*; F. A. Gray *Penarth*; R. McLaren, 77 *Colinton Road, Edinburgh*; H. Johnstone, *Stafford* .....£600 to £800
Electrical Inspector, Robert Nelson .....£500 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, *St. Ann's Hill, Nottingham*; J. Mellors, *Wakefield*; W. Saint *Cargill*; W. Walker, *Dunedin*; Thomas H. Mottram 6 *Kelvinside Gardens N., Glasgow*; Henry R. Hewitt *Derby*; G. J. Williams, *Coed Menai, Bangor*, £450; W. Leck, *Cleator Moor*; O. R. Jones, *Chester*; J. Dye Lewis, *Swansea (Acting Inspector)*, £600; A. Pearson *Rutherglen, Glasgow*; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole Chester*, £450; George B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; Fredk. N. White, *Swansea*; C. L. Robinson *Newport (Mon.)*; A. D. Nicholson, 2 *Grainger'ville Newcastle-on-Tyne*; F. J. Trump, *Penarth, Cardiff*; H. Walker, *Durham*; R. G. M. Prichard, *Bridgend*; H. A. Abbott, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; E. B. Whalley *Edinburgh*; F. H. Wynne, *Newcastle-under-Lyme*; J. Masterton, *Edinburgh*; J. M. Carey, *Durham*; T. C. Davies, *Bristol*; J. C. Roscamp, *Prestwich, near Manchester*; J. R. Felton, *Stafford* .....£300 to £400

Under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.H. £700

Under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter £500

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, junr., M.R.C.S. £400
Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, LL.D. £300

Of Anatomy, 20 Abingdon Street.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. £500
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £500
Edinburgh, Sir Jas. Alexander Russell, LL.D. £500

Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.

Capt. H. D. Terry; Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden.....£900

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, Charles Street, S.W.

Chief Inspector, T. D. M. T. Robertson, M.C. .....£800 to £1,000
Inspectors, Hon. N. C. Walsh; J. L. Heath (*Chief Clerk*); T. J. M. More .....£400 to £600
Assistant Inspectors, J. C. Pearson (*Technical*), £350 to £450; J. H. Melville.....£350 to £400
Lady Assistant Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison .....£200 to £300

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.....£1,500
Private Secretary, W. Scott Weekland £300
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, R. S. Mitford, C.B., £1,200; H. B. Donkin, M.D., and F. J. Dryhurst.....£1,000
Sec. & Insp., Basil Home Thomson .....£700 to £1,000

Inspectors, B. H. Thomson; Major W. N. Darnell; Capt. C. F. Eardley-Wilmot; Major E. W. Driscoll, £700 to £800; Herbert Smalley, M.D. (*Medical Inspector*), £900; Rev. C. B. Simpson, M.A. (*Chaplain Inspector*), £600 to £700; Miss Mary L. Gordon (*Lady Inspector*) ..... £300 to £400
Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, J. Juleff .....£650 to £800
Assist. do., E. Brine .....£500 to £600
Assist. Sec., C. H. Arnold .....£500 to £600
Surveyor, Capt. H. S. Rogers, R.E. .....£700 to £900
Assist. do., Lieut.-Col. J. Wilkin, R.E. £400
1st Class *Clerks*, H. R. Bennett; W. Scott Westland; A. T. Turpin .....£350 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1833 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M. £5,000
Private Sec., F. A. Hirtzel, C.B. £300
Assist. Private Sec., Hon. O. Brett .....Army
Assist. Private Secretary and Précis Writer, P. H. Dumbell £150
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Curzon Wylie, K.C.I.E., C.V.O. £800

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Godley, G.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., L. D. Wakely £150
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. T. R. Buchanan, M.P. £2,500
Private Sec., E. A. Gowers £150
Assist. Under-Sec., Colin G. Campbell £1,200

Council.

Vice-President, Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. *Members*, Sir James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.; Sir William Hudleston Wyatt, K.C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Theodore Morison; Gen. Sir Chas. C. Egerton, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., each £1,200; Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E.; Sir J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I.; Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta; Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. .....each £1,000
Clerk of the Council, Colin George Campbell.
Reading Clerk to Council, S. F. Stewart £50
Rec. Clerks, H. Peel and G. E. Young .....each £50

Correspondence Department.

Financial, Lionel Abrahams, C.B. £1,200
Assistant, James W. Newmarch .....£800 to £1,000
Military, Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., K.C.B. £1,200
Assistant, James H. Seabrooke £1,100
Revenue and Statistics, Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, Francis C. Drake .....£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, Sir R. T. W. Ritchie, K.C.B. £1,200
Assistant, John E. Ferard .....£800 to £1,000
Public Works, Fredk. C. Thompson £1,200
Assistant, Forsyth A. Haines .....£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200
Assistant, Patrick H. C. Herbert .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, W. Robinson; F. A. Hirtzel, C.B.; M. C. C. Seton, W. Stanfiall; E. J. Turner; J. E. Shuckburgh; F. H. Lucas; W. H. Swain .....£600 to £800
Junior Clerks, L. D. Wakely; P. H. Dumbell; C. E. Baines; S. F. Stewart; H. T. Tozer; E. A. Gowers; H. Peel; P. V. Cobb; G. H. Kisch .....£200 to £600
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, H. A. Kirk £1,100
Clerk, C. E. J. Twisaday .....£320 to £700
Clerks specially attached to Political and Secret Department, F. T. C. Hastings .....£700 to £800
Staff Clerks, H. W. Garrett; E. S. Hopkins; G. Ashton .....£350 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, Walter Badock £1,200
Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Humphrys; W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; T. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed. .....£500 to £700
Junior Clerks, G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle; T. R. Ellenor; S. Turner; W. Kelley .....£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Owen; J. J. Wootton; J. Newton; H. R. White; H. McD. Ellercamp; A. C. Wallace .....£350 to £500

Funds Department.

Director, Francis B. Armstrong .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, George F. Teague .....£500 to £700

Store Department.

Director-General, Edwin Grant Burls, C.S.I. £1,200
Deputy do., William G. Butler .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, John M. Wigner; Henry J. W. Fry; George H. Collier .....£500 to £700
Junior Clerks, R. R. Howlett; F. T. Eades; J. P. Forsith; A. C. McDowall .....£150 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. J. B. Fox .....£350 to £500
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave £400
Branch at Store Depot, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.
Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. .....£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., William E. Phelps .....£600 to £800
Assistant to Superintendent, B. H. G. Street £550
Supervisors, 1st Grade, J. Byatt; W. M. Biden; H. B. Walker; W. A. Wickham .....£400 to £500
Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock .....£400 to £500
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, P. B. Brenesh .....£300 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. D. Elcum, M.D., M.R.C.S. £1100
Examiner, Medical Stores, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, I.M.S. (retd.), M.B., C.M. £300

Registry and Record Department.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster £1,000
Assistant, H. Mitchell .....£550 to £700
Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall; E. C. Winchester; T. C. Fenton; C. T. Thompson .....£350 to £500

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Brereton, C.S.I. £1,000
Deputy do., William James Maitland, C.I.E. £700
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas £600
Assist. do., T. W. Arnold £350
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Stevens, K.C.B. £500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden .....£250 to £450

Medical Board, for the Examination of Officers.

(Tuesday, at 11 o'Clock.)

President, Surg.-Gen. A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retd.) £800
Member, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. H. Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.) £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, W. G. Sale £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, W. H. Treasure .....£600 to £800
Actuary, Willis Browne, F.I.A. .....£600 to £800
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. .....£300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. R. C. O. Stuart, R.A. £1,000
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.
Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, F. B. Armstrong.

India Audit Office.

Auditor, H. W. Harding £1,200
Assistant to Auditor, S. H. Everett .....£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper .....£500 to £700
Junior Clerks, W. A. Sturdy; E. L. Ball; A. Jackson .....£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham, £350 to £500; C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell .....£200 to £400
[The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome, C.V.O., R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES, Somerset House, W.C.

"Inland Revenue" is derived from Excise, Death Duties, Stamps, and Taxes, and is partly collected by the Post Office. The principal share, however, is collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, established in 1849 and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, with Joint Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and a staff of officials. The estimated cost of the

Department in 1908 9 was £2,353,600 (the establishment charges of the Chief Office being £340,110, and the amounts collected under the various heads above specified reached a total of £99,100,000 in the financial year 1907-8.

Chairman, Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, N. F. W. Fisher £100
Deputy Chairman, E. E. Nott Bower £1,500
Private Secretary, R. V. N. Hopkins £50
Commissioners, B. Mallet; J. P. Crowly ... each £1,200

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

49 Wellington Street (corner of Russell Street), Strand, W.C.

Commissioners, Walter Gyles, £1,000; H. W. Page-Phillips; S. P. Foster; A. Grasemann; G. F. Howe ..... each £800

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries, James B. Meers, C.B. (*Excise*), £1,400; E. E. Stoodley, C.B. (*Stamps and Taxes*) (also *Registrar of Land Tax*) £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, I.S.O. (*Excise*); M. S. Jackson, I.S.O. (*Stamps and Taxes*), £875 to £950; J. E. Chapman; F. Atterbury (*Stamps and Taxes*); E. C. Cunningham (*Excise*) ..... £825 to £900
Committee Clerks, P. Williamson; W. H. Pascoe; P. Thompson; J. Jacob ..... £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, A. Spiller; J. P. Harding; C. J. S. Gold (also *Deputy Registrar of Land Tax*); H. A. A. Cruso; W. J. Braithwaite; E. T. A. Kennedy; A. S. Lupton; B. P. Moore; C. J. T. B. Grylls ..... £600 to £700
First Division Clerks, C. A. Barrett; E. E. Turnley; F. A. Barrett; R. V. N. Hopkins; W. H. Moonan; N. F. W. Fisher; E. M. Craven; H. Thorp; S. Minnis; W. R. H. Merriman; S. P. Vivian ..... £150 to £500
Inspector of Railway Accounts, A. B. Samson £550
Chief Examiner of Assessments, W. T. Coggins £600
Inspector of Foreign Dividends, E. E. Darke £550
Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims, G. Wells; H. H. Lambert; H. V. Osmond ..... each £550
Examiner of Assessments, E. O. H. Fossey £500
Deputy Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims and Minor Staff Officers, A. Saker; W. H. Wright; H. Davis; J. T. Sargent; W. J. Back; J. W. Scott; J. Mullineux; J. A. Thompson; M. J. Cahill, £100 to £500; T. E. Swain, £300 to £450; E. C. Dodwell; G. T. Nicholls; W. A. Collins; M. O'Connor; F. Minter; J. Stansfeld; W. B. Johnston; W. N. Kennedy; J. J. Cluman; R. H. Lindam; A. Russen; J. Dillon; A. R. Reeves; H. O. Goater; J. Gilbert; A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; W. A. Jennery; B. A. Henderson; C. W. J. Morgan; W. T. Dickinson; W. A. Gunner ..... £300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., Alfred Stair £1,200
Assistant to, G. T. Messervy ..... £800 to £900
Principal Accountant, Julius E. Pitcher ..... £725 to £800
Accountants and Cashier, F. Dutton; A. Midland; H. C. Strutt; F. A. Innell; W. C. Hounsham (*Cashier*); E. S. Chapman; J. E. Howe, £575 to £700
Assistant Accountants and Assistant Cashier, G. Marshall; E. Adams; J. Talbot (*Assistant Cashier*); E. J. Henry; A. Brown; A. Barker; V. de M. Alexandre; H. T. Watson; H. W. Maw; F. G. Mann ..... £450 to £550
Minor Staff Officers, W. P. Reynolds, £300 to £450; C. Rourke; B. Bramble; F. W. Hoop; J. Tarker; G. D. Lees; G. H. Bennell; W. Haynes, £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.

Chief Inspector, A. J. Tedder ..... £1,000 to £1,100
Assistant Chief Inspector, W. Gallagher £900
Superintending Inspectors, J. S. Cox; H. E. Clifford; H. F. D. West; H. Pochin, £800; W. H. Cogman, £750
1st Class Inspectors, J. Murphy; P. J. Boyle; D. J. Loughnane; C. H. Madin; J. Stephenson; J. Orchard; D. McSweeney; E. Wates; T. Loughlin; D. Lehane; J. N. Stickland; J. T. Samuel; T. King ..... £550 to £700
2nd Class Inspectors, E. E. Brennan; T. H. Coleman; J. Wilson; P. Miller; C. E. Harby; A. A. Allam; T. R. Phillips; W. G. Mathews; J. M. Anderson; J. Chalmers; G. Murphy; T. B. Caswell; F. Keast £450
Preventive Inspector, J. B. Davies £450

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, J. E. Thrift ..... £1,000 to £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, E. H. Bowers; G. Davies (*Scotland*); T. Collins; J. W. Stanley; A. A. Stephens; B. Corke; C. H. Rickman; E. Elwood; L. S. London; J. A. McQuade ..... £800, rising after 3 years to £850
Inspectors, C. A. Armfield; W. J. Kirkpatrick; W. H. Price; J. Stevens; A. J. Lothian (*Edinburgh*); E. R. Toupson; F. Brisley; C. H. Ross; W. Williams; J. W. Sowrey; C. J. H. Revell (*Edinburgh*); J. C. Brice; P. O. Hillman; W. Sharland (*Ireland*); A. Binns; J. Southwell; W. Webb ..... £550 to £700
Surveyors attached to Chief Office, H. W. Darke; V. McIver; E. R. Harrison; J. R. Davies; R. W. Harris; E. J. Strohmenger; A. K. Turner; J. W. Mitchell; R. W. Osler; W. Jones; A. J. Jenkins; J. Sandison; H. G. Butler; J. G. Scales; F. Hole; W. D. Carey; P. Suggett; H. S. Timm; A. Simmers; J. C. Stamp; D. Dunham; H. B. Simpson; D. H. R. Adamson; W. M. Wallace.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, Alfred W. Soward £1,200
Assist. Secs., A. W. Norman, £875 to £950; L. S. Lloyd ..... £825 to £900
Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher £1,000
Chief Clerks, S. Smale; W. Filmer Vaughan; G. E. Dreaper; R. J. Dale; Walter A. Nathan; A. F. Powell; A. W. Smyth; G. H. Heath; E. Heard; J. W. Jackson; F. H. Duffield ..... £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, Thos. C. Collett; W. Winter; C. A. Addison; A. J. Bird; E. Rosenfeld; T. Robinson; H. Catling; F. B. Mainwaring; E. C. Saunders; R. D. Etheridge; J. C. Correll ..... £600 to £700
Assist. Principal Clerks, C. B. Fletcher; H. H. Clare; L. W. Browne; G. H. Callender; J. C. Denmead (*actuary*); J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown; J. Gaskill; C. H. Lyon; A. Hewitt; J. R. Redhead; H. Bearden; J. H. P. Gilbertson; J. F. D. Latham; J. H. Gunson £580
First Class Clerks, J. H. A. Reay; W. D. Fish; H. L. Bramall; M. W. Watson; P. J. Roper; S. T. Mimpriss; T. McIver; °H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; T. W. McCormick; °H. D. Scott; W. L. Gane; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; °W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; W. J. Todhunter; A. E. Hodgson; H. W. Osborn; °E. H. L. Jones; °E. McGowan; °A. E. Durrant; °H. P. C. Skingley; °E. J. Nicholson; °H. J. Wolfe; G. S. White; °T. W. G. Wratislaw; °E. E. Jerum; °C. J. H. Hutchins; L. H. C. Watson; J. F. Rhodes; °J. Buckley; °A. J. Doyle; G. H. Barnes; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; R. R. Ricketts; L. Stack; H. P. Brown; F. H. Gorle; T. C. S. Smith; T. A. England; °A. W. Cooper; °J. H. Eley; E. Whitaker; °A. Veasey; °J. W. Lumb; °H. G. Bell; °W. E. Willan; °C. D. Knox; °A. H. Troughton; °F. C. Lambert; °F. P. Clark; °A. H. Parez; °A. Robinson; °R. Dymond; °J. B. Birch; °H. L. White; °H. McIlquham.

*Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.*

Second Class Clerks, °W. Addison; °C. Beatty; °G. L. Price; °F. F. Tarratt; °H. C. Sword; °C. W. L. Tatheridge; °P. T. Brown; °J. H. Robinson; °E. Oliveira; °J. W. Rudge; °M. K. Macturk; °J. J. Wolfe; °E. L. Cope; °P. Mordaunt; °A. Hardwick; °H. J. Harrison; °E. W. Duxbury; °A. F. Reet; °L. B. D. Sword; °E. F. Dixon; °R. Quigg; °R. H. Barnes; °E. V. Cole; °H. M. Miller; °W. C. Royle; °C. O. Vernede; °C. H. Smith; °E. T. Hopkins; °J. B. Isherwood; °C. R. Elliott; °G. F. Eaton; °J. McK. Hendrie; °K. A. R. Sugden; °P. H. Fortescue; °F. R. Lovett; °W. G. Birt; °H. S. Hunter; °S. T. Lock; °O. J. Tinsley; °J. R. Burchall; °A. E. Sansom; °H. E. Murchison; °E. L. Holland; °A. J. H. Green; °L. F. Tours; °H. P. Bassil; °D. B. Kent; °C. S. Thompson; °G. K. Brunner; °I. E. Biss; °J. A. G. Owen; °E. Collins; °P. H. G. O'Flynn; °K. J. Milne; °H. R. Bussell; °G. M. Hodgson; °H.

Priest; °G.D.Florendine; °H. Nell; °W. K. Freeth; °G. F. Broughton; °E. C. Burley; °G. H. Moore; °E. G. Moir; °G. B. Canny; °S. A. Sydney-Turner; °J. G. Phillimore; °R. B. Cross; °C. E. Coward; °H. P. Hamilton; °F. C. Greene; °W. J. Duggan; °R. A. Cross; °E. V. Hall; °L. E. Jones; °F. A. Slee; °G. J. W. Stephens; °W. H. Williams; °H. Greer; °J. W. Fox; °J. Canter; °A. S. Jamouneau; °H. H. Ryder; °J. Connery; °A. J. Dedman; °B. E. R. Turner; W. Neylan; W. S. Durrant; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; G. W. Young; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; F. T. Eve; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; C. R. Taffs..... £100 to £350

Marked thus ° are on Service Scale, £150 to £300, £300 to £500.

Minor Staff Officers, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin..... £300 to £400

London Central Collection,

Telegraph Street, E.C.

Collector of I.R. and Distributor of Stamps, J. Ferguson..... £700 to £800

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section.

Laboratory.

See Government Laboratories, p. 185.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O. £1,100
Assistant Controllers, H. Birtles; W. Brown ..... £700 to £800

Assistant Registrar, G. J. Sargent ..... £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, G. W. Cornelius; A. P. Theobald; J. F. Oakeshott; D. H. Blyth; S. Johnson; A. E. Taylor ..... £540 to £660
Senior Clerks, W. Battersby; L. H. Clark; D. W. B. Swain; C. S. Villiers; W. Lee; E. B. Bishop; H. W. Longley ..... £420 to £520
1st Class Clerks, W. W. Hewitt; T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin; C. H. Bokenham ..... £310 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman; H. F. Chittock; A. J. Gayford; J. D. Rowe; H. J. Gardham; H. E. Hawker; E. Chapman; H. A. Hodge ..... £300 to £400

Stamping Department.

Inspector, S. J. Bennett ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Inspector, R. W. Stonestreet ..... £500 to £650
Chief Superintendent, J. S. Sworder ..... £375 to £475
Superintendents, 1st Class, W. Rose; C. Laker; G. Shipway; F. G. Pearce ..... £260 to £350

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir Francis Charles Gore £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper; John Allen Slater ..... each £1,000
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, Frederick W. W. Kingdon; A. Holt Freeth; T. C. Bates; J. J. Howe *(at various personal salaries)*.

Medical Officer.

J. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S. £400

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

See Irish Section.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Lancaster was erected into a "Palatine" Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 merged into the Crown through the accession of Henry IV. Its revenues have always been kept separate, though vested in the Sovereign and his heirs. The Judicature Act has left only the Chancery Court of the Duchy, but while the Chancellor is a Political Officer of the Government, and may or may not be learned in the law, a lawyer is appointed Vice-Chancellor. The accounts of the Duchy for the year 1906–7 will be found on p. 463.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzmaurice £2,000
Private Sec., Herbert E. Mitchell.
Vice-Chancellor, O. L. Leigh-Clare.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B.
Auditor, Henry Sydney Seymour.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith.
Solicitor, Reginald C. Hart-Dyke.
Assistant Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Professional Assist., Law Dept., E. A. C. Druce.
Seal Keeper, Arthur Shuttleworth.
Cursitor, Alfred T. Davies.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., J. Leonard Bolden.
Assistant Surveyor, G. W. Sadler.
Assistant Surveyor Gen. Dept., E. Bolden.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, Edward L. G. P. Hardy.
1st Class do., H. E. Mitchell.
2nd Class do., Louis F. Fergusson.
Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.
Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.
Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The functions of the Board and of various Local Bodies were dealt with on p. 341 of the 1905 issue. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £241,500 in 1908–9.

President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. T. Jerred £300
Assist. Private Sec., H. J. Comyns £100
Parliamentary Sec., C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. £1,200
Private Secs., A. V. Symonds; R. J. Simpson £120
Permanent Sec., Sir S. H. Provis, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Sec., E. H. Rhodes £150
Legal Adviser, A. D. Adrian, C.B., K.C. £1,500
Assist. Secs., Horace Cecil Monro, C.B.; Thomas Pitts, C.B.; John Lithiby, C.B.; Noel Thomas Kershaw, C.B.; J. S. Davy, C.B. *(and Chief General Inspector)* ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, Howel Thomas; H. C. H. H. Houndle, I.S.O.; W. W. Conolly, I.S.O.; D. Dolton, I.S.O.; J. A. E. Dickinson; G. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright; E. A. Browne; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball ..... £700 to £900
1st Class Clerks, W. W. Armstrong; W. H. Dumsday; A. E. Wood; A. Chapman; C. Knight; P. Handford; H. O. Stutchbury; R. C. Maxwell; E. T. Owen; A. B. Maclachlan; F. Taylor; H. A. Leggett ..... £550 to £650
and Class Clerks, E. Geer; W. H. Green; C. R. Hicks; W. R. Woollven; G. Biddell; W. T. Jerred; E. H. Rhodes; A. V. Symonds; C. B. R. Ellis; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. F. A. Hore; C. E. Roads; G. R. Snowden; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Ross; A. E. Barnes; R. R. Forber; A. E. Greene; R. H. H. Keenlyside; G. Gibbon; F. E. Turner; F. Slator; W. Sutherland; H. W. S. Francis; F. H. Schofield; E. H. Phillips; A. Gray; J. N. Beckett; E. J. G. Titterington ..... £150 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton ..... £400 to £600
Supt. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Department, A. J. Mason, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Law Depart., R. W. Dingle ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Registry, J. W. Coles ..... £400 to £500
Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod ..... £350 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. A. Kent; T. Lawrance; T. R. Johnson; J. W. Davidson; F. H. G. Jerram; F. J. Welch; A. O. Hobbs; J. W. Trickey; F. C. Allworth; L. J. Harding; W. E. Cope; M. Wicks; A. Newton; W. F. Ivey; J. W. Graves ..... £300 to £400
Clerk, Benjamin Marshall Wilson £345
Other Staff Posts, and Higher Grade and Duty, W. C. Allen; H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. F. Bradford; T. E. Cartwright; A. J. Eves; W. G. Finch; A. G. R. Giller; E. F. Gits; W. G. W.

Goodworth; J. Hepworth; G. H. Kennedy; E. S. Knowles; E. Laws; A. W. Lloyd; S. S. Lockhart; T. R. Luke; T. Malley; A. A. Mulloy; T. F. Noakes; T. Philpot; B. E. Pinder; L. W. Shubrook; W. J. Sutton; W. Wilkins; W. M. Wilson; J. Young ..... £250 to £350

Second Division Clerks [215] ..... £70 to £300
Assistant Clerks [41], £55 to £150; *Typists* [24] ..... £52 to £104
Architect, Brook Taylor Kitchin ..... £500 to £900
Assistant Architect, H. J. Pearson ..... £350 to £450
Do., A. H. Worsley; W. H. Collin ..... £250 to £350
Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, Herbert E. Boyce £900
Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines £600
General Inspector, P. H. Bagenal £1,000
Do, Baldwyn Fleming; R. I. Dansey; E. B. Wethered; N. Herbert; G. A. F. Hervey; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh; A. B. Lowry; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley; J. W. Thompson; W. P. Ellas; C. F. Roundell ..... £600 to £900
Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, A. H. Downes, M.D., £900; A. Fuller £800
Inspector of Local Loans and Local Acts, F. J. Willis ..... £600 to £800
Insp. under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn ... £600
Assist. Gen. Inspectors, R. H. A. Duff; W. D. Bushell; H. K. Nisbet, each £500; Miss Ina Stansfeld ..... £300 to £400
Senior Insp. of Boarded-out Children, Miss M. H. Mason £400
Inspectors do., Miss B. Evans and Miss M. O. Power ..... £300 to £300
Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burt ..... £900 to £1 000
District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton; H. D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts ..... £700 to £800
Do. (County Council Districts), A. W. Dolby; W. D. Easterby; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; J. O'Neill; L. H. Wraith ..... £700 to £800
Do. (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams; A. F. P. Barton; J. A. B. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. G. Chamberlin, LL.B.; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunynghame; M. W. Dixon; E. G. Easton; R. M. Estcourt; J. M. Evans; H. B. Farquhar; R. L. Gibson; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; P. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. E. Pughe-Jones; C. F. Jordison; J. A. Lander; H. Locke; H. Lyon; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Ross; D. H. Boggis Rolfe; N. C. Skinner; E. Stevens; F. L. Stevens; A. Q. Twiss; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; H. D. Wraith; W. Young ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Auditors, A. W. Chamberlin; J. H. Easton; G. St. J. Hibbert; W. M. Hunt; F. H. Mowatt; F. M. Wheatley ..... £300 to £450
Chief Engineering Inspector, G. Waller Willcocks, M.I.C.E. £1,200
Deputy do., H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. £900
and do., H. P. Boulnois, M.I.C.E. £800
Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; W. A. Ducat; E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E.; M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E.; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley; H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.SC.; A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E.; H. A. Reed, M.I.C.E. ..... £600 to £800
Med. Officer, A. Newsholme, F.R.C.P. ... £1,200 to £1,500
and Assist. Med. Officer, Robt. Bruce Low, M.D. ... £900
Assist do. & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, H. Franklin Parsons, M.D. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Medical Inspectors, R. D. R. Sweeting, M.D.; T. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D.; S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B.; H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.; R. J. Reece, M.D.; G. S. Buchanan, M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D. F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; L. W. Darra Mair, M.D.; R. W. Johnstone, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.D. *(temporary)* £500 to £800
Assist. Inspector (non-professional, C. J. Huddart ..... £400 to £600
Inspectors of Foods, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. *(acting chief)*; A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B.; F. J. H. Coutts, M.D. ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Inspectors of Foods, J. M. Hamill, M.D.; G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S. ..... £420 to £600
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P. ..... £300 to £450
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, R. F. Carpenter ... £800
Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, PH.D.; F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher ... £420 to £600
Resident Inspector, H. Porter ..... £500 to £600
Sub-Inspectors, J. W. Young; T. L. Bailey ..... £300 to £400

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.INST.C.E. £850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Hereditary Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley.
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. £200
Clerk, W. B. Paley £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, J. K. Williams ... £300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
63 Victoria Street, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and storm warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The administrative expenses are met by a Government grant, which amounts to £15,500 annually.

Director and Chairman of Committee, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., SC.D., F.R.S.
Marine Superintendent, Comm. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R.
Supt. of Instruments, H. C. Curtis.
Chief Clerk, John A. Curtis.
1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; T. D. Bell; F. J. Brodie; J. E. Cullum *(Valencia Observatory)*; C. Harding; H. Harries.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £157,840 for 1908–9.

Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Rt. Hon. William Grey Ellison-Macartney £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews ..... £500 to £700
Sen. Clerk & Reg., D. J. Scourfield ..... £300 to £400
Staff Clerk, C. T. Folkerd ..... £300 to £400
Superintendent, Operative Department, Edward Rigg, I.S.O., M.A. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking ..... £360 to £500
Chemist and Assayer, T. K. Rose, D.SC. ... £700 to £900
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.SC.; J. Phelps, M.A. ..... £350 to £550

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.
Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim £1,100
Superintendent, D. J. K. Culley ..... £550 to £750
Melbourne, Victoria.
Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell £1,100
Superintendent, M. L. Bagge ..... £800 to £900
Perth, Western Australia.
Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, A. Ventris ..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.
Deputy Master, J. Bonar, LL.D. ..... £900 to £1,100
Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave ..... £650 to £800

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH, Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act of 1842, which secures a copy of every publication for the Library. Rules, &c., affecting the public dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £175,137 (including Natural History Museum) in 1908-9, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A. £1,500
Assistant Secretary (vacant) ..... £600 to £700
Assistants, 1st Class, A. R. Dryhurst; E. B. Nicholson, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke ..... £400 to £500
Keeper of Printed Books, George K. Fortescue, LL.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.; William R. Wilson, I.S.O.; George F. Barwick, B.A. ..... £520 to £650
Superintendent of Reading Room, G. F. Barwick, B.A.
Assistants, 1st Class, Henry Jenner, F.S.A.; Henry M. Mayhew; Cyril J. Davenport, M.B., F.S.A.; Alf. W. Pollard, M.A.; R. Nisbet Bain; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; John Abraham J. de Villiers; Lawrence H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streatfeild, B.A.; B. H. Soulsby, B.A., F.S.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, B.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; H. Thomas, M.A.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. W. Jekyll, B.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; P. C. W. Hiley, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, G. F. Warner, D.Litt. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant Keepers of MSS., F. G. Kenyon, D.Litt.; I. H. Jeayes ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Henry John Ellis; John A. Herbert, B.A.; A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; J. P. Gilson, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Rev. G. Margoliouth, M.A.; Alex. Geo. Ellis, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, Lionel Giles, M.A.; Edward Edwards, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Sidney Colvin, D.Litt. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. do., Freeman M. O'Donoghue, F.S.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, Campbell Dodgson, M.A.; R. L. Binyon, B.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, A. Mayger Hind, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, W. King, M.A., F.S.A.; H. R. H. Hall, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, P. D. Scott-Moncrieff, B.A.; P. S. P. Handcock, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Keeper, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, F. H. Marshall, M.A.; E. J. Forsdyke, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, C. H. Read, LL.D., F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A.; R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, T. A. Joyce, M.A. ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Coins and Medals, H. A. Grueber, F.S.A. ..... £700 to £800
Assist. Keeper, W. W. Wroth ..... £520 to £650
Assistant, 1st Class, G. F. Hill, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, John Allan, M.A.; G. C. Brooke, B.A. ..... £150 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington in 1881, the new museum being opened in the same year. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £57,480 in 1908-9.

Director (Vacant).
Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan £750
Clerks, J. F. Isaac; W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson ..... £95 to £350
Assistant, 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward £500
Keeper of Zoology (Vacant).
Assistant Keepers, Edgar A. Smith, I.S.O.; Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe; Charles Owen Waterhouse ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; W. R. Ogilvie Grant; William Fersell Kirby; Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.; Charles J. Gahan, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Francis A. Heron, B.A.; Dr. W. T. Calman; Ernest E. Austen; C. T. Regan, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Assistants, 2nd Class, G. J. Arrow; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman; W. P. Pycraft ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. ..... £700 to £800
Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Bather ..... £520 to £650
Assistants, 1st Class, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; G. C. Crick ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. D. Lang ..... £150 to £300
Keeper of Mineralogy, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, Dr. Geo. T. Prior, M.A.; L. J. Spencer, M.A.; Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. ..... £300 to £500
Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, 1st Class, J. Britten; A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker ..... £300 to £500
Assistant, 2nd Class, W. E. Brooks, B.A. ..... £150 to £300

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £14,420 in 1908-9.

Comptroller-General, Sir George Hervey, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, J. J. Broe £100
Assistant Comptroller, W. G. Turpin ..... £800 to £1,000
Actuary, James Blakey, I.S.O. £1,250
Chief Clerk, A. T. King, I.S.O. £800
Principal Clerks, J. Blakey; F. M. Ashley; C. von Borg; A. Manwaring ..... £600 to £700
Assistant do., T. Gowland ..... £400 to £500; G. F. Ansell; E. R. Kennedy; H. Weatherill; W. F. Donat ..... £350 to £450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £57,000 in 1824 for the purchase of the Angerstein

collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876 and 1887.
Director, Sir Charles Holroyd £1,000
Keeper and Secretary, Hawes Turner £750

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection.
Director, Sir Charles Holroyd ..... *(see above)*
Keeper, D. S. MacColl ..... £350 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Bushy House, Teddington.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1899 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Societies. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £7,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £1,850 a year. The Kew Observatory now constitutes one department of the Laboratory; there are also departments for Physics, Engineering, and Metallurgy. The Physics Department comprises Thermometric, Electrical, Metrological, and Optical Divisions.
Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Do. of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.SC., F.R.S.
Supt. Observatory Dept., Richmond, Charles Chree, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chief Assist. Observatory Dept., T. W. Baker.
Supt. Engineering Dept., T. E. Stanton, D.SC.
Supt. Metallurgical Dept., W. Rosenhain, B.A.
Senior Asst., Physics Dept., J. A. Harker, D.SC.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.

The National Portrait Gallery was opened in 1896, having previously been housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The first grant to the institution was made in 1857.
Director, Keeper, and Secretary, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A. £600

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The administrative expenses were estimated at £3,36a in 1908-9.
Superintendent, A. M. W. Downing, D.SC., F.R.S. ... £700
Chief Assistant, P. L. Davis, F.R.A.S. ..... £400 to £500
Assistants, J. H. Bell, F.R.A.S.; W. H. Walmsley, B.SC., F.R.A.S.; B. F. Bawtree; J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. ..... £200 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The pursuit of Astronomy would seem to be conducive to longevity, the average tenure of office by the eight Astronomers Royal since 1675 being nearly thirty years. The administrative expenses of the Observatory were estimated at £10,697 in 1908-9.
Astronomer Royal, Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B., D.SC., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, P. H. Cowell, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; A. S. Eddington, M.SC., F.R.A.S. ..... £500 to £600
Assistants, Edward W. Maunder, F.R.A.S.; Thomas Lewis, SEC.R.A.S.; H. F. Collins, B.A., F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. *(Magnetic and Meteorological)* ..... £320 to £450
Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite ..... £250 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£9,067.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. ... £900 to £1,000
Chief Assist., J. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. ..... £700 to £800
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, B.SC.; R. T. Pett; J. Power ..... £350 to £500
Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling ..... £350 to £450

PATENT OFFICE (Hours 10 to 5),

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £122,663 in 1908-9.
Comptroller-General (vacant) £1,800
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, R. Griffin £1,200
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. £1,200
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb £900
Supervising Examiners, A. Cliff; W. Martin; A. E. Wright; W. H. D. Clark ..... £700 to £800
Principals, F. W. Hodges; R. P. Chope; A. Neeves ..... £650 to £750
Librarian, E. W. Hulme £650
Examiners, H. J. Adams; F. Ogden; P. H. Cathcart; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; A. S. A. Ormsby; F. M. Sexton; J. Gray; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; G. Rutherford; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Mirv; T. E. Lones; H. Newton; W. A. Stiven; R. Jenkins; L. Bolton; A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson; R. Sandon; A. W. Marfleet; W. Martin; C. H. Powell; T. H. Muras; J. Reeves; J. Layzell; F. J. Cheshire *(temp.)* ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Examiners, G. Gibbens; C. C. Starling; D. Mescal; I. T. Walls; A. E. Chipperfield; W. Sackfield; T. H. Denning; A. G. Page; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly; R. W. Simmonds; F. Fisher; F. W. Dunn; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gore; S. A. Willmott; T. T. Bedford; A. Nicholls; R. J. Sowter; A. McDougall; F. Charlesworth; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; R. G. French; J. W. Barker; F. H. Johns; M. F. Levey; G. J. Wilson; D. Walton; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith ..... £400 to £550
Acting Deputy Examiner, V. Gough £400
Assistant Examiners, F. Ackroyd; J. J. Lee; H. J. Wickham; V. G. Alexander; B. Moss; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; A. E. Dodridge; L. Pheasey; C. J. Stewart; R. C. Wale; F. G. Woodford; A. G. Bell; F. E. Glover; S. Andrews; A. Jones; F. W. Charlton; E. Little; J. H. Binder; A. J. Carrier; C. Cook; H. W. Monroe; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens; G. H. Green; S. A. S. Bird; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Foster; A. L. Cray; W. A. Ogden; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; G. W. Wildman; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwell; T. Knowles; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook H. Harding; A. Ward; J. F. Ronca; J. Powrie A. A. Gomme; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. I. Sutton; A. J. Cousin; A. Blok J. J. Honan; S. Read; R. W. Ainsworth; L. N Barker; R. B. Foster; E. T. Webb; W. Welch A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D Leadbetter; A. H. Bright; H. H. Simpson; J. N Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; R. G. Kirkby D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Wiswould; F. A. Hughes E. F. Wood; C. Pates; S. F. Paul; A. W Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp J. Hoggarth; C. S. Borcham; J. G. Howells; A. F Rees; C. W. Birt; T. Beacall; W. Vaughan; G. H Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles; G. H. Makey A. Taylor; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J Pryce; H. Silk; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn A. T. Larter; T. Turner; F. C. Whitteridge H. W. Hilliar; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears N. T. Ford; E. J. C. Solis; H. E. Hodgson; E. F Cliff; L. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; A. Bell T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; W. H Evans; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F Bausch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Donmott; W. H. I Patterson; A. J. Edwards; K. Gaulditc; W. W Parfrey; H. H. Banworth; W. C. L. Battersby A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beal

mont; R. OF. Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; L. A. Faish; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; C. R. Woods; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; D. F. Blyther; C. E. G. House; S. H. Webb; S. W. Hood; W. Belcham-bers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. A. Gardiner; F. Fielden; W. Palmer; G. F. Hemens; E. H. Bliss; E. H. Pollett; J. Robertshaw

1st Class Clerks, Trade Marks, £150 to £450

H. S. Freer; J. Stringer .....£400 to £600

2nd Class Clerks, Trade Marks, E. H. Knights; J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery; J. M. Glen .....£150 to 400

2nd Class Clerk, Patents, A. J. Martin .....£150 to 400

Staff Clerks, Patents, H. S. H. Pegler; J. Maycock; F. W. Neale; A. Cook; J. Barratt; W. E. F. Walker .....£250 to £500

Superintendent of Sale Branch, A. H. Lobban.....£500

Deputy Librarian, H. V. Hopwood.....£350 to £450

Clerk of Designs Register, J. B. McLaren £400

Index Clerk, Trade Marks, S. W. Morrison £300

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders £555

Assistant Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn £320

2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, H. E. D. Jones; J. H. H. Peake; H. Lennane; H. Clements; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley; J. J. Kaye; F. Usher; S. Sasserath; W. S. Snell; A. Holmes; A.H. Bennett; G. H. Norris; H. J. E. Easton; W. Crittenden .....£250 to £350

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury, and authorised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The administrative expenses of the office were estimated at £17,185 in 1908-9.

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. R. K. Causton, M.P. *unp.*

Assist. Paym.-Gen., Charles J. Maude.....£1,200

Principal Clerks, J. Whitfield-Jackson, I.S.O.; H. Tomlinson .....£700 to £800

1st Class Clerks, J. C. Aubourg; J. L. F. H. Godfrey; H. E. Ward; A. P. Badcock; R. E. Brine; H. Kearns; H. W. Warburton; A. Willcock .....£400 to £600

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin s-le-Grand, E.C.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and, while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £4,000,000, and also collects a large sum for the Inland Revenue Department. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1845, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1868, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £18,321,531 in 1908-9, viz.: Postal Services, £12,227,070; Packet Services, £733,069; Telegraph Services, £3,831,992; and Telephone Services, £1,529,400.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. £2,500

Minister assisting the Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard .....*unp.*

Private Secs., Hon. Richard D. Denman, £250; W. Price, C.M.G., £150; Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley...*unp.*

Secretary to the Post Office, Sir H. Babington Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I. .....£1,750 to £2,000

Private Sec., E. A. Francis £120

Second Secs., A. F. King, C.B. .....£1,250 to £1,400

Assist. Secs., E. Crabb; H. S. Carey; E. W. Farnall; G. A. Oakeshott; A. M. J. Ogilvie; and A. H. Norway .....£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, L. A. Marshall; A.B. Walkley; W. G. C. Kirkwood; A. G. Ferard; B. Hoskyns-Abrahall; R. J. Mackay; L. Richards; L. T. Horne; F. J. Beckley .....£700 to £900

Clerks (1st Class), G. S. Edwards; P. G. Burrell; A. G. Leonard; E. Udny; V. H. Stephens; P. Z. Round; F. J. Brown; H. F. McClintock; E. Raven; H. L. Kingsford; F. H. Williamson; J. Y. Bell; R. M. Stewart; *A. R. Kidner*; W. T. Leech .....£550 to £650

Clerks (2nd Class), C. Eden; G. McLaren; H.W. Cardew; W. Price, C.M.G.; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; K. Kerr; H. D. Wakely; L. G. S. Reynolds; F. H. S. Grant; C. W. Hurcomb; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave .....£150 to £500

Additional Staff Officers, W. Nops, I.S.O., £700; W. T. White; A. K. Langridge; H. F. Smart.....£500

Principal Clerk (late Confidential Enquiry Branch), A. P. Wakeman .....£400 to £500

Deputy Staff Officers, J. J. Summers; J. I. De Wardt; B. Masters; W. Hainworth; H. W. Charlton; S. J. Ching; F. E. James.....£450

Supplementary Establishment.

Clerks (1st Class), M. B. Mathias; J. T. Monk; T. Beer; H. Laurie; W. H. Sharland; W. J. F. Apted; J. R. Weeks; Duff; C. J. Prout; G. H. Jackson; M. L. Gardiner; A. L. Forrest; H. Cockerell; J. Hall; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; R. E. Thornley; J. W. Wissenden; H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; W. H. A. Toomer; J. E. Pettiford; C. R. Leak .....£310 to £400

Investigation Branch.

Director, W. G. Gates .....£700 to £900

Assistant-Director, A. R. Kidner.....£550 to £650

Clerks (1st Class), A. G. Madder; F. W. Mann; J. Settle; F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards; T. E. Tutton; J. P. Leckonby .....£400 to £500

Do. (2nd Class), W. Murray; J. H. Shinner; J. Compton; J. G. Stevens; J. A. B. Drummond; C. W. Whitehurst; P. F. Pyle; F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; J. Duncan; E. W. Bruce; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; H. E. Austen; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford .....£150 to £350

Packet Services.

Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley Foakes, R.N. .....£260 to £380

Telegraphs.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Lieut. F. G. Loring, R.N. £550

Traffic Managers, J. W. Plackett; W. T. Smith .....£500 to £600

Assistant Traffic Managers, J. S. Jones; J. Lee .....£275 to £375

Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, &c., A. D. M. Swift .....£400 to £500

Assist. ditto, A. Walker .....£290 to £390

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell .....£400 to £500

Deputy Registrar, E. G. Worthington.....£340 to £400

Accountant General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant General, C. A. King, C.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants General, F. T. Swayne; F. W. Home *(allowance of £100 to senior)*.....£800 to £900

Chief Examiner, C. E. Gerahty .....£700 to £800

Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, L. W. B. Maclean.....£700 to £800

Cashier, E. W. Chetwynd.....£650 to £750

Accountants, L. Ineleton; W. Bradfield; L. G. King; L. Barnes; A. G. Bowie, £550 to £700; E. G. Richardson; R. B. Hughes; W. H. Price; A. J. Farmer; F. F. Lee; E. J. Harrington; C. A. Martin; H. J. Dickinson .....£550 to £650

Assistant do., E. W. Measor; A. McLaren; E. Solomon; W. D. Diplock; H. D. Lewis; J. Bunce; H. Duesbury; R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis; J. T. Jones; F. Rendell; H. H. Batten; Ernest Williams .....£440 to £540

* See Investigation Branch.

Examiners, W. A. Collard; C. E. Yates; W. F. Mitchell; C. R. Wickins; H. A. L. Chetwynd; W. A. Shepherd; A. G. Gapes; T. Barratt; J. Matthews; E. W. A. Clauson-Thue; B. M. Wylie; A. Y. Hewitt; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; T. E. Horton; A. E. Westell; A. E. Modlen; F. J. Pearson; T. H. Cochrane; G. W. Nye; W. Goddard; H. Kemp; J. R. Armstrong; J. O. Bradfield; A. L. Tyler; A. L. Wilson; A. W. Cross; G. Slater; W. G. Hunter; C. D. Upham; F. Cook; J. Potbury; J. P. Caskett; C. G. Burn; H. Lane; W. A. Barton ..... £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler..... £280 to £400
Assist. Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett; Miss J. N. Nind (*allowance of £30 to senior*)..... £210 to £260

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, A. E. Eames..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, J. Newlands..... £700 to £800
Assist. Controllers, W. Wright; J. F. Jeff; J. Willshire ..... £525 to £600
Do., R. Headland; F. P. Didden; C. C. Goodway; A. S. Coates ..... £400 to £500

Controller's Office.

Clerks (*1st Class*), V. M. Dunford; A. W. Edwards; T. Mackenzie; L. E. B. Halcrow..... £310 to £400
Superintendents, G. S. Faunch; A. L. Steel; F. Preston; R. Donaldson; J. V. Gane; A. Morgan; J. W. Francis; W. J. Warmington; F. N. Druitt; H. R. Testar; C. Hilton ..... £375 to £425
Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), *P. D. Charrosin; W. H. Hyett ..... £315 to £400

* To rise to £450.

Chief Supervisor (*Female Staff*), S. S. Dowder ..... £200 to £300

Intelligence Department.

Superintendent, J. H. Couldrey..... £320 to £450

Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G., R.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, M. Roberts, M.I.C.E., F.C.S.; J. W. Woods; A. J. Stubbs..... £700 to £900
Electrician, H. R. Kempe, M.I.C.E. ..... £575 to £750
Staff Engineers (*1st Class*), T. H. Stockwell; H. Hartnell; W. Brown; J. McL. Robb; R. Mellroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Lattre; A. W. Martin; T. F. Purves ..... £420 to £550
Do. (*and Class*), S. A. Pollock; W. F. Murray; J. R. M. Elliott; A. C. Booth; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall; W. H. Powell; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner; E. J. Ivison; D. H. Kennedy; E. W. Rees; C. C. Vyle; H. Wilson..... £200 to £400
Accountant, Edwin Williams..... £550 to £650
Principal Clerks, J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain ..... £420 to £500
Clerks (*1st Class*), H. G. Fisher; W. H. Kerr; H. J. Hoggarth..... £310 to £400
Submarine Superintendent, (Woolwich) W. R. Culley, C.B.O., £500 to £700; (Dover) F. Pollard £400 to £500
Assistant do., (Woolwich) J. Bourdeaux £310 to £450; (Dover) L. S. Connell ..... £310 to £400
Superintending Engineers, J. Jenkin; D. M. Stewart; G. M. Carr; W. W. Vyle; G. W. Hook; J. West; W. Slingo; F. Tremain; A. Moir; E. Catley; J. W. Groves; W. Noble; J. Sheridan; F. H. Machugh; I. Probert ..... £450 to £700
Assistant do., R. Johnson; W. McNair; W. H. Cross; T. Jenkyns; A. Langdon; J. E. Taylor; E. J. Eldridge; J. H. Fossett; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; J. Sinnott; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; E. H. Shaughnessy; C. Crompton; W. M. Evans; A. T. Kinsey ..... £330 to £400

Factories.

Controller of Factories, J. W. Willmot, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. ..... £650 to £800
Superintendents, W. G. Hinton; W. Milner ..... £470 to £550
Asst. Superintendents, W. A. Rylands; J. J. Clementson; H. Moore ..... £350 to £450
Principal Clerk, G. F. Mansbridge £450
1st Class Clerks, W. B. Watkins; A. Dell; H. J. Langton ..... £310 to £400

London Postal Service Department.

Controller's Office.

Controller, Robert Bruce ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Vice-Controller, T. Briggs..... £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, J. W. Crawfurd; A. E. Adeney; F. Bray; J. Green, C.M.G. ..... £700 to £800
Chief Supts., H. Filmer; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop; H. C. Somers; W. D. Wheldon; H. Norris; C. A. Comber; W. T. Wheeler; H. F. Foster £500 to £600
Principal Clerks, J. A. Walker; A. L. Courtin; C. A. Wheeler; W. V. Inman; C. J. Bumby; W. C. Waller; J. Elder; F. L. Nicholson; J. G. Turner ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, A. G. Atterbury; J. R. Edsall; W. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; D. Scott; F. Hudson; G. F. Dancaster; D. E. Ayling; C. H. Cooke; C. E. Hamer; J. W. Campion; W. Winter; H. G. Carter; H. Mould; W. Pugh ..... £310 to £400

Circulation Office.

Superintendents, T. P. Salt; F. G. Whitaker; W. W. Robinson; E. Cane; C. Still; J. G. Oakley; J. A. Hyde; E. T. Woolley ..... £450 to £550
Assistant Superintendents (*1st Class*), *J. S. D. Ford; *W. E. Gould; *H. W. Fym; *G. Hine; *J. G. Elford; *S. W. Lloyd; *C. S. Rogers; *J. Gould; *C. Dashfield; *J. J. Fox; *P. Hale; *R. Griffin; *J. H. Hayes; *R. G. Dickinson; *W. T. Kemp; *T. P. Pickard; *H. A. Cockshott; *J. F. Williams; *J. W. Blackwell; W. D. Smith..... £300 to £405

* On old scale, £300 to £450.

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

Postmaster, D. H. Rooney..... £600
Chief Clerk, W. T. B. Young..... £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (*1st Class*), J. Glover £300 to £405

Western, 3 Vere Street.

Postmaster, B. Pitt..... £600
Chief Clerk, A. H. Mann ..... £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (*1st Class*), ... £300 to £405

Paddington, 19 London Street.

Postmaster, E. F. Page £650
Chief Clerk, C. Exley ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin ..... £310 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (*1st Class*), A. T. Jones ..... £300 to £405

Eastern, 195 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, J. K. Gibson £650
Chief Clerk, H. Turrell ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. W. F. Relph ..... £310 to £400
Assist. Superintendent (*1st Class*), I. T. Mitchell ..... £300 to £405

South-Western, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, J. E. T. O'M. Carew £700
Chief Clerk, T. Janes ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. W. D'Evelyn..... £310 to £400
Assist. Superintendents (*1st Class*), J. J. Foster; W. D. B. Poulton..... £300 to £405
P.M. House of Commons, J. Lincoln ..... £300 to £405

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. Postmaster, H. T. Woods ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, F. Harding ..... £310 to £400

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, H. Naylor £650
Chief Clerk, A. R. Broad ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer ..... £310 to £400
Assistant Superintendent (*1st Class*), J. Clark ..... £300 to £405

Norwood, 35 Westow Street.

Assist. Postmaster, J. W. Aston ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley ..... £310 to £400

Northern, 46 Essex Road.

Postmaster, H. E. Anderson £600
Chief Clerk, B. S. Hurman ..... £400 to £500
Assist. Superintendent (*1st Class*), E. T. McDonald ..... £300 to £405

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, R. Pascall £600
Chief Clerk, R. H. W. Batley ..... £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent (*1st Class*), J. Bauly ..... £300 to £405

London Telephone Service.

General Manager, G. F. Preston ..... £700 to £900
Principal Clerk, A. L. E. Berlyn ..... £400 to £500
Female Superintendent, Miss A. A. Heap £200 to £300

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Arthur Huelin Wilson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
2nd do., John Sinclair, M.D. ..... £450 to £650
Female do., Miss M. L. C. Madgwick, M.B. £250 to £500
Assist do., Miss C. A. King, M.B. ..... £200 to £300
1st Assistant, G. C. W. Wright, M.D. ..... £300 to £400
2nd Assistants, H. E. Hewitt, M.D.; H. H. Bushford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..... £200 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham ..... £800 to £1,000
Assist. do., W. F. Welchman ..... £600 to £700
Principal Clerks, H. Pearson; R. J. Sanderson ..... £500 to £550
Assist. Principal Clerks, F. J. White; J. A. Griffin ..... £420 to £490
1st Class Clerks, H. Taylor; W. J. Parker; F. R. Frost; H. Walker; C. H. Browne; A. W. Cheffins ..... £320 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss R. Loch ..... £350 to £450
Deputy Supt., Miss S. A. M. Hawkins ..... £270 to £330
Assistant Superintendents.
(*Old Money Order Branch Establishment.*)
Misses M. H. Renwick; M. M. Billing £210 to £260
(*Old Postal Order Branch Establishment.*)
Miss A. Lacey ..... £210 to £260
(*Combined Establishment.*)
Misses B. M. Golden; J. A. Duncan ..... £210 to £260

Returned Letter Office.

Controller, John R. Burr ..... £550 to £700
Principal Clerks, H. F. McConnell; H. J. Draper ..... £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. R. Hart; J. W. Schofield; R. E. Brooks; W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk; N. L. Hubert; R. W. Crawford ..... £320 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Henry Davies, I.S.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Controllers, J. H. R. West, I.S.O.; H. E. Charlton; C. C. Sutch; G. A. F. Rogers (one to £900) £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, E. Nops; E. H. Daniell; A. T. Woodward; J. C. Palmer; W. G. Trinder; W. A. E. Batchelor; Wm. Johnson; F. E. Walker; F. H. J. Walliker; C. F. Nash; G. L. Brooks; H. T. J. A. Rickcord; E. MacDonald; A. G. Duffield; J. Kennett; R. Dudley; H. W. Page; J. Pelham; F. Remington; A. G. Gurr ..... £450 to £550, ten to £600
Superintendents, J. J. Curtayne; M. Wheeler; F. J. Venables; W. A. Millington; R. H. A. B. Edwards; J. P. Lee; W. J. Underell; A. L. Fieldson; H. S. Compton; A. H. Bowie; C. R. Underell; J. P. Sutton; L. A. Raimbach; C. J. Donaldson; T. Lyon; W. C. Bellamy; J. P. White; W. L. Moran, £440 to £490; Wm. Smith; W. Eyles; T. Lenn; H. Whitting-ham; A. Emmett; T. W. Williams; H. Rand; W. S. Bond, C. H. Drake; W. T. Newman; J. R. Smith; H. Wooden; C. G. Hawkes; L. L. N. C. Ramsay; P. T. Cavanagh; E. Bennett; J. Johnson; W. J. Orams; B. L. Gardiner; H. K. Bennett; C. E. Bate; A. Horn; C. E. Banks; T. S. Hutchings; W. S. Barrett; A. Hemstock; W. W. Stoneham; G. E. Hulse; C. R. Boyle; H. L. Drew; H. Ganson; W. Flinn; J. W. Askew; H. A. Grene; F. Middleton; H. Joy; F. W. Nunneley; F. J. Brett; F. V. Turpin; E. Moore; A. H. Taylor; T. M. Hucknett; J. M. Linsdell; C. F. Constant; C. W. M. Paterson; H. F. Cornwall; J. Adderley; F. Attwell ..... £375 to £450

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. C. Smith, I.S.O. ..... £350 to £500
(Personal allowance of £50)
Deputy Supts., Misses R. K. Corbould; F. Jaques ..... £270 to £330, one to £350
Assist. do., Misses E. G. Edkins; J. E. Hume; A. E. Sharrock (at maximum of late class of Senior Asst. Supts., viz., £300); A. M. Haynes; M. M. J. Latham; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre; H. G. Young; E. E. Wyndham; J. A. Russell; K. A. Bumpus; L. A. Sweet; F. S. MacRae ..... £210 to £260

Solicitor's Department.

The Solicitor, Sir Robert Hunter ..... £1,500 to £2,000
Assist. do., Robert Noyes ..... £600 to £900
Principal Clerks (solicitors), Samuel Budd; Edward Arnold ..... £500 to £600
Prof. Assists. (solicitors), H. Opie Smith; J. Okell; D. Aikenhead Stroud; H. E. Gallaher; S. Johnson.
Other Assistants (*solicitors*), W. McIntyre; E. J. Armstrong; W. C. E. Brignall; P. W. McIntyre; E. Edwards; H. Beagley.

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant do., E. Ogden; W. H. Allen ..... £600 to £700
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge; G. W. F. Foord; W. J. Etheredge; W. Curtis; A. Garner ..... £500 to £600
Deputy Staff Officers, A. C. Day; J. Lofthouse; F. W. Fugeman; H. Sparkes; T. E. Rowland; A. A. Parsons ..... £400 to £475
1st Class Clerks, S. W. Percy; H. A. Cheel; C. Ward; M. Dalton; J. H. G. Taylor; R. J. Fewings; C. J. Gates; E. Banwell; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; L. W. Wright; C. Wheeler; J. H. Reeves; G. M. Hewson ..... £320 to £400

Surveyors' Establishment (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, W. S. Rushton, I.S.O.; P. V. Turner; P. M. Berkeley; R. O'C. N. Deane; W. A. D. Evanson; T. P. Barnard; D. W. O. Harkness; A. Mellersh; G. A. Whiteman; F. E. Adams; J. L. McDonald; W. Castell; H. S. Wooster; W. Dickinson; H. W. Austin; F. Pullen; W. Brown ..... £600 to £900
Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, H. R. Telford; E. C. Griffith; E. D. Shawfield; J. J. Thompson; T. R. Ling; S. Harvey; T. Kelly; D. A. Macphee; G. L. Harding; F. J. W. Oakley; J. F. Horn; G. E. M. Forrest; F. W. Le Fevre; W. M. Simpson; A. S. Ayton; W. Benson; E. W. Wodlake ..... £425 to £525
Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, J. G. Chichester; Daniel J. Moore; P. F. Richardson; E. F. A. Burckhardt; G. P. B. Hallowes; C. White; F. C. Luke; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; G. Wallace; R. M. Longland; J. G. Maddan; R. Ramsay; F. L. Freeling; F. Makepeace; F. W. Rhodes; R. F. Bradford; H. V. Orr; J. H. Irish; W. S. Harrison; D. Dunlop; E. J. Gayes; R. Bell; W. Grierson; T. J. Hubbard; H. E. J. Fay; J. G. Laidlaw; G. F. Cooper; H. H. Mears; C. H. C. Baillie; J. S. Meals; H. F. Wernham; A. J. Wallace; R. E. R. C. Brinsley-Richards; W. E. Ord; T. P. Hobbins; N. S. Harvey; J. T. Foxell; F. N. Westbury; J. C. Johnston; A. O. Spafford; V. C. Hall; H. C. A. White; T. R. Gardiner; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; T. W. McConnell; D. K. Hopkyns; D. J. Deans; E. F. Nunn; C. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; L. A. Jones; A. H. Barry; D. J. Lidbury ..... £250 to £400

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The origin of the Privy Council is somewhat obscure. At the present time it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. xxi. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *e.c.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fourth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Viscount Wolverhampton, G.C.S.I. £2,000
Private Sec., H. J. Stanley £300
Clerk of the Council, Almeric W. FitzRoy, C.V.O. £1,500
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. H. Harrison, M.V.O. £1,200
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay ..... £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, H. E. Moon, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,
Old Jewry, E.C.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1907-8 amounted to £2,116,000.

Chairman, Sir Herbert Barnard ..... *unp.*
Deputy Chairman, E. Norman ..... *unp.*

Secretary, R. Philpot, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Allen, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £800
Solicitor, Chas. Hy. Davis ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk to do., C. L. Nicholson ..... £400 to £700
Principal Clerk (in charge of accounts), F. W. B. Godrich ..... £500 to £600

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants to meet benefactions awarded to benefices not exceeding £200 in net annual value. The total amount distributed in 1907 was about £25,780. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.
Senior Clerks, George Simpson; Henry Groves; John F. Sapsford; V. Gonville Bromhead; R. G. Rowland.
Junior Clerks (*Upper Division*), E. Jump; M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.
Solicitor, F. G. Hughes
Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Architect, William Alfred Hughes.
Auditor, H. C. Garlant, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.
Counsel, J. Bradley Dyne, 4 Stone Buildings, W.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC, Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £54,820 in 1908-9. (For hours see p. 400.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Assistant Keeper and Secretary, S. R. Scargill-Bird, £800
Assistant Keepers, John E. E. Sharp; G. F. Handcock; R. A. Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; H. Rodney ..... £520 to £700
Clerks, E. G. Atkinson; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; A. E. Bland; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly ..... £150 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD, Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, Henry Gordon Shee, K.C.
Registrar, Sir William Henry Talbot (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £35,812 for 1908-9.

Controller, Rowland Bailey, I.S.O., M.V.O. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., * W. R. Codling.
Asst. Controller, W. G. Newton ..... £700 to £900
Superintendent of Demands, R. Barton ... £600 to £700
Accountant, W. F. Gorin ..... £500 to £650
Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman ..... £500 to £650
Clerk of Publications, A. J. Ellis ..... £450 to £600
Supt. of Stores, L. A. H. Watson ..... £450 to £600
Clerk in Charge, Dublin, F. Hayward £642
Do., Edinburgh, C. H. Balmain ..... £350 to £430
Assistants to Heads of Branches, L. W. Hill (Dublin); H. E. Pitman; A. L. Screech; G. H. Thwaite; H. M. Welch; †G. H. Wright ..... £300 to £400
Clerk (Old Estab.), J. Lofts ..... £300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, E. W. E. Liddington; W. R. Codling; G. McIsaac, £250 to £350; J. Boyd; E. H. Chapman; H. A. White ..... £200 to £250
Technical Assts. to Supt. of Paper, †G. F. Whiles and E. J. Stallybrass ..... £200 to £350
Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton ..... £500 to £650
Assist. do., W. G. Bishop ..... £350 to £440
Technical Assts. to Supt. of Demands, C. W. Howard, £450; J. C. Rowden £330
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, †E. C. Bateman; A. J. Biggs; G. W. Riley ..... £275 to £375
Asst. to Supt. of Printing, J. Paterson ... £200 to £300
Asst. Examiner of Printing and Binding, J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin) ..... £200 to £300
Supt. of Binding, F. J. Williamson ..... £450 to £600
Assist. do., †J. B. Crane £300
Exam. of Binders' Accts., G. D. Rose £300

THAMES CONSERVANCY, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Conservators now number 38, their names and the manner of their appointment being given below.

Chairman, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Members:—*Appointed by Admiralty*, Admiral G. S. Bosanquet, Adm. R. W. Craigie; *Board of Trade*, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., Hon. Noel M. Farrer; *Trinity House*, Capt. A. E. Bell, Captain A. S. Thomson, C.B.; *Gloucester and Wilts C.C.*, C. E. Hobhouse, M.P.; *Oxford C.C.*, A. Brakspear; *Oxford City and County Borough*, Sir R. Buckell; *Berks C.C.*, H. W. Russell; *Reading County Borough*, C. G. Field; *Bucks C.C.*, A. Gilbey; *Herts C.C.*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey; *Surrey C.C.*, C. Burt; *Middlesex C.C.*, J. Bigwood; *Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G., Ald. Sir J. T. Ritchie, Bart., W. Cooper, A. C. Morton, M.P., J. J. Baddeley, J. W. Domoney; *London C.C.*, Sir J. McDougall, Sir E. A. Cornwall, M.P., J. D. Gilbert, R. A. Robinson, S. Sankey, E. White; *Essex C.C.*, W. W. Glenny; *West Ham County Borough*, W. Ivey; *Kent C.C.*, A. Tolhurst; *Metropolitan Water Board*, E. B. Barnard, M.P.
Members Elected by:—*Shipowners*, Sir C. F. Cory-Wright, Sir T. V. S. Angier, C. E. Brightman; *Owners of Sailing Barges, Lighters and Steam Tugs*, W. V. Williams, T. W. Jacobs, Junr.; *Dockowners*, S. E. Bates; *Wharfingers*, J. A. Humphery.
Secretary, Robert Philipson; *Engineer*, Charles James More, C.E.; *Solicitor*, W. S. Bunting; *Chemist*, C. E. Groves, F.R.S.
Harbour Masters (*London*), Capt. R. S. Pasley; (*Gravesend*), Capt. F. W. Kershaw.

TRADE, BOARD OF, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non

* With extra £50.
† With extra £25.

legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the Trinity House accounts. The administrative expenses were £323,769 in 1908-9.

President, Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., and J. A. Webster, £500; Capt. Hon. E. F. Guest, M.P. (*unpaid*).

Parliamentary Sec., Sir Hudson Kearley, Bart., M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., G. E. Baker £100

Permanent Sec., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. ..... £1,500 to £1,800

Private Secs., Hon. N. M. Farrer, £75; C. F. Rey £75

Four Assistant Secretaries.

Harbour Depart., Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B. £1,200

Marine Depart., Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B. £1,200

Finance and General Depart., Sir Thomas W. P. Blomefield, Bt., C.B. £1,200

Railway Dept., G. R. Askwith, K.C. £1,050

Chief of London Traffic Branch, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., R.E. £1,200

Principal Clerks, R. C. Heron-Maxwell; G. S. Fry; G. Roper; W. T. Marwood ..... £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks, E. Moggridge; C. Hipwood; A. Barnes; H. F. Carlill; O. Jones; W. H. Clark, C.M.G.; H. Booth ..... £550 to £650

2nd Class do., D. Todd; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree; J. G. Bell; J. J. Wills; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; R. W. Matthew; T. Lodge; C. J. O. Sanders; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; T. W. Phillips; E. R. Eddison; U. Wolff; A. R. Thomson ..... £150 to £450

Superintendent for Wrecks, &c., S. Bullock, L.S.O. ..... £600 to £650

Assistant Clerk in Charge of Accounts, E. C. Stoneham ..... £500 to £650

Supt. of Registry, Thomas Anderson, L.S.O. £500

Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders, P. H. Thomas, L.S.O. ..... £350 to £500

Librarian, R. J. Lister, L.S.O. ..... £350 to £500

Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer ..... £300 to £450

Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins ..... £300 to £400

Staff Clerks, R. Broom; G. F. Norman; W. P. Scogings, £300 to £450; J. L. Bendall; H. C. Honey; H. G. A. Mayhew; G. B. Shepherd; A. C. W. Gay; A. S. Lake; J. Keeling ..... £300 to £400

Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, R. S. Lendrum £350

Assist. Clerks (*1st Class*), Frank Hardy; A. Hill; Jas. Quick; T. Thorpe; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig ..... £300 to £430

Supernumerary ditto, R. J. Sheldon ..... £330 to £400

Second Div. (*Higher Grade*), E. Andrews; G. W. Irons; L. Goldie; G. Thornton; W. Stanley; E. J. Dos Santos; H. R. Bamford; W. H. Thomas; J. Nicholls; B. C. Page; R. F. Heatly; A. Mackay; C. Jones; W. F. Stone; P. L. Ellercamp; W. J. Smith; Wm. Smith; H. W. Dalmon; H. Townsend; F. W. Emler; C. A. Carter; W. E. Wilson ..... £250 to £350; and 35 *2nd* Div.

Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department.—Gwydyr House, Whitehall. *Commercial Intelligence Branch*, 73 Basinghall St., E.C.; *Census of Production*, 68 Victoria St. *Exhibitions Branch*, 32 Great George St., S.W.

Controller-Gen. & Labour Commissioner, A. Wilson Fox, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., G. J. Stanley, C.M.G. ..... £750 to £900

Director of Commercial Intelligence Branch, T. Worthington £850

Principal, Labour Dept., F. H. McLeod £650 to £800

Principal for Statistics, H. Fountain ..... £650 to £800

Chief Staff Officer, Commercial Intelligence, F. Barley ..... £500 to £600

Chief Staff Officer, Labour Dept., R. Leach £500 to £600

Chief Labour Correspondent, C. J. Drummond £500

Translator, W. J. Glenny £400

Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Wotzel; F. Hooper; P. L. Ashley ..... £400 to £500

Investigators and Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara E. Collett; J. J. Dent, each £450. *Staff Officers (2nd Class)*, F. W. Perrett; R. Henshall; C. F. Rey; A. W. Basham; I. R. Mitchell; D. C. Cumming, each £300 to £400

Assist. Staff Officers, J. M. Bryce; T. G. Gibson; G. W. Betts; W. G. Wickham ..... £200 to £350

Minor Staff Officer, S. W. Clark ..... £250 to £350

Second Div. (*Higher Grade*), H. T. Perry; H. Yates; R. C. Baigent; A. D. Samuel; H. Cook; T. W. Hodges; E. Burton; F. P. Holmes; J. U. Smith; J. T. Pratten; A. E. Tyler ..... £250 to £350

Officer in Charge of Exhibitions Branch, U. F. Wintour.

Census of Production.

Director (vacant) ..... £650 to £800

Assist. Director, H. W. Macrosty ..... £500 to £600

Superintendent of Staff, J. W. Verdier ..... £400 to £500

Legal Branch.—£22,150.

Solicitor, R. E. Cunliffe £1,800

Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter £1,000

Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.

Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept., W. T. Kaye.

Professional Department.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers ..... £800 to £1,000

Harbour Department, Commander George C. Frederick, R.N. £1,000

Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Commander William Francis Edgar Frecland, R.N. £600

Assistant, Commander J. D. Dalntree, R.N. £350 to £400

Office of Inspectors of Railways, 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, C.B., R.E. £1,400

Inspecting Officers, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E.; Major J. W. Pringle, R.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Assistant do., J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Armytage ..... £500 to £700

Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter ..... £800 to £1,000

Electrician and Assistant to do., J. Rennie £300 to £450

Bankruptcy Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

Insp.-Gen. in Bankruptcy, J. G. Willis £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £900

Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke ..... £700 to £800

Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston ..... £600 to £700

Auditor, J. F. Bird ..... £500 to £600

Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor ..... £500 to £600

Examiners, W. C. Taylor; A. Mills, H. V. Bate ..... £400 to £500

Junior do., H. C. Watson; W. G. Knight; W. A. Clark; C. C. Stonehouse, £310 to £400; A. H. S. Miller ..... £300 to £350

2nd Division Clerks (*Higher Grade*), H. I. R. Audain; W. J. Walker; H. Bennell; F. Dudding; F. L. Bamford; J. Lennox; E. Carwithen; N. Stanger; D. Hughes; T. J. Dale; A. Rowley ..... £250 to £350

Minor Staff Officers, F. W. Pote; D. Orr; T. S. Hutchinson ..... £250 to £350

Receivers.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully £1,100

Asst., G. H. Acheson £400

Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance ..... £800 to £900

Brighton, &c., E. W. J. Savill £800

Bristol, F. L. Clark ..... £800 to £1,000

Cambridge, H. W. Cox £500

Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500

Dewsbury and Huddersfield, C. Wollett ..... £450 to £500

Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb £500

Hull, &c., C. H. King £500

Ipswich, F. Messent £500

Liverpool, E. D. Symonds ..... £800 to £1,000

London and N. Suburban, C. Mercer £1,000

Asst., F. T. Garton £350

London and S. Suburban, H. Llewellyn Howell £900

Asst., B. B. Knight £400

Manchester, J. G. Gibson ..... £600 to £1,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne, T. Gourlay ..... £600 to £700

Northampton, A. Ewen £600

North Glamorganshire, Ellis Owen ..... £500 to £600

Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys ..... £500 to £600

Shrewsbury, F. Cariss £425

Southampton, T. Easton ..... £500 to £600

Swansea, H. Rees ..... £400 to £600

Companies Department, 8 Delahay Street.

Comptroller, G. Stapylton Barnes £2,400
Chief Clerk, H. A. Payne ..... £500 to £700
Examiner, C. Wright ..... £400 to £500
Assistant Examiners, R. F. Price; W. W. Coombs ..... £250 to £350
and Division Clerk (Higher Grade), M. H. Truelove ..... £250 to £350

Companies (Winding-Up), 33 Carey Street, W.C.

Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham ...
Senior Asst. do., Henry Edward Burgess .....
Asst. do., W. J. Warley; H. M. Winearls ..... each

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E.—£12,239.

Registrar-General, Henry Noel de Merindol Malan ..... £700 to £8.0
Staff Clerks, C. H. Jones (*Assist. Registrar General*); G. A. Hooke ..... £400 to £600
Clerks, R. Denniford; J. M. Curtis; A. Clatworthy; J. B. Gaunt; S. Kett; H. Nicole ..... £85 to £400
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. R. Thayer; W. Avery; W. H. Lee; W. G. Mitchell ..... £250 to £350
Minor Staff Clerks, C. L. Compton; T. Crone; J. C. Randall; E. H. Atkins £250

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Examiner, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.

Standards Department, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar ..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling ..... £300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments, P. Samson, I.S.O., M.I.N.A. ..... £600 to £800
Assistants to do., W. T. Seaton; T. Carlton; C. W. Roberts; H. G. Dixon.
Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer ..... £600 to £700
Assistants to do., A. J. Daniel; A. E. Lavers; F. W. Parlett.
Princ. Surveyor Tonnage, J. T. Wilkins ..... £520 to £600
Assistants to do., E. W. Colvill; C. R. Godfrey; U. Pauls; F. W. Daniel.

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey ..... £520 to £600
Nautical Assistant, D. Fulton ..... £300 to £300

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, A. Boyle ..... £520 to £600
Principal Officer for London District, J. B. Park £650

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political and are those of the Patronage Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, V. Nash, £500; R. S. Meiklejohn, £300; M. Sturgis, £200; and Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. ..... *unp.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., W. H. Clark, C.M.G., £300; John Rowland, £250; M. H. Sands, £200; and H. D. Maclaren, M.P. ..... *unp.*

JUNIOR LORDS—
John Herbert Lewis, M.P. £1,000
Capt. Cecil William Norton, M.P. £1,000
John Henry Whitley, M.P. £1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Financial, C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., N. E. Behrens £150
Patronage, Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert Pease, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. H. Davies, £300; F. R. L. Rendall £100
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Herbert Murray, G.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Upcott £15
Assistant Secretaries, T. L. Heath, C.B.; W. Blain, C.B. ..... each £1,500
Auditor of the Civil List, W. Blain, C.B.
Principal Clerks, J. W. Cawston; E. G. Harman; J. S. Bradbury; R. F. Wilkins ..... each £1,000 to £1,200
1st Class Clerks, C. L. Davies; M. G. Ramsay, C.B.; G. L. Barstow; M. F. Headlam; H. Higgs, C.B.; R. S. Meiklejohn; S. Armitage-Smith; L. C. Bromley ..... £700 to £900
and Class Clerks, N. E. Behrens; E. W. H. Millar; G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; C. D. Robertson; B. P. Blackett; C. L. Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; A. W. Hurst; F. Phillips; H. McC. Craig ..... £200 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, G. L. Barstow.
Assistant, E. Tigar, I.S.O. £450
Treasury Officers of Accounts, G. Pearson, £850 to £1,000; and W. Blain, C.B.
Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £900
Assistant Accountant, E. W. Davies ..... £400 to £600
Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts: B. J. Bridgeman, *unp.*; and G. W. Couch ..... £200 to £400
Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Hiscock £500
Asst. Supt. do., R. J. Luff £400
Chief Bookkeeper, C. Waters £500
Statistical Clerk, J. Fry £500
2nd Div. Clerks, High'r Grade, H. T. Holmes; I. Sibley ..... £250 to £350

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

Treasury Solicitor, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B. ...£2,500
Assistant Solicitors, J. P. Mellor, C.B., £1,500; A. H. Dennis, £1,200; H. E. F. Comyn £1,000
Assistants, W. Brown, £1,000; Frederick Wm. Hayden ..... £600 to £900
Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne; W. de G. Lamotte; C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardiner ..... £550 to £750
Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O. ..... £300 to £400
Assistant Chief Clerk, C. Owen ..... £350 to £450
Professional Clerks, H. A. Weeks; A. E. Wade; G. C. Crispin; J. H. Crawley; A. D. Ingram; A. F. Gilchrist; A. W. Brown.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Burnet.
Deputy do., C. H. Hunt.
Clerk, W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200
Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Ry ..... £400 to £650
Principal Clerk, R. M. Greenwood.
Professional Clerk, E. M. Reid.

King's Proctor's Office, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

King's Proctor, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, W. Brown.
Principal Clerk, C. E. Strodwick.
Clerks, W. G. Chapman (Professional); E. S. Osborne.

Parliamentary Counsel, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., F. F. Liddell ..... £1,800 to £2,000
Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardiner, I.S.O.; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardiner ..... £500 to £400

Rating of Government Property.—Office, £2,223.
Treasury Valuer & Inspector, Sir R. J. Thompson, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant, F. J. Bacon ..... £600 to £800
Clerk, W. T. Chard ..... £200 to £400
and Div. Clerk, Upper Grade, W. A. Walker £350

Fines and Penalties, 30 Abingdon Street, S.W.
Receiver, Thomas Edward Kebbel, M.A.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Pilotage, Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are 13 Acting Elder Brethren, of whom 2 are elected from the Royal Navy and 11 from the Merchant Service; there are also 11 Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

Master, Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy Master, Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G., R.N.R.
Secretary, Arthur Owen.
Principals, H. G. Willett; H. A. Mercer.
Senior Clerks, E. G. Weller; W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. Veitch.
Engineer-in-Chief, Thomas Matthews, M.Inst.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, A. T. H. Scott.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

Inspection Committee, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1816, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1907 to £54,962,487 (cash and stock) held on behalf of 1,780,214 depositors—an increase during the year of 20,985 depositors.

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C.L.
Vice-Chairman, Thomas A. Welton, F.C.A.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £7,783 in 1908-9.

Keeper & Secretary, Claude Phillips £600
Inspector of Armouries, Guy F. Laking, M.V.O. ..... *hon.*
Clerk, S. J. Camp ..... £150 to £250

WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of the same year fixed the distribution of duties among the members of the Army Council.

Army Council.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., LL.D., M.P. £5,000
Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member), Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., R.E. £3,000
Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member), Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B. £2,500
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member), Maj.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O. £2,000
Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member), Col. (*temp. Maj.-Gen.*) Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B. £2,000
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member), The Lord Lucas £1,500
Financial Secretary (Finance Member), F. Dyke Acland, M.P. £1,500
Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Permanent Under-Secretary of State*) £2,000
Military Secretary to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Selection Board, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B. £1,500
Asst. Mil. Sec., Maj. A. Crawford, R.A. £650
* *Private Secs. to Sec. of State*, A. E. Widdows, B.A., £250 (*extra*); and Maj. G. McMicking, C.M.G., M.P.
Private Secs. to Secretary, G. K. King, B.A., £100 (*extra*); E. B. Charteris ..... *unp*

Clerical Establishment of the War Office.

Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £2,000
Assistant Secretary, R. H. Brade, C.B. £1,200

Department of the Sec. of the War Office.

Principals, B. B. Cubitt, B.A.; H. W. W. McAnally, B.A.; A. C. Podley, LL.B. (*acting*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, A. C. Strange (*Principal Old Books*); L. D. Holland, B.A.; E. V. Fleming, B.A.; C. F. Wathenston, B.A.; *Assistant Actuary*; H. J. Creedy, B.A. ..... £700 to £900 and £600 to £800
Clerks, B. S. Boulter, B.A.; F. J. Bovenschen, B.A.; H. T. Poynter, B.A.; H. C. Gordon, B.A.; G. F. S. Hills, B.A.; J. Houlihan, B.A.; G. K. King, B.A.; H. W. Moggridge, B.A.; A. E. Widdows, B.A. £150 to £500
Chief Examiners, L. L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A.; W. T. H. Harris; P. Taylor ..... £450 to £500
Librarians; *Clerk Staff*, F. J. Hudleston £400 to £600
Parliamentary & Reference, A. D. L. Cary ... £500

Finance Department.

Assistant Financial Secretary, Charles Harris, B.A. £1,250 to £1,500
Private Sec., B. R. T. Grindlo, M.A. ..... *extra* £100
Director of Contracts, H. D. De la Bère, C.B. ... £1,200
Director of Army Accounts, J. A. Flynn, B.A.... £1,200
Director of Financial Services, W. P. Perry, M.A. £1,200
Principals, G. P. Wright; H. H. Fawcett; J. M. Bull, B.A.; J. G. Ashley, M.A. (*Actuary*); T. A. Bland; J. A. Corcoran; S. Dannreuther, B.A. £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, A. F. Major (*Principal Old Books*); N. F. B. Osborn, M.A.; J. H. Crosland, M.A.; A. E. Turner, B.A.; R. J. G. C. Paterson, M.A.; B. E. Holloway, B.A.; R. S. Harrison (*acting*); E. J. Riley (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900 and £600 to £800
Clerks, H. Barkhead, B.A.; S. T. Clark, M.A.; B. R. T. Grindle, M.A.; C. N. Knight, B.A.; C. Vere; C. M. Wynne, B.A. ..... £150 to £500
Chief Examiners, H. O. Williams, T.C.D.; H. A. Veredes; W. Evans; J. W. Hickey; W. Longford; R. de M. Rudolf, LL.B.; R. J. Coles ... £450 to £500
Cashier, R. G. Lundy ..... £350 to £450
Asst. do., W. H. Brattle ..... £215 to £380

Staff Clerks, &c.

Staff Clerks,† A. A. Barge; H. J. Barlow; D. M. Boardman; C. F. Brown; A. D. L. Cary; F. W. Dunn; E. G. Easton; E. T. Gann; W. H. Glasson; H. J. Green; W. C. Groso; R. G. Lundy; A. Martinelli; W. H. Nicoll; T. E. Robinson; J. A. Reichford; G. T. Rogers; H. Rolfe; J. S. Thwaites; W. Trathan; W. G. West ..... £350 to £450

* For other Private Secs. see Military Administration, pp. 223-225.
† In alphabetical order.

*Minor Staff Clerks,** H. A. Barlow ; J. P. Hose

£300 to £400

*Supplementy. Clerks,** J. I. Farrant ; J. J. Macken £350
*2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade,** W. B. Abery ; J. Andersen ; E. E. H. Atkin ; E. P. Bareham ; E. C. E. Beavan ; A. C. Beckwith ; R. S. K. Blunt ish ; H. Boulton ; T. Brice ; J. F. Brown ; H. Candler ; W. G. Cool ; W. Cottingham ; I. C. Coulton ; R. D. Courtney ; W. J. Cousins ; G. F. Culpin ; A. P. Cunningham ; E. H. Dallimore ; E. E. U. Davies ; F. G. Dickinson ; J. Dixon, B.A. ; A. W. Dollond ; R. Evans ; J. T. Fea ; H. Finter ; W. W. Furlong ; A. Furse ; A. F. A. Gilbertson ; A. E. Gundry ; J. E. Hammonds ; T. Harris ; S. L. Hooker ; P. F. D. Inglis ; H. W. Jones, MUS. DOC. ; C. G. Le Sueur ; H. J. Liggins ; W. R. MacDonald, B.A. ; J. S. Moon ; R. U. Morgan ; C. J. Munich ; E. J. Naish ; A. E Nunney ; H. W. Parritt ; J. E. Perrott ; J. S. Pettitt ; R. S. Raby ; A. J. Rothon ; A. J. Smith, B.A. ; W. E. Smith ; J. W. J. Stevens ; W. E. G. Stocker ; O. H. Taylor ; E. S. Thorn ; J. Underlin ; W. C. Wright .....£250 to £350
Minor Staff Clerk, H. C. Glayshor .....£200 to £250

There are also 54 other Second Division Clerks at £70 to £300, and 49 Abstractor Clerks and Assistant Clerks of the Abstractor Class at £55 to £150.

(*See also* MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, pp. 223-225.)

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,
83 Pall Mall, S.W.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom, now under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them and received in return an addition to his Civil List.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G., *unp.* ; Edward Stafford Howard, C.B. ; George Granville Leveson Gower .....each £1,200
Principal Clerks, Frederick Hellard, £700 to £1,200 ; Charles E. Howlett .....£700 to £900
Senior Clerks, Morton Evans ; W. Dawson Ainger .....£450 to £600
1st Class Clerks, D. R. Crawfurth Smith ; J. R. Maple, £350 to £450 ; W. Fidler ; H. C. Eyles ; E. Blanford ; J. Whyte .....£350 to £430
Receiver-General, J. Murray Duncan, I.S.O. £900
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown .....£600 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Stuart Futcher .....£450 to £600

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. ...£420 to £550
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett.....£350 to £430

LEGAL BRANCH.

First Legal Assistant, D. W. Westmacott £600 to £750
Second do., F. J. Kent .....£300 to £450
Clerks, W. C Martin ; E. W. Welley ; James Lovett.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do. Ireland, Hallowes & Hamilton, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst & Woolmer—
Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
Dean—Gaveller, Edward Stafford Howard, C.B.
Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, V. F. Leese.
Windsor—Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
Do. Bailiff, S. Collard.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Reginald Halsey.
New Forest—Off. Verderer, Sir Robert Hobart, M.P.

NEW FOREST.

Elective Verderers, G. E. Brisco Eyre ; J. Jeffreys ; H. F. Compton ; J. C. Tinne ; K. Pulteney.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. £2,000

* In alphabetical order.

Private Secs., H. J. Hapgood, £150 ; W. Dudley Ward, M.P. .....*unp.*
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. £1,500
Private Sec., E. H. Bright £200

Secretariat.

Assistant Sec. & Principal Clerk, J. Fitzgerald, I.S.O. £900
Principal Clerk, W. J. Downer, I.S.O. .....£600 to £800
Clerks (Higher Div.), W. R. Kerr ; W. Torpy ; H. J. Hapgood ; E. H. Bright ; F. O. Drew ; J. Eggar ; A. I. Prichard ; H. Bird .....£150 to £550
Staff Clerk, E. W. Horton .....£300 to £400

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, H. Wordley.....£600 to £800
Deputy do., J. A. W. Buchanan.....£600
Clerk in Ch. of Accounts, W. Locke.....£420 to £550
Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed.....£420 to £550
Senior Examiner of Technical Accounts, A. L. Edwards .....£500 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock ; A. C. E. Hughes ; E. T. Blakey ; W. L. Wharin .....£300 to £400

Architects and Surveyors' Division.

Principal Architects and Surveyors, Sir Henry Tanner, K.C.V.O., F.R.I.B.A., £1,200 ; W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. (Scot.) (*Edinburgh*) £1,000
Architects and Surveyors, J. Wager, A.R.I.B.A. ; H. N. Hawks, I.S.O. ; J. Rutherford ; W. Pott, A.R.I.B.A. ; C. J. W. Simpson (*China and Japan*) ; H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A. .....£500 to £750
Asst. do. (First Class), J. Tosh ; R. Henry, A.R.I.B.A. ; F. A. Huntley ; C. L. Veale ; H. G. Nixon ; E. Cropper ; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A. ; F. C. R. Palmer, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. ; A. R. Myers (*Edinburgh*) ; R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A. ; W. Gilruth ; A. Odell (*Edinburgh*) ; R. M. Gruggen, A.R.I.B.A. ; C. P. Wilkinson .....£320 to £400
Clerk, 1st Class (Old Estab.), W. H. David £315 to £400

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, E. G. Rivers, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. £500 to £850

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, J. H. Hillier.....£700 to £900
Deputy do., A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. .....£420 to £550
Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane .....£300 to £400

Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. .....£650 to £800
Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E. .....£300 to £400
Richmond—Depy. Ranger, Rear-Admiral Sir A. A. F. Fitz-George, K.C.V.O., R.N. £570

Osborne.

House Committee, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Chairman*) ; The Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty ; Rowland Bailey, M.V.O., I.S.O. ; Sir G. H. Murray, G.C.B. ; Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D. ; Sir F. Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B. ; Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.
Consulting Staff, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Chairman*) ; Director-General Medical Department of the Navy ; Deputy Director-General Medical Department of the Navy ; Director-General Army Medical Service ; Deputy Director-General Army Medical Service ; Prof. Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S. ; Sir William H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. ; Lt.-Col. Sir Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D. ; W. Watson Cheyne, C.B., F.R.C.S. ; David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S. ; James F. Goodhart, M.D., F.R.C.P. ; A. Pearce Gould, F.R.C.S. ; Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B. ; H. H. Clutton, F.R.C.S.
Secs., A. I. Durrant, M.V.O.
Lady Visitors, The Marchioness of Londonderry ; Mrs. Lewis Harcourt ; Miss Ethel McCaul, R.R.C.
House Governor, Lt.-Col. C. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Matron, Miss G. P. Haines.
Chaplain, Rev. Canon Clement Smith.

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846 (1905) £10,000
Private Secretary, Charles H. L. Neish £500
Attorney-General, Sir William Snowdon Robson, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1852 (1908) ..... £7,000 *and fees* (in 1904-5 £5,994)
Solicitor-General, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1859 (1908) ..... £6,000 *and fees* (in 1904-5 £3,749)

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1850 (1905) £5,000
Solicitor-General, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1853 (1905) £2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., *b.* 1832 (1892-95 and 1905) £8,000
Private Secretary, Pierce L. Nolan £500
Attorney-General, Richard Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P., *b.* 1859 (1905) £5,000
Solicitor-General, Redmond Barry, K.C., *b.* 1866 (1905) £3,000

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Robert Threshie, Baron Loreburn, G.C.M.G. £10,000

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1909.
Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, G.C.M.G.	1887	78
Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson	1899	63
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Collins	1907	66

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; and 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Macnaghten, Robertson, Atkinson, Collins); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar, Sir Edward Stanley Hope, K.C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk (Judicial), J. C. Ledlie, M.A., B.C.L. ... £650
and Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.
Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, The Registrar of the Privy Council.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

EX-OFFICIO JUDGES.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1838, *appted.* 1907.

LORD JUSTICES (each £5,000).

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1909.
Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams	1897	70
Rt. Hon. Sir John Fletcher Moulton	1906	64
Rt. Hon. Sir George Farwell	1906	63
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. H. Buckley	1906	63
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rann Kennedy ...	1907	62

Officers of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.
Secretary, W. H. Cozens-Hardy £500
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara £400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1909.
The Lord High Chancellor.	1905	62
Hon. Sir Matthew I. Joyce.....	1900	60
Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady ...	1901	57
Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington...	1904	57
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	60
Hon. Sir Robert John Parker	1906	51
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve ...	1908	52

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1842, *appted.* 1900) ...£8,000
Secretary, P. S. Graeme £500
Clerk, D. H. Ockenden £400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Appted.	Age 1 Jan., 1909.
Hon. Sir William Grantham	1886	73
Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance	1890	76
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley	1897	65
Hon. Sir John Charles Bigham.....	1897	68
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling ...	1897	59
Hon. Sir A. Moseley Channell	1897	70
Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.	1897	63
Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill	1899	63
Hon. Sir Joseph Walton	1901	63
Hon. Sir Arthur Richard Jelf	1901	71
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	66
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence.....	1904	63
Hon. Sir Henry Sutton	1905	53
Hon. Sir William Pickford.....	1907	60
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge.....	1907	57

Bankruptcy.

Justice, Hon. Sir John C. Bigham.

Companies Winding-Up.

Justices, The Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady and The Hon. Sir Ralph Neville.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes, *b.* 1848, *appted.* 1905 ..... £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, *b.* 1846, *appted.* 1905 ..... £5,000

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

Judges, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice and eight Judges of the King's Bench Division appointed by him with the consent of the Lord Chancellor.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., *b.* 1852, *appted.* 1903.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.—£850.
Clerk of the Crown, Sir K. M. Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.
Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell £600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.
Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Assistant Sec. and Priv. Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George C. Liddell..... £700
Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissioners of the Peace, Charles H. L. Neish..... £500
Clerk of the Chamber, Edward Preston £400
Pursebearer, Thomas Hickman.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Deputy do., Samuel Hand.
Messenger of the Great Seal, Richard Davis £350

Chancery Courts.—£37,400.
Mr. Justice Joyce and Mr. Justice Eve.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, H. Templer Prior; *E to K*, Wm. O. Hewlett; *L to R*, Edwd. L. A. Clarke; *S to Z*, Richard J. Villiers each £2,500
Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Parker.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Chas. Burney; *E to K*, Charles Hulbert; *L to R*, Richd. White; *S to Z*, Thos. A. Romer...each £2,500
Mr. Justice Eady and Mr. Justice Neville.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Spencer Whitehead; *E to K*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow; *L to R*, Saml. A. M. Satow; *S to Z*, John Chas. Fox each £2,150

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, Charles Beal (*Senior*), £2,000; C. E. Farmer; W. E. Church, £1,800 to £2,000; R. F. K. Greswell; Walter F. Leach; A. G. Theed; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Borrer; F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge £1,250 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach; C. C. Forster Dickson; E. F. C. Boyle; W. W. Melville, £400 to £800; H. G. Garrett; W. J. D. Ritchie; J. F. More; R. N. R. Blaker .....£250 to £400

Assistant Clerks, J. H. Welbank; J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Milliken; J. S. Holland; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; G. J. Plowman; F. A. Allaway.

Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).

Registrar's Chambers, Bankruptcy Buildings.

Judges, Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady and Hon. Sir Ralph Neville.

Registrar, Henry John Hood.

Principal Clerk, T. Barnes.§

Second Class Clerks, J. R. Bull; A. Tutte.

Third do., M. Johnson; R. Y. Marvin; P. H George; J. R. Geddes.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

S. P. Butler; Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; J. B. Dyne; P. S. Gregory; Arthur Underhill; J. Dixon.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

G. Murray; E. Hume; E. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bingley; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.

Henry Wm. Verey; Edward Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie .....each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.

Assist.-Paym.-Gen, W. H. Rowe £1,200
Deputy do, J. A. Longley.....£900
Principal Clerks, J. Headland; H. N. Colville; J. H. Brewer; R. J. Bloxam; H. R. Leach.....£800
Stockbroker, William Mortimer £700

Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James R. Mellor *(a) (Senior Master of the Supreme Court, King's Remembrancer, and King's Coroner)*; Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonso Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day *(b)*; G. A. Bonner .....each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford .....each £800 to £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75).....†
Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman .....†
Clerks, *A* to *K*, R. E. E. Mackinnon; G. A. N. Kitson; R. Macgregor; F. R. P. Stringer; M. F. C. Willson; R. F. C. O'Brien, M.A.; A. J. MacClymont; J. A. K. Payne; *L* to *Z*, H. P. Cottam; W. T. Cooke; G. K. Lacey; G. W. L. Townsend; T. F. Atkinson; S. A. Lynn; E. C. Anstee; A. West .....†

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

F. R. P. Stringer and R. F. C. O'Brien, M.A. (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†

Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend .....†
Clerks, W. H. Waugh; A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; J. P. Lalor; W. T. Moore; H. Hinton .....

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.*
(Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, C. H. Murray .....†

Affidavits.

Clerks, F. Wortham; T. D. Salter; W. S. N. Grant; A. L. Woodcock; J. O. Griffits.

General Filing.

Clerks, G. W. Harrison; C. J. Timms; A. Finch; B. Darwall; C. G. Moule.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; Philip Clark.

Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

INROLMENT DEPARTMENT
(under superintendence of Chief Clerk, Writ, &c., Department).

Clerks, Fred. G. Woodall; F. R. Casserley .....†

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.°

King's Remembrancer, Master Mellor.....£30.
Clerks, Herbert A. Hance; J. Johnston.†

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.°

Chief Clerk, W. J. Weller .....†
Clerks, S. Hall; C. H. Barnes; A. J. Penny; U. Clerk.
Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.‡—£925.

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, James Robert Mellor.....£100
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Clerks, Frederick H. Short; E. H. D. Image; A. H. Gipps; John L. B. Short; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson ‡
Associates and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.†
Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Clerks, Thomas W. Reed; J. E. Bentley; L. Bolton; James Kenyon; Adolphus St. J. W. Wriford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; C. N. Monsell; H. Morrill .....†

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keelling.
Book-keepers, G. Button; E. I. Talbot.
Assistants, C. W. Eismore; C. W. Peachey.
(45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fred. Baker, £1,600 (c); Thos. Hy. Bolton; Hy. R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara *(d)*; C. W. Rawlinson; F. F. Philpot; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam .....each £1,500
Clerks, C. W. Scott; J. R. Howes; W. J. Bannehr; E. G. Box; J. W. Malpon; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; E. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; E. C. Moffrey; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Alderson; A. W. Porter; R. G. Garney.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes.

Secretary, H. Gorell Barnes.....£300
Clerk, G. E. Eggleton £400
Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bargrave Deane £5,000
Clerk, W. Mallett £400
Admiralty Advocate (vacant).
King's Proctor, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B.....£2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,956.

Registrars, Robert Allpin Pritchard, D.C.L. (Senior), £1,600; Alfred Musgrave; Walter A. Inderwick; Oswald H. Hardy, M.A., B.C.L. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,838.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, R. Incledon .....£700 to £800

(a) Mr. Mellor is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.
(b) Mr. Day is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.
(c) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees;
(d) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1898.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200. § Commissioner for Oaths.
° Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
‡ Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

Clerks, E. S. Davison; H. W. Lovell; F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. Kent £100 to £600
Writer, A. Day.
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, H. H. Scully.
Messengers, H. Crease; E. Mott; D. Ruscoe.

Bankruptcy Department,
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£15,613.

Judge, Hon. Sir John C. Bigham £5,000
Clerk in attendance, J. W. Bradford.
Senior Registrar, Jas. Rigg Brougham £1,500
Registrars, Harry Stanley Gillard; John E. Linklater; Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood .....£1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Samuel R. Stockton.....£600
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A.....£1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, George Walter Chapman; Egerton S. Grey.
Assistant do., W. P. Bowyer; D. Williams; W. G. Williams; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle.

Criminal Court of Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Rooms 113 and 117, Royal Courts of Justice.)

Registrar, James R. Mellor (Senior Master of the Supreme Court).
Assist. Registrar, L. W. Kershaw.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, A. H. Short; W. T. Ivimey, M.A.; C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L. [Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]
COURT OF ARCHES (REGISTRY, 1 The Sanctuary).
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Frederic Hugh Lee.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Kenneth Munro.
COURT OF FACULTIES (Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, William Price Moore.
Deputy do., Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, B. B. Bull.
Sealer, Edwin Pitt.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
Deputy, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.
Assistant, H. S. Allam.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, Sir J. W. B. Riddell, Bart.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S REGISTRY for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
Apparitor-General, A. C. Cross.
Record Keeper, H. E. Tayler.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

Lunacy Commission,
66 Victoria Street, S.W.—£16,384.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington Bt. *unp.*
Commissioners (paid): *Legal*, Lionel Lancelot Shadwell; Arthur Hill Trevor; Simon John Fraser Macleod.
Medical, Fredk. Needham, M.D.; Edward Marriott Cooke, M.B.; Sidney Coupland, M.D. .....each £1,500
Secretary, Barnard T. Hodgson .....£800 to £1000
Chief Clerk, Charles Deans .....£500 to £650

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics,
Royal Courts of Justice.—£18,608.

Masters, Thomas Halhed Fischer, K.C.; Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C. .....each £2,000
Chief Clerk, T. A. Southwell Keely £800
Visitors, Ralph Charlton Palmer (*Legal*); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D. .....each £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £300

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.
Whitehall, S.W.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews.....£2,500
Assistant Director, Guy Stephenson £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims .....£800 to £900
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, and W. Lewis.
1st Class Clerk, F. G. Frayling.
Assistant Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, and A. S. Cohen.
Professional Clerks, D. H. Prynne, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke Ley, L. Holmes, and W. J. Day.
Clerks, F. Wright and L. A. Watkins.

LAND REGISTRY,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C.

Registrar, Charles Fortescue Brickdale.
Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave.
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel to the Chancery Division (*see* p.); E. Hume; W. S. Eastwood; T. R. Colquhoun-Dill.
Secretary, C. W. Hencage.
Assistant Secretary, H. Mortimer Rowland.
Clerk of Accounts, D'A. H. Little.

Registration of Title, Established 1862.

Chief Assistant, W. F. Burnett.
Solicitor Clerk, G. Irving Holt.
Clerks, G. W. Falkner; W. L. Robinson; H. S. Washbrough.

London District.

1st Class Clerk, W. L. Spofforth.
Chief Assistants, E. M. Slaughter; T. W. Whitmore-Jones; A. R. G. Jennings.
2nd Class Clerks, R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart-Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; S. Wright; W. H. Williams; C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton (*temp.*).
3rd Class Clerks, M. C. Samuels; J. H. Hewlett; C. W. Farwell; E. A. Weaire; P. S. Kershaw; F. H. Robinson; E. O. Byers; P. Lee; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; W. E. Menday (*temp.*).

Map Department.

Secretary, Col. E. W. Croswell, R.E.
Chief Superintendents, James R. Burnage; R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E.
Examiners, W. S. Tratman; W. G. Nottage, F.S.I.
Superintendents, A. Fraser; T. N. Asterley; F. W. Whitton; J. W. Buttery; W. King; R. M. Jenner; E. Ainsworth; G. Thomas, F.A.S.I.; W. E. Allen.
3rd Class Clerk, A. H. Coates.

Middlesex Deeds Department.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell.
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart.
Assistant Clerk, E. Buckland.
Clerks, G. A. H. Robson; E. Sheffield; E. W. Braine; G. H. Abbott; R. Harper; E. H. Collins (*temp.*).

Land Charges Department.

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton.
Clerks, J. P. Puncell; J. H. Holskamp.

Scrivenery Department.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes.
Assistant Superintendent, A. F. Assig.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—G. A. Thompson.
West " *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North " *Northallerton*—C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, SECONDARY'S OFFICE, AND OFFICE OF THE HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK, Guildhall, E.C.

Sheriffs' Officers of the City of London, Heywood & Holland, 31 King Street, E.C.; Odell & Hibbard, 37 Coleman Street, E.C.
Secondary and Under-Sheriff of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, M.A.

SHERIFF OF COUNTY OF LONDON'S OFFICE, 24 Red Lion Square, W.C.
Deputy Under-Sheriff, Tufnell Burchell.
Under-Sheriff, F. K. Metcalfe, 92 Gt. Tower Street.
Officers, Nathan & Co., 27 Chancery Lane; Wright, Odell & Co., 52 Chancery Lane; Fricake & Co., 97 Chancery Lane; Johnson & Co., 16 Portugal St.; Mountjoy & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, W.C.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.
London Agents, Gepp & Sons, 107 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

SHERIFF OF HAMPSHIRE'S OFFICE, 8 Gt. James St., W.C.
London Agents, Andrew Wood Purves & Sutton.
SHERIFF OF HERTS' OFFICE, 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Agents, Patersons, Snow, Bloxam & Kinder.
SHERIFF OF KENT AND SUSSEX' OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.
Deputy Sheriff of Kent and Under-Sheriff of Sussex, Walter Bartlett.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Under-Sheriff, William Ruston.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE AND DURHAM, 48 Chancery Lane, W.C.
London Agents, Cunliffes & Davenport.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK'S OFFICE, 35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
London Agents, Belfrage & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Under-Sheriff, Charles Wigan.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., LL.B. (*Recorder*), £4,000; Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*) £3,000
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison £850
Serjeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch £350
Deputy do., Francis Sully £200
Chief Clerk, George William Powell £450

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, Lumley Smith, K.C. £2,500
James Alexander Renton, K.C. £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700
Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall £800
High Bailiff, J. Edward Sly £600

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department.—£8,706.
Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman ..... £700 to £900
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £400
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp ..... £250 to £400
Examiners of Accounts, E. B. Goodwin; W. Massey; J. F. Jones; G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnett; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Kirk; H. Slatte; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood ..... £200 to £400

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,
Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, J. S. Bradbury .....
Chief Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Allen, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (45), Wandsworth, &c.
Atkinson, Hy. Tindal, K.C. (38), Edmonton, &c.
Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Bacon, Francis Hy. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (13), Sheffield, &c.
Beresford, Cecil H. W. (57), Devon and Somerset.
Bishop, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Bompas, Henry Mason, K.C. (11), Bradford, &c.
Bradbury, James Kinder (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Bray, Edward (21), Birmingham.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Dodd, Cyril, K.C. (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Edge, James Broughton (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Gent, John (12), Halifax, &c.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (24), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Hamilton, Henry B. H. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Harrington, Edward (21-3), Worcester, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Lea, George Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (19), Derbyshire, &c.
Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (2), Durham, &c.
Owen, William Stevenson (24), Cardiff, &c.
Parry, Edward (8), Manchester.
Philbrick, F. A., K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (37), Uxbridge, &c.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, James A. (50), Brighton, &c.
Selfe, Sir William Lucius (42), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Smyly, Wm. Cecil, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Snagge, Sir Thomas William (36), Oxford, &c.
Stevenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Fredk. Gordon (25), York, Ripon, &c.
Thomas, A. P. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Will, John Shiress, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Willis, William, K.C. (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley- (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Herbt Wm. Lush-, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Wood, Wm Wightman (20), Leicestershire.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescot Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Judge Bacon £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar*, Edward Huelin.
" *High Bailiff*, James Bacon.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, Matthew R. Webb, J.P.
" *High Bailiff*, Frederic White.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge, His Honour Judge Emden..... £1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, W. Benning Pritchard.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.
Lambeth.—*Registrar*, J. C. Hayward.
Maidstone.—*Registrar*, F. W. Englefield.
Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, W. W. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, Neville R. Stone.

(42) Clerkenwell, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.
Judge, His Honour Judge Edge.....£1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) Croydon, Surrey. Kingston, Surrey. Wandsworth, Garratt Lane.
Judge, His Honour Judge Harrington.....£1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
Wandsworth.—*Judges*, His Hon. Judge Harrington and His Hon. Judge Bray.
Registrar and High Bailiff, W. A. Willoughby.

(38) Edmonton; Waltham Abbey; Romford and Ilford.
Judge, His Honour Judge Tindal Atkinson, K.C. £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Hubert Gough.
Waltham Abbey, Essex.—*Registrar*, W. J. Bruty.
" *High Bailiff*, W. J. Bruty (*act.*).
Romford and Ilford, Essex.—*Registrar*, Wm. Comyns Clifton.
" " " *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.

(43) Marylebone, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. Brompton, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir William Lucius Selfe £1,500
Marylebone.—*Registrar*, James Curtis.
" *Assist. Registrar*, F. C. Sills.
" *High Bailiff*, J. Swinford Francis.
Brompton.—*Registrar*, E. Kemp Taylor.
" *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. Shoreditch, 221 Old St., E.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Smyly, K.C.....£1,500
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
" *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.
Bow.—*Registrars*, F. W. R. Hore, and H. A. Hore.
" *High Bailiff*, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) Southwark, Swan Street.
Greenwich, Burney St. Woolwich, William St.
Judge, His Honour Judge Willis, K.C. £1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros, M.A.
" *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards, M.A.
Greenwich and Woolwich. — *Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. Pitt-Taylor.

(37) Uxbridge; Barnet; Watford; Brentford.
Judge, His Honour Judge Howland Roberts ...£1,500
Uxbridge. — *Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles Woodbridge, Thomas H. Riches Woodbridge.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, William Osborn Boyes, LL.D.
Watford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Henry Morten Turner.
Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, W. Ruston.

(44) Westminster, Portugal Street, W.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall.....£1,500
Registrars, Christopher Robert Cuff; Chas. Ernest Cuff, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew.
Coroner's Office, 49 Leinster Square, W.
Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D.
Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Manor Place, Paddington Green, W.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, John Troutbeck.
Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Coroner's Office, 306 Camden Road, N.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
South-Western District, John Troutbeck.
Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald, M.D.
Coroner's Office, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Sir Edward Richard Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.I.....£2,500
Private Secretary, G. H. Edwards £200
Assistant Commissioners, Sir Alexander Carmichael Bruce, £1,350; Major Edwin F. Wodehouse; Sir Melville Leslie Macnaghten .....each £1,200
Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst £900
Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward; W. H. Kendall, £650 to £700; E. H. Gardner; F. H. Underwood £500 to £600
Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, £500; G. H. Edwards; B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius .....£350 to £450
Superintendent of Registry, H. Ravenscroft £300 to £400
Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Annesley, £300 to £360; Capt. E. Napier; G. H. Atkinson; C. Macartney-Filgate; M. B. Frere; Maj. Hon. Eric R. Thesiger, £200 to £350; F. C. Barchard; J. E. Simpson; H. A. Tripp; G. J. Ball .....£90 to £300
Surgeon-in-Chief, Clinton T. Dent, F.R.C.S. £800
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, Lt.-Col. Bolton J. A. Monsell; Capt. George Henry Dean; F. S. Bullock, C.I.E.; Major Edward H. T. Parsons; Col. A. H. M. Edwards, C.B., M.V.O.....£600 to £800
Superintendent Executive and Statistical Branches, Thomas Moore.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., Francis Kirchner; Patrick Quinn, M.V.O.; Frank Froest; and William Warner.
Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A Whitehall.—Creswell Wells.
B Chelsea.—Albert Isaac.
C St. James's.—Joseph Mann.
D Marylebone.—Horace Bantick.
E Holborn.—Thomas Cole.
F Paddington.—Duncan McIntyre.
G Finsbury.—William French.
H Whitechapel.—John Mulvany.
J Hackney.—Charles Pearn.
K Bow.—James Cameron.
L Lambeth.—Harry Noviss.
M Southwark.—Donald Waters.
N Islington.—William H. Jenkins.
P Camberwell.—Edward Clayton.
R Greenwich.—Onslow Wakeford.
S Hampstead.—Thomas Williams.
T Hammersmith.—James Powell.
V Wandsworth.—William C. Robinson.
W Clapham.—
X Kilburn.—James W. Olive.
Y Highgate.—
Thames.—Alexander Sutherland
Woolwich Dockyard.—John Devine.
Portsmouth Dockyard.—James Last.
Devonport Dockyard.—George Dixson.
Chatham Dockyard.—William Smith.
Pembroke Dock.—William Tett (*Chief Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

For the Metropolitan Police District.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennefather, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. A. Everest .....£650 to £800
1st Class Clerks, M. H. Festing, £500 to £600; John P. Mann; F. J. Rose .....£400 to £550
Accountant, W. J. Wilby .....£500 to £600
2nd Class Clerks (1st Sect.), G. H. Pryce; C. E. Gipps; E. Eraut, £300 to £400; G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower £300 to £360
Do. (2nd Sect.), H. de L. Anderson; H. H. Comyn; R. K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer; E. D. Conran £90 to £300
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 5 Delahay Street, S.W.
Surveyor, A. Dixon Butler .....£600 to £750
2nd do., F. King .....£360 to £500
Assist. do., S. A. Braam; R. Egan; W. Dalton £210 to £300
Principal Draughtsman, A. Howell .....£210 to £300
Clerk of the Works, 1st Class, N. Baker ...£250 to £300
Storekeeper, E. H. Hinson.....£250 to £300
Insp. Clothing and Equipments, G. Burton £275

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Capt. J. W. Nott-Bower £1,250
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner... £750
Superintendent & Chief Clerk, Frank Francis £450
Receiver, John W. Carlyon-Hughes £700
Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Browne, M.R.C.S. £600

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £1,150
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter..... £650
Cashier, Robt. Arthur Warren £350

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards £650
Cashier, John Herbert Major £300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £500
Assistant do., Charles Fitch..... £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Bow Street, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Albert de Rutzen..... £1,800
Robert H. B. Marsham £1,500
Henry Curtis Bennett £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton..... £700

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros £1,500
E. C. T. d'Eyncourt £1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler £650

North London, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Edward Snow Fordham..... £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower..... £420 to £650

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Arthur Antwis Hopkins £1,500
Charles King Francis £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Witherington £650

Great Marlborough Street.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
George Lewis Denman £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill ..... £420 to £650

Marylebone, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Alfred Chichele Plowden..... £1,500
G. Paul Taylor £1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow ..... £420 to £650

Old Street, E.C.

Magistrates, Albert Rowland Cluer..... £1,500
Henry Chartres Biron £1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A. Carr ..... £420 to £650

Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, John Dickinson £1,500
J. Chester Jones..... £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville ..... £420 to £650

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street.

Magistrates, John Rose £1,500
Ernest Baggallay £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. Whitfield Coates..... £425 to £650

Westminster, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Horace Smith £1,500
C. K. Francis £1,500
Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton £650

West London, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, K.C. £1,000
Edmund William Garrett £1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B. £650

Greenwich and Woolwich.

Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
Arthur Hill-Hutton £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon ..... £420 to £650

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Hon. John de Grey £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Brienne Halle..... £420 to £650

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie..... £1,00
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £90

INNS OF COURT.

The Temple Church.

Master, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (1904).
Reader, Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

Inner Temple.

Treasurer, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C.
Master of Library, Rt. Hon. Lord Loreburn.
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
Librarian, J. F. Latton Pickering.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple.

Treasurer, John Digby.
Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.
Librarian, John Hutchinson.
Sub-Librarian, C. E. A. Bedwell.

Lincoln's Inn.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy.
Master of the Library, Pembroke H. Stephens, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Sir H. A. Giffard, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. Wilfrid Richmond, M.A.
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

Gray's Inn.

Treasurer, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
Master of Library, M. W. Mattinson, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, B.D.
Reader, Rev. M. H. L. Williams, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), beginning of June (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South-Eastern.

Huntingdonshir (Huntingdon)—Winter and Summer.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—Winter (for Assize County No. 3), Summer, Autumn (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Norfolk (Norwich)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Essex (Chelmsford)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Herts (Hertford)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Sussex (Lewes)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Kent (Maidstone)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Surrey (Guildford)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple £800
Clerk of Indictments, Henry Avory Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey..... £400
Associate, J. Gerard Laing, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

Midland.

Beds (Bedford)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Derbyshire (Derby)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Leicestershire (Leicester) - Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshir (Lincoln)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Northants (Northampton) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Notts (Nottingham)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Rutlandshire (Oakham) - Winter and Summer.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Do. (Birmingham Div.) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £850
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland £300
Clerk of Indictments, William Edward Moorman.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—Winter (for Assize County No. 2), Summer and Autumn.
Westmorland (Appleby)—Winter and Summer.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Salford Division (Manchester) — Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.
Liverpool—Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £400
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300

NORTH-EASTERN.

Durham (Durham)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, Claude F. Wade, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, Robert Holtby, York £400
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.*
Clerk of Assize, Frederick W. Grantham £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp.....£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Wilts*, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1909 *Devon*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A.; *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1909 *Wells, Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, James Read, *Office*, 39 Temple £200
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Christopher Rawlinson £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshir (Dolgelly)—Winter and Summer.
Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) Winter; (Newtown) Summer.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
Cheshire (Chester Castle) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, David H. Crompton, 2 Garden Court, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton .....£175 to £225
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton ...£175 to £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—Winter and Summer.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—Winter and Summer.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) Winter and Autumn alternately with Swansea; Swansea (Summer).
Brecknockshire (Brecon) — Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.

Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Walter Rigley, Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only is taken; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1908-1909 :—

1908.	10th November.	1909.	20th April.
„	8th December.	„	18th May.
1909.	12th January.	„	22nd June.
„	2nd February.	„	20th July.
„	2nd March.	„	7th September.
„	23rd March.	„	12th October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avory.
Deputy, Henry A. Read.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being.
(Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		*Southwark.*	
6th Jan.	7th April.	8th Jan.	8th April.
30th June.	20th Oct.	2nd July.	22nd Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read.
Deputy, Herbert Austin.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

(I.—North side. II.—South side of the Thames.)

I.—SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.
Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Fife, K.T.
Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C.....£2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L. £1,500
Clerk of the Peace for the County of London, Sir Richard Nicholson. *Deputy do.*, John Dix.
Solicitor Conducting Criminal Prosecutions, George Allen.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson.

II.—SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C.
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Deputy do., John Dix.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.
Chairman, George Cave, K.C., M.P.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir William Vincent, Bart.; Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Wessding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
Chairman, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.
Deputy Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Clerk of the Peace & of C.C. & to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Deputy do. do., Walter George Austin.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 25, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS regulated by Sec. 14 (1) of the Licensing Act, 1902, which also applies to Middlesex.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS,

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has a house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AYLESBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (130).
Gov. & Mcd. Off., W. H. Winder .....£500 to 650

BEDFORD (91).
Gov., T. Sewell .....£250 to £300

BIRMINGHAM (464).
Gov., Capt. Percy Green .....£500 to £650

BODMIN (78).
Gov., Henry Leonard Browett .....£250 to £300

BORSTAL (237).
Gov., Capt. W. V. Eccles .....£500 to £650

BRECON (40).
Gov. (vacant) .....£250 to £300

BRISTOL (204).
Gov., Major G. R. Elliott .....£360 to £450

BRIXTON (580).
Gov., Capt. E. G. S. Schuyler .....£500 to £650
Dep. Gov. (vacant) .....£250 to £300

CAMBRIDGE (73).
Gov., A. H. Hawke .....£250 to £300

CANTERBURY (166).
Gov., Major James Stuart Knox .....£320 to £350

CARDIFF (250).
Gov., Harry Brooke Le Mesurier .....£360 to £450

CARLISLE (95).
Gov., J. H. Briggenshaw .....£250 to £300

CARMARTHEN (43).
Gov., W. T. Blackie .....£250 to £300

CARNARVON (34).
Gov., James Frederick Farley .....£250 to £300

CHELMSFORD (270).
Gov., Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O. ....£360 to £450

DARTMOOR (1170).
Gov., Capt. Herbert Joseph Guyon £700
Dep. Gov. (vacant) .....£250 to £300

DERBY (226).
Gov., Capt. C. E. Farquharson £500

DEVIZES (99).
Gov., H. J. Evans .....£250 to £300

DORCHESTER (120).
Gov., Ralph F. Locke .....£310 to £350

DURHAM (644).
Gov., Capt. G. E. Temple .....£500 to £650

EXETER (226).
Gov., Major A. V. Briscoe .....£360 to £450

GLOUCESTER (88).
Gov., J. Finn .....£310 to £350

HEREFORD (39).
Gov., H. T. Pearce .....£250 to £300

HOLLOWAY (613), for Female Prisoners awaiting trial, convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex.
Gov., Richard Frith Quinton, M.D. £700
Dep. Gov., W. C. Sullivan, M.D. .....£250 to £300

HULL (384).
Gov., G. A. Pritchard .....£360 to £450

IPSWICH (92).
Gov., S. Gorsuch .....£250 to £300

KNUTSFORD (523).
Gov., Major J. O. Nelson .....£500 to £650

LANCASTER (135).
Gov., George J. Arnold .....£310 to £350

LEEDS (530).
Gov., H. J. Hellier .....£360 to £450

LEICESTER (192).
Gov., J. T. Noon .....£250 to £300

LEWES (283).
Gov., N. G. Mitchell-Innes .....£360 to £450

LINCOLN (280).
Gov., Major E. R. Reade .....£360 to £450

LIVERPOOL (1,375).
Gov., John Dillon £700
Dep. Gov., M. H. M. Lamb .....£250 to £300

MAIDSTONE (266).
Gov., Capt. R. H. D'Aeth .....£360 to £450

MANCHESTER, Strangeways (1,105).
Gov., Capt. C. Haynes £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. F. G. C. M. Morgan £250 to £300

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (304).
Gov., H. Bartie .....£360 to £450

NORTHALLERTON (262).
Gov., Walter J. Barnes .....£310 to £350

NORTHAMPTON (244).
Gov., Capt. W. L. Clements .....£310 to £350

NORWICH (124).
Gov., Major V. A. M. Fowler .....£310 to £350

NOTTINGHAM (295).
Gov., Walter Joseph Pelly .....£310 to £350

OXFORD (107).
Gov., W. J. Hine .....£250 to £300

PARKHURST (781).
Gov., Capt. H. L. Conor £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O. £250 to £300

PENTONVILLE (1,065).
Gov., Major O. E. M. Davies £700
Dep. Gov., Capt. R. M. A. Hales .....£250 to £300

PLYMOUTH (62).
Gov., James T. Bassett .....£250 to £300

PORTLAND (740).
Gov., John Raymond Farewell £700
Dep. Gov., Maj. H. C. McTier .....£250 to £300

PORTSMOUTH (153).
Gov., Ernest T. Hall .....£310 to £350

PRESTON (430).
Gov., William Edward Burkinshaw ...£360 to £450

READING (174).
Gov., Capt. T. F. M. Wisden .....£310 to £350

RUTHIN (42).
Gov., C. W. Hunt .....£250 to £300

ST. ALBANS (100).
Gov., A. Hughesdon .....£250 to £300

SHEPTON MALLET (105).
Gov., R. Kemp .....£250 to £300

SHREWSBURY (121).
Gov., J. Lindley Smith .....£310 to £350

STAFFORD (644).
Gov., A. G. Western .....£500 to £650

SWANSEA (273).
Gov., F. W. Gibson .....£310 to £350

USK (119).
Gov., J. W. Thorp .....£310 to £350

WAKEFIELD (832).
Gov., Comm. L. F. W. Sanders, R.N. ...£500 to £650
Dep. Gov., Capt. C. E. F. Rich .....£250 to £300

WANDSWORTH (1,240).
Gov., Capt. C. W. Brett-Farrant £700
Dep. Gov., (vacant) .....£250 to £300

WARWICK (178).
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish .....£360 to £450

WARWICK STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY (56).
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish £50

WINCHESTER (333).
Gov., Capt. S. F. Judge, D.S.O. .....£360 to £450

WORCESTER (187).
Gov., Fredk. Wallace Hastings Blake £310 to £350

WORMWOOD SCRUBBS (1,360).
Gov., H. B. H. Lethbridge £700
Dep. Gov., Hon. H. E. FitzClarence ...£250 to £300

FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham (430).
Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A. £480

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (784).
Med. Superintendent, Rd. Brayn, L.R.C.P.Ed. ...£1,200

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF PRISONERS.

Of the 21,580 persons detained in H.M. Prisons on March 28, 1906: 16,089 were Church of England; 4,297 Roman Catholics; 257 Jews; 352 Wesleyans; 8 Methodist New Connexion; 65 Primitive Methodists; 5 Bible Christians; 8 United Methodists; 2 Methodist Free Church; 29 Calvinistic Methodists; 53 Congregationalists; 79 Presbyterians; 132 Baptists; 11 Salvation Army; 13 Unitarians; 1 Quaker; 1 Plymouth Brother; 1 Christian Brother; 4 Greek Church; 19 Lutherans; 1 Waldensian; 3 Mahommedans; 1 "Spiritualist"; 22 Atheists, and 26 without religion. The religious convictions of one prisoner could not be ascertained as he was unfortunately suffering from delirium tremens.

The Navy List.

THE KING.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King, Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B.

First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.

Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.V.O. (*hon.*), Captains Lewis Bayly, C.V.O., Geo. E. Patey, M.V.O., Richard H. Peirse, M.V.O., Frederick R. W. Morgan, M.V.O., Herbert G. King Hall, C.V.O., Arthur Y. Moggridge, Reginald H. S. Bacon, C.V.O., William L. Grant, David Beatty, M.V.O., Herbert Lyon.

Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King, Colonels James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A., Herbert C. Money, C.B., R.M.L.I.

Honorary Physicians to the King, Sir John Watt Reid, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., Adam Brunton Messer, M.D., Duncan Hilston, C.B., M.D., Henry C. Woods, C.V.O., M.D. (*extra*), Sir Herbert Mackay Ellis, K.C.B., Arthur R. Bankart, M.V.O., M.B.

Honorary Surgeons to the King, Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., M.D., Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., William H. Lloyd, M.D., Alfred G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (*extra*), Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D.

Honorary Chaplains to the King, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. Edward A. Williams, M.A., Rev. John H. Berry, M.A., Rev. W. Stuart Harris, D.D.

THE ADMIRALTY (£364,600).

Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,350):—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. ..... *(with house)* †£4,500
Private Secretaries to the First Lord, Captain C. E. Madden, C.V.O., R.N., £1,000; V. W. Baddeley, £150; R. Skinner, †£150; and W. W. Benn, M.P. (*unpaid*).

First Sea Lord, Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C. (*with house*) *£1,500
Private Secretary, W. F. Nicholson £100
Second Sea Lord, Admiral Sir William Henry May, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *£1,500
†*Private Secretaries*, Harold Eastwood, £100, and R. C. Richards. £100
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B. *£1,750
†*Private Secretary*, E. Lee £200
Fourth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Alfred Leigh Winsloe, C.V.O., C.M.G. *£1,500
†*Private Secretary*, P. D. Bussell. £100
Civil Lord, George Lambert, M.P. ..£1,000. †*Private Secretary*, M. Ll. Taylor £100
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, K.C., M.P. £2,000
†*Private Secretary*, L. G. Brock £150
Permanent Secretary, Sir C. Inigo Thomas, K.C.V.O. ..£2,000. †*Private Secretary*, J. E. Masterton-Smith £100
Counsel, and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. £950
Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain Archibald G. H. W. Moore, M.V.O., R.N. £950

Secretary's Department.—£23,413.

Assist. Secretary, W. Graham Greene, C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. H. Brooks, W. J. Evans, Geo. H. Hoste ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, C. J. Adams, J. W. Anderson, V. W. Baddeley, A. Flint, R. G. Hayes, W. F. Nicholson, R. R. Scott, C. Walker .....£600 to £800
Clerks, J. S. Barnes, C. R. Brigstocke, L. G. Brock, H. Eastwood, P. E. Marrack, J. E. Masterton Smith, Cecil Perham, Sydney H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, R. C. Richards, R. Skinner, G. A. Steel, M. Ll. Taylor ..... £250 to £500
Staff Clerks, W. A. Chapman, R.S.O., F. W. Danter, R. U. Fallus, R.S.O., S. R. A. Marriott, J. W. Northam, A. T. Shorto ..... £350 to £450 (3 to £500)
Clerks, and Div. Higher Grade, F. K. Crossley, J. W. H. Sherrington ..... £250 to £350
Librarian, W. G. Perrin ..... £400 to £600
Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips ..... £300 to £400

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£15,156.

Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral Arthur M. Field, F.R.S. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Capt. Herbert E. P. Cust, R.N. £650
Chief Civil Asst., W. D. Barber ..... £550 to £650
Superintendent of Sailing Directions, Capt. Charles H. C. Langdon (retired), R.N. £800
Naval Assists., Com. C. V. Smith (retired); Com. E. C. Hardy; Com. R. W. Glennie; Com. G. M. Marston; Com. Edward V. Brooke-Webb (retired); Lieut. A. E. H. Marescaux; Lieut. Ernest H. Dobbin; Lieut. P. C. Pearson, R.N. ..... £500 to £600
Superintendent of Compasses, Com. Louis W. Chetwynd (retired) ..... £700 to £750
Assistant do., Com. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne ..... £550 to £600
Surveying Officer (special business), Lieut. W. T. P. Wilson, R.N. ..... £500 to £600
Superintendent of Charts, Captain F. C. Learmonth ..... £700 to £800
Chief Draughtsmen, Alexander Gibson, R.S.C. and T. H. Briggs, R.A. ..... £425 to £500
Draughtsmen, Hugh H. Underhill, A. W. Cold, R.A.; F. H. Sharbau, J. E. McGeagan, J. W. Atherton, L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, David Hardie, Harry Moody, J. R. Brooks, and a vacancy ..£120 to £400
Staff Clerk, W. Lindegreen ..... £350 to £450

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£13,023.

Director, Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome, C.V.O. ..£1,200
Naval Assist. Director, Capt. W. MacC. Maturin, R.N. £900
Civil Assistant Director, R. Gear .....£700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, L. F. Goldsmid, B. A. Kemball-Cook, and Graeme Thomson .....£600 to £800
Clerks, G. C. Duggan, E. J. Foley, J. A. Salter ..... £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. M. Duplock, J. Spear, and W. Young-man ..... £350 to £450 (one to £500)
Superintending Transport Officer for Coal at Cardiff, Capt. William F. Tunnard, R.N. £383
Admiralty Transport Officers, Lieut. Charles W. P. Bonverie, R.N. (retd.). (Liverpool), Capt. Alfred E. Tizard, R.N. (Southampton).
Chief Insp. of Shipping, Edwd. G. Farrell, R.S.O. ..... £400 to £600

Victualling Department.—£9,966.

Director, O. A. R. Murray .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant-Director, J. W. H. Culling....£800 to £900
Supt. Clerks, F. J. A. Arch, C. W. Croysdill, W. Topper ..... *(and allowance)* £550 to £700
Deputy Store Officers, H. G. Arnold, F. H. Lambourn ..... £350 to £500

Controller's Department.—£104,949.

Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,750
Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy, Capt. Alexander L. Duff, R.N. £950
Admirals Superintendent of Contract-built Ships, Rear-Adm. T. MacGill, C.B., Rear-Adm. J. E. Bearcroft, C.B., M.V.O. £1,000

Constructive Branch.

Director of Naval Construction, Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S. £3,000
Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. E. Smith, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. H Whiting, Henry R. Champness, M.V.O., W. H. Gard, M.V.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Constructive Officers, L. G. Davies (Tyne), J. A. Yates (Clyde). ..... *(and allowance)* £1,000
Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000

* In addition to naval half-pay.
† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Constructors, G. M. Apsey, G. H. Ball, J. H. Cardwell, W. H. Carter, W. T. Davis, A. G. Fox, E. N. Mooney, C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine, H. G. Williams, A. M. Worthington (*and allowance*) ..... £400 to £600

Assistant Constructors, T. B. Abell, E. L. Attwood, G. S. Baker, F. Bryant, G. Bulkeley, C. I. R. Campbell, A. W. A. Cluett, E. F. Coast, J. S. Gillingham, C. E. Goodyear, P. Goodyear, C. G. Hall, A. J. Hobson, A. W. Johns, C. W. Knight, W. J. Martin, E. H. Mitchell, M. P. Payne, O. A. Payne, F. W. Raven, W. L. Roberts, J. Smith, F. H. Steed, S. R. Tickner, J. F. Walker, Ll. Woollard ..... £200 to £400

Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Laufman ..... £200 to £350

Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Wordingham ..... £1,000 to £1,100

Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, T. Edge, W. McClelland, A. G. Newington, J. S. Pringle, ... £400 to £450

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. H. J. Oram, C.B. £1,300

Deputy Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Capt. G. G. Goodwin ..... £850 to £1,000 *and allowance*, £200

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, R. J. Butler, C.B., Eng.-Rear-Adm. R. Mayston ..... £850 to £1,000

Engineer Rear-Admi., Charles Lane, R.N. *Full pay and allowance.*

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Comms. P. Marrack, R.N., F. H. Lister, R.N., H. C. Rush, R.N., E. Edwards, R.N., J. McLaurin, R.N.; Eng.-Lieut. L. R. Crolsdale, R.N.; *Engineer-Inspector (for overseeing duties)*, E. A. Linnington ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Engineer-Lieuts., E. J. Rosevere, I. E. S. Roberts, R.N., W. W. Reed, R.N., A. E. Eyne, R.N., E. W. Riley, W. S. Mann, R.N., R. Beeman, R.N., E. J. Allen, R.N., A. Turner, R.N., M. E. T. Baker, R.N., A. G Crousar *Full pay and allowance.*

Examiner of Engineering Acets., P. Gedye £350 to £450

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshall, C.B. £1,500

Eng. Assist., Eng.-Comm. John W. Ham ..... £850 to £1,000

Superintendent of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Constructors, T. Dally and C. H. Croxford ..... £400 to £600 *and allowance.*

Engineer Commander, F. W. Highton ..... *Full pay and allowance.*

Examrs. Dockyd. Wks., F. Sanders, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. E. Elvy, W. C. Thomas, T. H. Harries ..... £350 to £500

Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. J. Rogers £350 to £450

Asst. Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper £250 to £350

Clerical Staff.

Secretary to Controller, H. W. Brown ..... £800 to £900

Superintending Clerk, A. W. Smallwood £600 to £800

Clerks, J. R. Brotherton, E. Lee (*Private Secretary to Controller of Navy*) ..... £350 to £500

Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Tozer £350 to £450 (to £500)

Naval Store Branch.

Director of Stores, John Forsey ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Direct. of Stores, G. H. Ashdown £800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, G. M. Discombe, H. Simmins, M. M. Waller ..... £600 to £800

Deputy Stores Officer, W. J. Gick, O. S. Griffiths, F. W. Wilburn, B. J. Wilson ..... £350 to £500

Chief Examiner of Store Accounts, R. Murray £350 to £500

Insp. of Furniture, W. H. Hayden ..... £350 to £450

Examiners of Store Accounts, W. Riggs, B. J. Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.N. ..... £250 to £350

Accounts Branch.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Rolf £850 to £1,000

Assistant to, J. Ryan ..... £600 to £800

Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell £350 to £500

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.—£29,544.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. Reginald Hugh Spencer Bacon, C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.N. £1,500

Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Bernard Currey, R.N. £950

Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Fredk. C. T. Tudor, R.N. £800

Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Captain B. H. Chevallier, R.N.; Comms. Murray F. Suoter, Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bt. R.N., Herbert R. Norbury, R.N., F. C. Dreyer, R.N.; Lieuts. C. L. Lambe, F. C. Dreyer, A. E. Silvertop, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Gun Mounting Staff, Eng.-Comms. E. F. Ellis, R.N., W. H. Adams, R.N.; Eng.-Lieuts. R. W. B. Andrews, R.N., F. L. Robertson ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Richard H. Farquhar, R.N. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistants to Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Com. H. P. E. T. Williams, R.N. *Full pay and allowance*; Lieut. Digby St. A. P. Weston, R.N., £553; Capt. E. W. Harding, R.M.A. *Full pay and allowance.*

Staff Clerk in Charge and Secretary to the D.N.O., G. Anderson ..... £350 to £500

Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Rear-Admir. Sir Sydney M. Eardley Wilmot (retd.) £1,000 to £1,200

Superintending Clerks, J. C. Escott, H. Father, A. F. Taylor ..... £600 to £800 (one to £850)

Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, J. J. Reeves, F. J. Ward, G. E. Woodward ..... £350 to £500

Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.—£57,849.

Accountant-General, Alfred Eyles, C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, A. Cunnison £100

Deputy Accountant-General, C. J. Naef £1,200

Assists., J. J. E. Butler, Frank Storr, W. S. Sarel ..... £850 to £1,000

Assistant Principals, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, T. D. James, W. Medd, E. Nicks, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Roper, W. Sanger ..... £600 to £800

Paymaster of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers Cummins, R.N. ..... £350 to £500

Clerks, W. R. V. Brade, A. Cunnison, A. Douglas, F. G. Gordon, R. M. Houston, C. R. Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, A. C. C. Parkinson, F. Porter, J. A. Smith, H. N. Spalding, C. J. A. Trimble ..... £150 to £500

Principal Examiners, W. H. Boar, H. F. Painter, E. W. Stafford ..... £550 to £700

Chief Examiners and Staff Clerks, J. E. Barber, E. Billiliis, A. H. Brayning, A. H. Coombe, J. Cronin, G. Davis, C. J. Edwards, S. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, J. M. Henry, R. E. Nash, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, C. F. Southgate, A. E. Tippen, G. Warren, A. E. Watling, S. R. Young ..... £350 to £450 (6 to £500)

Contract and Purchase Department.—£13,306.

Director of Navy Contracts, F. W. Black £1,200

Assistant Director, C. A. Oliver ..... £850 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, G. B. Cobb, W. St. D. Jenkins, Percy Minter ..... £600 to £800

Clerks, J. C. Clarke, E. C. Jubb, H. Morris £150 to £500

Staff Clerk, R. W. Wilson ..... £350 to £450

Visiting Inspectors, J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A., and W. H. Strickland ..... £300 to £550

Medical Department, 18 Victoria St., S.W.—£8,496.

Director-General, Inspector-General James Porter, C.B., M.D., M.A. £1,700

Dep. Director-Gen., Deputy Inspector-General Arthur W. May, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Assistants to Director-General, Fleet-Surgeons W. W. Pryn, R.N., E. P. Mourilyan, M.B., R.N., E. B. Pickthorn, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Inspecting Medical Officer, R.N. Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff. Deputy Inspector-General Theodore J. Preston, R.N. (retired).

Staff Clerk in Charge, H. W. Temple, I.S.O. £400 to £500

Staff Clerks, T. E. Kennedy £350 to £450

Director of Works Department, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£31,605.

Director of Works, Col. Sir E. Raban, K.C.B., R.E. £2,000

Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and T. Sims, M.I.C.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Superintending Engineer, Col. S. H. Egbam, R.E. ..... £1,100 *and a house.*

Superintending Civil Engineers, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E., T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E., L. Parr, R. C. Reid, M.I.C.E., £750 to £950 *and a house or allowance in lieu*; E. A. W. Barnard, C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E., G. P. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., H. E. Oakley,

M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortridge, E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., £500 to £700 *and a house or allowance in lieu.*
Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone ..... £700 to £900
First Assistant to do., C. L. Fielder ..... £400 to £600
Chief Surveyor, G. Brighton ..... £800 to £1,000
Surveyors, H. Amon, F.S.I., J. Biden, F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., A. B. Holmes, M. J. James, H. T. Matthews, H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., P. P. Caldecott-Smith, F.S.I., J. L. Westland £400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter ..... £350 to £500
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey .. £250 to £400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies ..... £250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., R.N. £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper ..... £350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director, J. A. Ewing, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,500
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor James McCarthy, R.N. ..... *Full pay and allowances.*

Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B. *Full pay and allowances.*
Assist., Captain Frederick A. Warden, R.N. £950
Secretary, H. W. E. Manisty, R.N. *Full pay and allowance.*

Royal Marine Office,

Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. W. T. Adair £1,500
Assistant ditto, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Britton £800
Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-General (also Judge-Advocate), Major J. M. Rose £600

Naval Intelligence Department.—£22,121.

Director, Rear-Admiral Edmond J. W. Slade, M.V.O., £1,500
Assistant Directors, Capt. William L. Grant, A.D.C., R.N. (£950); Capt. H. H. Campbell, M.V.O., R.N., Capt. O. de B. Brock, R.N., Capt. M. Culme Seymour, and Col. John F. Daniell, R.M.L.I. ..... each £700
Naval Staff, Comm. R. A. Nugent, R.N., Comm. A. H. C. C. Home, R.N., Comm. W. A. H. Kelly, R.N., A. K. Jones, R.N., Comm. J. B. Sparks, R.N., Comm. P. H. H. Thompson, R.N., Comm. J. H. Trye, R.N., and Eng.-Comm. E. Gaudin, R.N. ..... each £500
Paymaster-in-Chief, C. E. Gifford, C.B., R.N. £1,000
Marine Staff, Major Edward Y. Daniel, R.M.L.I., Major H. F. Mackay, R.M.A., Capt. T. H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I., Capt. R. C. Temple, R.M.A., Capt. P. Molloy, R.M.L.I., Capt. C. F. Barber, R.M.L.I., Capt. L. C. Lampen, R.M.L.I., Capt. C. H. Regnart, R.M.L.I., Capt. G. C. Woodcock, R.M.A. ..... £400 or £500
Staff Clerk in Charge, G. J. Rickman, £450 to £500;
Staff Clerk, H. Broadbent ..... £350 to £450
Clerk for Manning Duties, Robert Gordon £350 to £550

A LIST OF THE SQUADRONS AFLOAT, 1 NOV., 1908.

CHANNEL FLEET. *Battleships*, Africa, Britannia, Bulwark, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindustan, Irresistible, King Edward VII., London, New Zealand, Swiftsure, Triumph, Venerable. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron*, Diamond, Juno, Talbot. *Attached Ships*, Assistance, Surprise. *First Cruiser Squadron*, Argyll, Black Prince, Drake, Duke of Edinburgh, Hampshire, Roxburgh. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers in commission with full crews*, Arab, Arun, Avon, Blackwater, Cheerful, Chelmer, Colne, Crane, Derwent, Doon, Express, Falcon, Flying Fish, Itchen, Jed, Kale, Leven, Liffey, Mermaid, Moy, Ostrich, Ouse, Racehorse, Syren. *At Portland with nucleus crews*, Bat, Flirt, Foyle, Kennet, Leopard, Peterel. *Ships attached to Destroyers*, Aquarius, Forward, Sapphire, Skirmisher, Tyne.

ATLANTIC FLEET. *Battleships*, Albemarle, Albion, Cornwallis, Duncan, Exmouth, Russell. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron*, Arrogant, Venus. *Attached Ship*, Dwarf. *Second Cruiser Squadron*, Antrim, Carnarvon, Devonshire, Good Hope.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET. *Battleships*, Canopus, Glory, Goliath, Ocean, Prince of Wales, Queen. *Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron*, Barham, Diana, Minerva, Philomel. *Attached Ships*, Amogene, Hussar. *Third Cruiser Squadron*, Boukir, Bacchante, Lancaster, Suffolk. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Albatross, Angler, Ardent, Banshee, Boxer, Bruizer, Desperate, Dragon, Foam, Mallard, Stag.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. *Fourth Cruiser Squadron*, Cressy, Euryalus, Sutlej. *Attached Ships*, Brilliant, Indefatigable, Scylla.

EASTERN FLEET. China: *Cruiser Squadron*, Astræa, Bedford, Flora, Kent, King Alfred, Monmouth. *Attached Ships*, Alacrity, Bramble, Britomart, Cadmus, Clio, Thistle. *River Gunboats*, Cockatrice, Moorhen, Nightingale, Robin, Sandpiper, Snipe, Teal, Widgeon, Woodcock, Woodlark. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Fame, Handy, Hart, Linnet, Virago, Whiting. Australia: *Cruisers*, Cambrian, Challenger, Encounter, Pegasus, Pioneer, Powerful, Prometheus, Psyche, Pyramus. Cape of Good Hope: *Cruisers*, Hermes, Hermione, Pelorus. East Indies: *Cruisers*, Fox, Hyacinth, Perseus, Proserpine. *Attached Ships*, Lapwing, Redbreast, Sphinx.

WEST COAST OF AMERICA. Algerine, Shearwater.

SURVEYING SERVICE (at Home and Abroad). Egeria, Fantome, Merlin, Mutine, Research, Sealark, Triton, Waterwitch.

HOME FLEET. Nore Division: *Battleships*, Agamemnon, Dreadnought, Indomitable, Inflexible, Magnificent, Victorious. *Cruisers*, Charybdis, Dido, Vindictive. *Attached Ships*, Cyclops, Hearty, Thetis. *Fifth Cruiser Squadron*, Achilles, Cochrane, Minotaur, Natal, Shannon, Warrior. Portsmouth Division: *Battleships*, Illustrious, Jupiter, Prince George, Vengeance. *Cruisers*, Essex, Forte. *Attached Ships*, Iphigenia, Latona. Devonport Division: *Battleships*, Cæsar, Hannibal, Majestic, Mars. *Cruisers*, Donegal, Doris, Highflyer, Isis, Leviathan. SPECIAL SERVICE VESSELS. Portsmouth Division: *Battleships*, Barfleur (*Parent Ship*), Centurion, Renown. *Cruisers*, Ariadne (*Parent Ship*), Argonaut, Pandora, Sappho, ——. Devonport Division: *Battleships*, Ramillies (*Parent Ship*), Hood, Resolution, Royal Oak, ——, Repulse (*Parent Ship*), Empress of India, Nile, Royal Sovereign. *Cruisers*, Europa (*Parent Ship*), Æolus, Amphitrite, Andromeda, Gibraltar, St. George, Sirius. TORPEDO CRAFT. *Attached Ships*, *Destroyers in Commission with full crews*, Adventure, Attentive, Blenheim, Topaze. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Boyne, Cherwell, Cossack, Dee, Erne, Ettrick, Exe, Garry, Lively, Locust, Mohawk, Myrmidon, Ness, Nith, Panther, Ribble, Rother, Swale, Tartar, Teviot, Ure, Usk, Wear, Welland. DESTROYER FLOTILLAS IN COMMISSION WITH NUCLEUS CREWS. Portsmouth: *Cruiser*, Amethyst. *Scout*, Foresight. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Brazen, Coquette, Cygnet, Cynthia, Electra, Fawn, Fervent, Hardy, Hunter, Kangaroo, Kestrel, Lightning, Porcupine, Recruit, Rocket, Shark, Spiteful, Star, Surly, Thorn, Velox, Vigilant, Vulture, Waveney, Zephyr. *Depôt*, Hecla. The Nore: *Scouts*, Pathfinder, Patrol. *Torpedo Gunboats*, Jason, Speedwell,

Speedy. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers*, Bullfinch, Charger, Conflict, Dasher, Dove, Earnest, Eden, Griffon, Hasty, Haughty, Havock, Hornet, Opossum, Orwell, Quail, Ranger, Seal, Sprightly, Sunfish, Teazer, Thrasher, Wizard, Wolf, Zebra. *Depôt*, Blake. **Devonport:** *Scout*, Sentinel. *Torpedo Gunboats*, Circe, Hebe. *Torpedo-boat Destroyers.* Bittern, Contest, Daring, Fairy, Ferret, Gipsy, Greyhound, Lee, Lynx, Osprey, Roebuck, Salmon, Snapper, Spitfire, Starfish, Sturgeon, Swordfish, Sylvia, Violet, Vixen. *Depôt*, Leander.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET—ACTIVE LIST.

Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, K.C.B. (*b.* 1838) ..... 3 Oct. 1902
Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1843) ..... 30 Aug. 1903
Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*b.* 1839) ..... 16 June 1904
Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1840) ..... 20 Feb. 1905
Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., *1st Sea Lord* (*b.* 1841) 4 Dec. 1905
Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1842) ..... 1 Mar. 1907

HONORARY OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET.

Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M. Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, K.G.
Admiral, H.R.H. Prince Albert William Henry of Prussia, K.G., G.C.B.
Admiral, H.M. George, King of the Hellenes, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Haakon VII., King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Gustaf V., King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vends, K.G.

ADMIRALS.

Noel, Sir Gerard Henry Uctred, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Nore*).
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Dalrymple, K.C.B.
Beaumont, Sir Lewis Anthony, K.C.B.
Beresford, Lord Chas. Wm. Delapoer, G.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Channel*).
Bruce, Sir James Andrew T., K.C.M.G.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., A.D.C.
Moore, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B.
Acland, Sir William Alison Dyke, Bt., C.V.O.
Drury, Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Medit.*).
Custance, Sir Reginald Neville, K.C.M.G.
Fawkes, Sir Wilmot Hawksworth, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Plymouth*).
Atkinson-Willes, Sir George Lambart, K.C.B.
May, Sir William Henry, K.C.B. (*2nd Sea Lord*).

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Henderson, Sir Reginald Friend Hannam, K.C.B.
Curzon-Howe, Hon. Sir Assheton Gore, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Atlantic*).
MacLeod, Angus, C.V.O.
Poë, Sir Edmund Samuel, K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-Ch., Cape*).
Bromley, Arthur Charles Burgoyne.
Durnford, Sir John, K.C.B.
Barlow, Charles James, D.S.O.
Lambton, Hon. Sir Hedworth, K.C.B.
Bridgeman, Sir Francis Charles Bridgeman, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Home*).
Poore, Sir Richard, Bt., C.V.O.
Giffard, George Augustus, C.M.G. (*Supt., Chatham Dockyd.*).
Robinson, Charles Grey, C.V.O. (*Supt., Portsmouth Dockyd.*).
Graham, Walter Hodgson Bevan.
Foote, Randolph F. O., C.M.G.
Gamble, Edward Harpur, C.B.
Milne, Sir Archibald Berkeley, Bt., K.C.V.O.
Hall, George Fowler King, C.V.O.
H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C. (*Second, Medit.*).
Neville, George, C.V.O.
Winsloe, Alfred Leigh, C.V.O. (*4th Sea Lord*).
Niblett, Harry Scawell F., C.V.O. (*Home*).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Finnis, Frank, C.V.O. (*Home*).
Scott, Sir Percy Moreton, K.C.V.O. (*2nd Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Egerton, George Le Clerc, C.B.
Adair, Charles Henry (*1st Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Fisher, Frederick William, C.V.O. (*Supt., Malta*).
Cross, Charles Henry.
Callaghan, George Astley, C.V.O. (*5th Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Hegen Fredk. Fogarty, M.V.O.
Goodrich, Sir J. E. Clifford, K.C.V.O. (*Supt., Gibraltar*).
Windham, Charles, C.V.O.
Login, Spencer Harry M., C.V.O.
Tillard, Philip Francis.
Marx, John Locke, M.V.O.
Field, Arthur Mostyn.
Inglefield, Frederick Samuel (*1st Cruiser Sqdn.*).
Tudor, Henry Morton Tudor.
Foley, Francis John (*Channel*).
Denison, John.
Paget, Sir A. Wyndham, K.C.M.G.
Lowry, Robert Swinburne.
Jackson, Sir Henry Bradwardin K.C.V.O.
Colville, Hon. Stanley C. J., C.V.O.
Farquhar, Arthur Murray, C.V.O.
Fisher, Wm. Blake, C.B.
Simons, Ernest Alfred.
Jellicoe, Sir John Rushworth K.C.V.O. (*3rd Sea Lord*).
Startin, James.
Rees, Wm. Stokes, C.B.
Reynolds, Harry Campbell.
Bush, Paul Warner, M.V.O.
Briggs, Charles John.
Rich, Frederick St. George.
Tate, Alban Giffard.
Warren, Herbt. Augustus, M.V.O.
Hamilton, Fredk. Tower, M.V.O.
Burney, Cecil.
Pelham, Frederick Sidney.
Galloway, Arthur A. C.
Casement, John.
Bethell, Hon. Alexander E., C.M.G.
Walker, Thos. Philip.
Brock, Frederic Edward E.
Williams, Hugh Pigot.
Coke, Charles Hy.
Stokes, Robert H. S.
Jerram, Thomas Hy. M.
Warrender, Sir Geo. J. S., Bart C.V.O.
Keppel, Sir Colin R., K.C.V.O.
Gamble, Douglas Austin.
Sturdee, Frederick C. D., C.V.O.
Ommanney Robert Nelson.
Robertson, Charles Hope, C.M.G.
Kingsford Harry C.
Brackenbury, Edward E., C.V.O.
Slade, Edmund J. W., M.V.O.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME 1908-9.

It is proposed to begin during the financial year 1908-9:—

1 *Battleship (improved Dreadnought class).*
1 *Large Armoured Cruiser.*
6 *Fast Protected Cruisers.*
16 *Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.*

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Divisions.	Commanders.
LONDON	Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G.
CLYDE	The Marquess of Graham, C.V.O.
BRISTOL	Hon. Cyril A. Ward, M.V.O., R.N.
MERSEY	The Earl of Lathom.
SUSSEX	Viscount Curzon.
TYNESIDE ...	Edward W. Lloyd, R.N.

A List of the Vessels of the Royal Navy,

WITH DATE OF LAUNCHING, GUNS, TONNAGE, HORSE POWER (*N.D.*), AND RATE OF SPEED.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; those ships in commission on Nov. 1, 1908, have an asterisk (*) prefixed and the names of their commanding officer attached; those marked † are sailing vessels, and those with ‡ are paddle steamers.

*ABOUKIR (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Claude A. W. Hamilton; *Comm.* Hugh G. C. Somerville.

*ACHERON (1868) (late *Northumberland*), 35, 10780 (4000), late 1st cl. cruiser, 13·3 kts., depôt ship for stokers, Chatham. *Comm.* John G. Armstrong.

*ACHILLES (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Henry F. Oliver, M.V.O.; *Comm.* James T. Bush.

*Actæon (late *Ariadne*), screw frigate, 4538 tons, torpedo school ship, Sheerness. *Capt.* Mortimer L'E. Silver.

Adventure (1904), 2940 (16000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur A. M. Duff.

Æolus (1892), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John C. Watson.

*AFRICA (1905), 28, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur C. Leveson; *Comm.* Ernest S. Carey.

Afridi, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.

AGAMEMNON (1906), 14, 16500 (16750), battleship, 18 kts. Home Fleet. *Capt.* Sackville H. Carden; *Comm.* Hugh Edwards.

*Alacrity (1892), 1700 tons (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.* Cyril T. M. Fuller.

Albatross (1898), 6, 360 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d. 32 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh T. Prichard.

*ALBEMARLE (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Atlantic Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* William B. Fisher, C.B.; *Capt.* Henry W. Grant; *Comm.* Arthur V. Vyvyan.

‡*Alberta* (1863), 370 (1000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* George A. Broad, M.V.O.

*ALBION (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, armoured, complement 700, 18¼ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur H. Limpus, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Robert G. Corbett.

Alexandra (1906), 2050 (4500), turbine, H.M. yacht. *Capt.* George R. Mansell, M.V.O.

**Algerine*, twin-screw sloop, 1050 tons (1400 *f.d.*), West Coast of America. *Comm.* Edwin H. Edwards.

Amazon, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 876 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.

**Amethyst* (1903) 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 22¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James D. Dick.

**Amphitrite* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur Halsey.

Andromache, and cl. cruiser, 8, 3400 (9000 *f.d.*), Chatham.

**Andromeda* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet.

Angler (1896), 310 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald G. Stone.

Ant (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

ANTRIM (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22¼ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Hon. Robert F. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Ernest Henslowe.

Apollo, 2nd cl. cruiser, 8, 3400 (9000 *f.d.*), Chatham.

AQUARIUS ( ), 3,660 (1100 *n.d.*), Channel Fleet, depôt ship for destroyer flotillas. *Lieut. and Comm.* Montague G. Philpott.

Arab (1901), 6, 430 (8600), t.b.d., 31 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geoffrey Mackworth.

Ardent (1894), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert M. Denny.

**Argonaut* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Christopher P. Metcalfe.

*ARGYLL (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Reginald A. Allenby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hector L. Watts-Jones.

**Ariadne* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Carlton V. de M. Cowper.

**Arrogant* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Ralph Hudleston; *Comm.* Herbert C. J. Grant.

Arun (1903) 6525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Spencer R. S. Richards.

Assistance, 9600 (6000), steam repair ship, Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Anthony F. Gurney.

**Astræa* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., China. *Capt.* Frank E. C. Ryan.

Attentive (1904), 2940 (16000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Wilmot S. Nicholson.

Avon (1896), 6330 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John E. P. Bickford.

*BACCHANTE (1902), 14, 12000 (21000), 21 kts., 1st cl. cruiser, Third Cruiser Squadron, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.V.O. *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck-Keene; *Comm.* Theobald W. B. Kennedy.

Banshee (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry G. L. Oliphant.

*BARFLEUR (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hugh T. Hibbert.

**Barham* (1889), 6, 1830 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18·6 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Herbert A. Adam.

Bat (1896), 360 tons (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Richard A. A. Plowden.

*BEDFORD (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Seymour E. Erskine; *Comm.* Alexander V. Campbell.

BELLEROPHON (1907), 10, 18600 (23000 *n.d.*), 21 kts., completing at Portsmouth.

Bellona, unarmoured cruiser, building at Pembroke.

BERWICK (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Portsmouth.

Bittern (1897), 6330 tons (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edmund J. G. Mackinnon.

*BLACK PRINCE (1904), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Bertram H. Smith.

Blackwater (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* John M. D. E. Warren.

Blake (1889), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·5 kts., Home Fleet, depôt for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* Charles F. Corbett, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Godfrey E. Corbett.

Blazer, coast-defence gunboat, 254 (110 *n.d.*), Sheerness.

Blenheim (1890), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·5 kts., Home Fleet, depôt ship for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Walter R. G. Petre.

Bloodhound (1871), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Boudicea ( ), 6, 3300 tons, unarmoured cruiser, turbine, completing at Pembroke.

Bonaventure (1892), 4, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Frank Brandt.

Bozer (1894), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·17 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Vaughan A. E. Hanning Lee.

Boyne (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harold V. Dundas.

Bramble (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hon. Richard O. B. Bridgeman.

Brazen (1896), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh D. Colville.

**Brilliant* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Francis F. Haworth-Booth.

*BRITANNIA (1904), 18, 16350 (17500), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Frederick R. W. Morgan, M.V.O., A.D.C.; *Comm.* John Reginald Crichton.

Britomart (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick B. Noble.

Bruizer (1895), 6, 265 (4300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·97 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis A. W. Buller.

Bullfinch (1901), 6, 345 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Gerald C. Wynter.

*BULWARK (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert F. Scott, C.V.O.; *Comm.* William Bowden Smith.

Bustard (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.

**Cadmus* (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13¾ kts., China. *Comm.* Hugh L. P. Heard.

*CÆSAR (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert H. Anstruther, C.M.G. *Comm.* Philip A. Bateman Champain.

**Calypso* (1883), 16, 2770 (2700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14·6 kts., drill-ship for R.N.R., Newfoundland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold G. Innes.

**Cambrian* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Price Vaughan Lewes, D.S.O.

*CANOPUS (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* William O. Story; *Comm.* Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy.

*CARNARVON (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Robert J. Prendergast; *Comm.* Herbert N. Hunter.

*CENTURION (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18·51 kts., Home Fleet *Comm.* Maurice H. H. Nelson.

**Challenger* (1902), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Herbert C. C. Da Costa; *Comm.* Henry Luxmoore.

Champion (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser 12¼ kts., Chatham.

Charger (1894), 6, 250 (3700), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* William D. Irvine.

**Charybdis* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Stanhope Hawke.

Cheerful (1897), 6, 308 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* James W. Faric.

Chelmer (1904), 6, 550 (7,500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Loftus W. Jones.

Cherwell (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* William D. Paton, M.V.O.

**Circe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles P. Mansel.

**Clio* (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 *f.d.*), 13¾ kts., China. *Comm.* Charles T. Borrett.

*†*Clyde* (1829), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Clement C. Horne.

*COCHRANE (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Dudley R. S. De Chair, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Henry L. Cochrane.

COLLINGWOOD (1908), battleship, 19250 (24500 *n.d.*), 21 kts., building at Devonport.

Colne (1905), 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Ernest E. Parker.

*COMMONWEALTH (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Alexander Lowndes.

Conflict (1894), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·21 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. C. Castle.

Contest (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·4 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leveson G. B. A. Campbell.

Coquette (1898), 6, 285 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet.

**Cormorant*, late scr. sloop, 1130, flagship, Gibraltar Yard. *Rear-Adm.* Sir James E. C. Goodrich, K.C.V.O.; *Comm.* William F. Blunt.

*CORNWALL (1902), 14, 9800 (22000). 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Training Ship for Naval Cadets. *Capt.* William R. Hall; *Comm.* Arthur K. Macrorie.

*CORNWALLIS (1899), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* William H. Baker-Baker; *Comm.* Cecil M. Staveley.

Cossack (1907), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* James R. P. Hawkesley, M.V.O.

Crane (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geoffrey Corlett.

**Crescent* (1892), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles F. Henderson; *Comm.* George J. Todd.

*CRESSY (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Thomas Jackson, C.B.; *Comm.* Rudolph M. Burmester.

Crusader, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, building at Cowes.

*CUMBERLAND (1903), 14, 9800 (32000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Training Ship for Naval Cadets. *Capt.* Allan F. Everett; *Comm.* Oliver Backhouse.

Cyclops, steam repair ship, 11300 (3500 *n.d.*), Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cunningham R. de C. Foot.

Cygnet (1898), 6, 300 (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles C. Dix.

Cynthia (1898), 6, 300 tons (5400 *f.d.*), t.b.d.,

30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald S. Goff.

*†*Dædalus* (1828), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Bristol. *Comm.* John H. Robertson.

Daring (1893), 4, 260 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·70 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* James C. Holmes.

Dart (1882), 470 tons (250), 8·7 kts., surveying vessel, Sydney.

Dasher (1895), 6, 250 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26·21 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Nelson Wheelwright.

Dee (1903), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold E. Sullivan.

DEFENCE (1907), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Pembroke. *Comm.* Henry W. Parker.

Defiance (1861), 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Frederick L. Field.

Derwent (1903), 6, 500 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George H. H. Holden.

Desperate (1895), 6, 310 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter L. Allen.

*DEVONSHIRE (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* John de M. Hutchison, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Cathcart R. Wason.

Diadem (1896), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Chatham.

**Diamond* (1904), 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Reginald F. Parker.

**Diana* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Heathcoat S. Grant; *Comm.* George M. Keane.

**Dido* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry G. G. Sandeman. *Comm.* Arthur W. Lowis.

*DOMINION (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* John M. de Robeck. *Comm.* Robert N. Bax.

*DONEGAL (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. George A. Hardinge. *Comm.* Godfrey Tuke.

Doon (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward O. Gladstone.

**Doris* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Stuart St. J. Farquhar; *Comm.* Archibald Cochrane.

Dove (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude P. Champion-de-Crespigny.

Dragon (1894), 6, 295 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·14 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* John W. Nash.

*DRAKE (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st. cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, First Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Charles H. Adair; *Capt.* Arthur Hayes-Sadler; *Comm.* Richard H. Walters.

*DREADNOUGHT (1906), 10, 18000 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet, flagship of Commander-in-Chief, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman, K.C.B. *Capt.* Charles E. Madden, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Bertram S. Evans.

Drudge, 890, gunboat, Portsmouth.

Dryad (1893), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Navigation School ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Laurence E. Power, M.V.O.

*DUKE OF EDINBURGH (1904), 16, 13500 (25500 *f.d.*), 22·33 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Harry H. Stileman; *Comm.* George B. W. Young.

*DUNCAN (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur W. Ewart; *Comm.* Cyril S. Townsend.

**Dwarf* (1898), 6, 710 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 23¾ kts., W. Coast of Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colin K. MacLean.

*†*Eagle* (1804), 2340 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Charles W. S. Leggatt.

Earnest (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George K. Chetwode.

**Eclipse* (1894), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Portsmouth (*attached to R.N. College, Osborne*). *Capt.* William F. Slater.

Eden (1902), 6, 500, turbine t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Oliver M. F. Stokes.

**Edgar* (1890), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry D. Wilkin, D.S.O.

**Egeria* (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11·3 kts., surveying service. *Capt.* John F. Parry.

*EGMONT (late *Hibernia*), 16, 9820 (4000), flag ship, Malta Yard. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick W. Fisher, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Reginald G. Gregory.

Electra (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh Seymour.

*EMERALD (late *Black Prince*) (1861), 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred W. Paget, K.C.M.G.; *Comm.* Arthur T. Taylor.

*EMPRESS OF INDIA (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander Gillespie.

**Enchantress* (1903), 3470 (6400 *n.d.*), Admiralty yacht, 18 kts. *Capt.* Thos. D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O.

Encounter (1903), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Herbert A. S. Fyler; *Comm.* Harold E. Browne.

**Endymion* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20·5 kts., Sheerness. *Capt.* Henry L. Mawbey; *Comm.* Charles R. Curtis.

Erne (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude Seymour.

Espiegle, 6, 1070 (1400), sloop, Dartmouth (*attached to R.N. College*). *Capt.* Trevylyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O.

*ESSEX (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 5th cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert J. O. Millar; *Comm.* Philip J. Stopford.

Ettrick (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Aubrey T. Tillard.

Europa (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Maurice Woollcombe.

*EURYALUS (1901), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., flagship, Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick S. Inglefield; *Capt.* Edward M. Phillpotts; *Comm.* John W. L. McClintock.

*†*Excellent* (1883), 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Whale Island, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Reginald G. O. Tupper; *Comm.* Alfred E. M. Chatfield.

Faze (1903), 6, 515 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Theodore E. J. Bigg.

*EXMOUTH (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship, Atlantic Fleet. *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, K.C.B. (will be succeeded by *Vice-Adm.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B.); *Capt.* John S. Luard; *Comm.* Arthur C. Stewart.

Express (1891), 6, 300 (9250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 33 kts.,

Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick E. K. Strong.

Fairy (1897), 6, 355 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John H. Bainbridge.

Falcon (1901), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward M. C. Rutherfoord.

Fame (1896), 6300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur L. Gresson.

**Fantome* ( ), sloop, 1070 tons (1400 *n.d.*), surveying service. *Comm.* Frederick C. C. Pasco.

Fawn (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hubert S. Monroe.

Ferret (1893), 4, 280 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27·62 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lewis G. E. Crabbe.

Fervent (1895), 6, 270 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry M. Fothergill.

Fire Queen (1881), 446 tons (500), Portsmouth.

FISGARD. [This establishment consists of 4 ships: (1) *Fisgard*, late *Audacious*, 6010 tons; (2) *Fisgard II.*, late *Erebus*, 6010 tons; (3) *Fisgard III.*, late *Hindostan*, 3242 tons; (4) *Fisgard IV.*, late *Sultan*, 2490 tons.] Depôt for training boy artificers, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Edmund H. Smith; *Comm.* Charles P. Beaty-Pownall.

Flirt (1897), 6, 324 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* Leopold G. D. Way.

**Flora* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., China. *Capt.* Rowland Nugent.

Flying Fish (1897), 6, 360 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* Reginald C. L. Owen.

Foam (1896), 6, 300 (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* John E. Cameron.

Foresight (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 *f.d.*), Home Fleet, scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Fawcet Wray.

*FORMIDABLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Chatham.

**Forte* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* John F. E. Green.

Forth (1886), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., sea-going depôt for submarines, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert W. Johnson.

Forward (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Charles P. R. Coode.

Fox (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., East Indies. *Capt.* Allen T. Hunt.

Foyle (1903), 6, 525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril Asser.

**Furious* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Harry Jones.

*GANGES, late *Boscawen No. II.*, formerly *Minotaur*, 10690 tons, training-ship for boys, Harwich. *Capt.* Ernest G. Barton; *Comm.* Alfred B. Barker.

GANGES (No. II.) late *Boscawen No. III.*, formerly *Agincourt*, 10600 tons, Harwich. Depôt for youths. *Comm.* Henry B. Montagu.

Garry (1905), 5, 605 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Percy Johnson.

Ghurka (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 790 tons, 32 kts., turbine, completing.

Gibraltar (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles H. Morgan.

Gipsy (1897), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles E. L. Thomas.

Gladiator (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19 kts.

*GLORY (1899), 16, 12050 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* William C. Pakenham, C.B.; *Comm.* William L. Elder.

*GOLIATH (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 18½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Francis S. Miller; *Comm.* Cecil H. Francis Hayhurst.

*GOOD HOPE (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Second Cruiser Squadron. **Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M. Scott, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Ernest H. Grafton; *Comm.* Henry R. Crooke.

Gossamer (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.*

**Grafton* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles F. Thorp; *Comm.* Frederic G. Brine.

Greyhound (1900), 6, 360 (6000), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Evelyn L. B. Boothby.

Griffon (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Sandford G. R. Nevile.

**Halcyon* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Maurice S. Fitzmaurice.

*HAMPSHIRE (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Geo. A. Ballard; *Comm.* Ernest K. Loring.

Handy (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* William H. Darwall.

HANNIBAL (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry V. W. Elliott; *Comm.* Stephen H. Way.

Hardy (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Richard M. King.

Harrier (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Portsmouth.

Hart (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Gerald C. Dickens.

Hasty (1894), 6, 250 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wilfrid A. Thompson.

Haughty (1895), 6, 290 (4200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles G. Robinson.

Havock (1893), 4, 240 (3700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Randolph Divett.

**Hawke* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur H. Oldham.

Hazard (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., depôt for submarine boats, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Algernon H. C. Candy.

Hearty, 2, 1300 (2100), Chatham. *Lieut. and Comm.* Andrew Hambly.

Hebe (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Michael H. Wilding.

**Hecla* (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depôt ship, 13 kts., depôt for t.b.d.'s, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt.

**Hermes* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, Cape of Good Hope. *Rear Adm.* George de C. Egerton, C.B.; *Capt.* Philip W. Dumas, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Charles D. Carpendale.

*W'll be succeeded by R.-Adm. F. T. Hamilton, C.V.O.

Hermione (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Cape of Good Hope. *Capt.* Cuthbert E. Hunter.

HIBERNIA (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet, flagship of Second in Command, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* William H. D. Boyle.

Highflyer (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward F. Bruen; *Comm.* Duncan T. Brown.

HINDUSTAN (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Somerset A. G. Calthorpe, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hubert Stansbury.

HOGUE (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Devonport.

HOOD (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet; *Comm.* Lawrence de W. Satow.

Hornet (1893), 4, 240 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick W. Law.

Hunter (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George F. A. Mulock.

Hussar (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude L. Cumberlege.

Hyacinth (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Sir George Warrender, Bt., C.V.O.; *Commander-in-Chief, Capt.* Algernon W. Heneage, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Francis C. Browne.

ILLUSTRIOUS (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cyril E. Tower; *Comm.* John P. de Montmorency.

Imogene (1882), 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Oscar M. Makins.

IMPLACABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Chatham.

†*Impregnable*, late *Bulwark* (1860), 6557 tons, training ship for boys, flagship, Devonport. *Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Geo. E. Patey, M.V.O., A.D.C.; *Comm.* John Harvey.

Indefatigable (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* George H. Borrett.

INDOMITABLE (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert G. King Hall, C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Comm.* William W. Fisher, M.V.O.

INDUS [This establishment consists of 3 ships], late *Defence* (1861), armour-plated, 6270 tons (workshop).

INDUS (No. 2), late *Temeraire* (1876), 14, 8540 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, 13·8 kts. (workshop).

INDUS (No. 3), late *Bellerophon* (1866), 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, 12·4 kts., Devonport (mechanicians' establishment and workshop for supernumerary artificers). *Comm.* Louis C. S. Woollcombe.

INFLEXIBLE (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, Chatham. *Capt.* Henry H. Torlesse; *Comm.* Henry E. Grace.

Insolent (1881), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

INVINCIBLE (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, completing at Elswick. *Capt.* Mark E. F. Kerr, M.V.O.

Iphigenia (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles R. N. Burne.

*IRRESISTIBLE (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Cresswell J. Eyres; *Comm.* Gerald W. Vivian.

*Isis (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward W. E. Wemyss; *Comm.* Arthur G. Warren.

Itchen (1903), 6, 525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John. A. Gregory.

Janus (1895), 6, 280 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¾ kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles A. Fremantle.

Jason (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19·25 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter Hose.

Jed (1904), 6, 510 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Denis G. Thynne.

Juno (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Richard F. Phillimore, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur E. Wood.

*JUPITER (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Owen F. Gillett; *Comm.* John A. Inglis.

Kale (1904), 550, (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d, 25·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Alan C. Bruce.

Kangaroo (1901), 6, 365 (6100), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Henry C. R. Brocklebank.

Kennet (1903), 6, 550 (7550 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* H. P. Buckle.

*KENT (1900), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Gerald C. A. Marescaux; *Comm.* Tristan Dannreuther.

Kestrel (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur T. Blackwood.

*KING ALFRED (1902), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B. *Capt.* Lewis Clinton-Baker; *Comm.* Frank O. Lewis.

*KING EDWARD VII. (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., flagship, Channel Fleet. *Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O.; *Comm.* George H. Baird.

Kinsha, river steamer on the Yang-tze, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Sydney H. Tennyson.

Kite (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*LANCASTER (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Sydney R. Fremantle; *Comm.* John H. Loftie.

*Lapwing (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur N. Gouldsmith.

*Latona (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander Farrington.

*Leander (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·6 kts., Home Fleet. Depôt for torpedo-boat destroyers. *Capt.* George C. Cayley.

*Leda (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¼ kts., under orders of Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. *Lieut. and Comm.* Otto H. Stahlknecht.

Lee (1899), 6, 335 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Duncan H. Carmichael.

Leopard (1897), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald E. Marcon.

Leven (1901), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry C. D. Field.

*LEVIATHAN (1902), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship of Rear-Admiral Home Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* John Denison†; *Capt.* Brian H. F. Barttelot; *Comm.* Wm. N. England.

Liffey (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur G. Muller.

Lightning (1895), 6, 280 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* James Bayley.

Lively (1901), 385 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude F. Allsup.

Locust (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Berwick Curtis.

*LONDON (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Channel Fleet. Flagship of *Rear-Adm.* James Startin; *Capt.* James C. Ley; *Comm.* Francis H. Mitchell.

LORD NELSON (1906), 14, 16500 (16700), 1st cl battleship, 18 kts., Jarrow-on-Tyne. *Capt.* Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bt., M.V.O.; *Comm.* Frederic A. Whitehead.

Lynx (1894), 4, 280 (4400 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts.; Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John G. Neligan.

Magnet (1883), 430 tons (650), special service vessel, Portsmouth.

*MAGNIFICENT (1894), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. Flagship of *Rear-Adm.* the Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville,* C.V.O.; *Capt.* Edward F. B. Charlton; *Comm.* George B. Powell.

*MAJESTIC (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Ralph P. Clutton.

Mallard (1896), 6, 275 tons (5700 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Henry F. G. Talbot.

Maori, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, building at Dumbarton.

MARS (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Francis G. Eyre; *Comm.* Hubert S. Cardale.

Mavourneen, schooner yacht, 160 tons, Malta.

*Mercury (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., depôt for submarine boats, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Sydney S. Hall; *Comm.* Albert P. Addison.

Merlin, 1070 (1400), sloop, surveying service. *Comm.* Frederic H. Walter.

Mermaid (1898), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Chas. J. Wintour.

*Minerva (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Drury St. A. Wake; *Comm.* William G. A. Kennedy.

MINOTAUR (1906), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* William O. Boothby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Walter E. Woodward.

Mohawk (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 765 tons, 33 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil H. Fox.

*MONMOUTH (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Geo. W. Smith; *Comm.* Gerald T. F. Pike.

Moorhen, shallow-draught steamer for river service, 180 (800), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colpoys C. Walcott.

Moy (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* David C. H. Dalrymple.

*Mutine ( ), sloop, 980 tons (1400 *n.d.*), surveying service. *Comm.* Charles E. Monro.

Myrmidon (1901), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Lionel J. G. Anderson.

*NATAL (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Arthur R. Raby.

*NELSON (1880), 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth (for training stokers). *Comm.* William D. Church.

Ness (1905), 535 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Stanley V. Ellis.

*NEW ZEALAND (1904), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18·5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Archib. P. Stoddart; *Comm.* Frederick A. Powlett.

Niger (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19¾ kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick N. Fargus.

Nightingale (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robt. S. Roy.

NILE (1888), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., Home Fleet.

Niobe (1897), 10, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20¾ kts., Devonport.

Nith (1905), 535 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John S. Dumaresq, M.V.O.

Nubian, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, building at Woolston.

*OCEAN (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Francis W. Kennedy; *Comm.* Reginald A. Norton.

Opossum (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28¾ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colin E. M. Law.

*ORION (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. const defence ship (armoured), 11·9 kts., depôt ship for t.b.d.'s for Malta Royal Naval Reserve. *Lieut. and Comm.* Thomas R. G. O'Connor.

Osprey (1901), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward O. Tudor.

Osprey (1901), 6, 300 (6500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* Percy G. Brown.

Ostrich (1901), 6, 355 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank F. Rose.

Otter (1896), 6, 300 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong.

Ouse, (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* William G. Howard.

Pandora (1900), 2200 (7000 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Alexander P. Davidson.

Panther (1897), 6, 300 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* William Cadman.

Pathfinder (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Francis O. St. John.

Patrol (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Hugh F. W. Wyldbore-Smith.

Pegasus (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Geo. C. Quayle.

Pelorus (1896), 8, 2135 (5000) 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape of Good Hope. *Comm.* Arthur W. Craig.

Pembroke (Isle Trent), gunboat, 363 tons (200 *n.d.*), Chatham. *Adm.* Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Flag flown in "Victory"*), will be succeeded by Admiral Sir Charles C. Drury, G.C.V.O.; *Vice-Adm.* Geo. A. Giffard, C.M.G. (*Superintendent, Chatham Yard*); *Comm.* Arthur G. Smith.

* Will be succeeded by *Rear-Adm.* Chas. J. Briggs.
† Will be succeeded by *Rear Adm.* Cecil Burney.

Penguin (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., surveying service, Sydney.

Perseus (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Comm.* Frederic G. Bird.

Peterel (1899), 6, 365 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Mark G. Newton.

Philomel (1890), 8, 2575 (7500 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* John R. Segrave.

Pioneer (1899), 8, 2200 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Chas. B. Miller.

Plucky (1870), 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Porcupine (1895), 6, 280 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cecil R. Nicholl.

Powerful (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21·8 kts., flagship, Australia. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Poore, Bt., C.V.O.; *Capt.* Cecil I. Prowse; *Comm.* Humphrey W. Bowring.

President (late *Gannet*), 1130 tons, sloop, South-West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Lawrence A. Tawney.

PRINCE GEORGE (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Arthur M. Farquhar, C.V.O. *Capt.* Arthur L. Cay; *Comm.* Francis M. Leake.

PRINCE OF WALES (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean, flagship of *Vice-Adm.* Prince Louis of Battenberg,* G.C.B., A.D.C. *Capt.* Herbert W. Savory, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Robert G. D. Dewar.

Prometheus (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* John C. T. Glossop.

Proserpine (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18·1 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Eustace La T. Leatham.

Psyche (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Mervyn H. Cobbe.

Pyramus (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Thos. F. T. Michell.

Quail (1895), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* William S. F. Forbes.

QUEEN (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean, flagship of *Adm.* Sir Charles Drury, G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*), who will be succeded by *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, K.C.B. *Capt.* Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Alan G. Hotham.

Racehorse (1900), 6, 360 (6200 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* H. D. Marryat.

Racer (1884), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 11 kts., for instruction of naval cadets, Osborne. *Capt.* Arthur H. Christian

RAMILLIES (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hubert Grant-Dalton.

Ranger (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold N. Key.

Raven (1882), 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, 9·5 kts., Portsmouth.

Recruit (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Christopher Hornby.

Redbreast (1888), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Joseph A. Shuter, M.V.O.

RENOWN (1895), 14, 12350 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet.

REPULSE (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* John P. Rolleston.

†*Research* (1888), 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Cortland H. Simpson.

RESOLUTION (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Thomas L. Thorpe-Doubble.

*REVENGE (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Vivian H. G. Bernard; *Comm.* William Mellor.

Ribble (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George P. Leith.

Rinaldo, sloop, 980 tons (1400 *n.d.*), Devonport.

Ringdove (1906), 1st cl. gunboat, 805 tons (1200 *f.d.*), Scottish Fisheries. *Lieut. and Comm.* William W. Wilson.

Robin (1898), 85 (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* John White.

Rocket (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert R. Stokes.

Roebuck (1901), 6360 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John G. de O. Coke.

Rother (1904), 6, 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* George F. Hyde.

ROXBURGH (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·25 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Morgan Singer; *Comm.* Pasfield V. Oliver.

Royal Arthur (1891), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert E. R. Benson.

ROYAL OAK (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Thomas L. Shelford.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John K. Laird.

*RUSSELL (1901), 16, 14000 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur D. Ricardo; *Comm.* Harry H. Smyth.

St. George (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19·7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward F. Bruen.

ST. VINCENT, battleship (1908), 19250 tons, building at Portsmouth.

Salmon (1895), 6, 280 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cecil R. Hemans.

Sandpiper (1897), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh R. Bethell.

Sapphire (1904), 12, 3000 (5800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O.

SAPPHIRE (No. 2), 1st cl. cruiser (late *Imperieuse*), 8400 (10000 *f.d.*), depôt for t.b.d., Portland. *Capt.* Charles E. Anson, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Algernon E. B. Greville.

Sappho (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·47 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harold Christian.

Saracen, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 880 (5500) 33 kts., completing at Cowes.

Scylla (1892), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·62 kts. (attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron). *Comm.* Crawford Macla ...an.

Seagull (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Samuel Helen.

Seahorse (1880), 670 tons (1100), particular

* Will be succeded by *Rear-Adm.* G. A. Callaghan, C.V.O.

service. *Staff Capt. in comd.* Frederick C. A. Crooke.

Seal (1897), 6, 360 tons (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Rupert S. Gwatkin-Williams.

Sealark (1906), steam yacht (surveying vessel), 900 (550), 11 kts. *Comm.* Bishop O. M. Davy.

Sentinel (1904), 10, 2940 (17000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harry L. d'E. Skipwith.

SHANNON (1906), 14, 14600 (2700), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Fifth Cruiser Squadron, Home Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Geo. A. Callaghan,* C.V.O. ; *Capt.* James A. Fergusson ; *Comm.* John D. Allen.

Shark (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry F. H. Wakefield.

Sharpshooter (1888), 2, 735 (3020), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Joseph Sanders.

**Shearwater* (1901), 6, 980 (1400), sloop, W. Coast of America. *Comm.* Chas. W. G. Crawford.

**Sirius* (1890), 8, 3600 (7070), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19¾ kts., Home Fleet.

Skipjack (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of Adm. Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry C. J. R. West.

Skirmisher (1905), 10, 2940 (17000 *f.d.*), scout, 25 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Edward Reeves.

Snapper (1895), 6, 305 (3600 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip L. Goddard.

**Snipe* (1893), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, on Yang-tze Kiang. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alan Dixon.

Spanker (1889), 2, 735 (3500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of Adm. Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. *Lieut. and Comm.* Eric V. F. R. Dugmore.

Spartiate (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Portsmouth.

**Speedwell* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest G. W. Davidson.

**Speedy* (1893), 2, 810 (3150), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20·21 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert W. Myburgh.

Spey, 363 tons (200 *n.d.*), gunboat, Chatham.

†Sphinx (1882), 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* F. Shirley Litchfield.

Spiteful (1898), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leslie D. Fisher.

Spitfire (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leonard Robinson.

Sprightly (1901), 6, 365 (6250 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude H. Woodward.

Stag (1899), 6, 312 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham.

Star (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James W. G. Innes.

Starfish (1894), 6, 270 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert G. Hamond.

Sturgeon (1894), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* J. A. Fellowes.

Success (1901), 6, 350 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Benjamin W. Barrow.

* Will be succeeded by *Rear-Adm.* Robt. S. Lowry.

**SUFFOLK (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Norman C. Palmer ; *Comm.* Spencer D. Forbes.

Sunfish (1895), 6, 295 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry C. Stahl.

SUPERB (1907), , 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, completing at Elswick.

Surly (1894), 6, 280 (4100 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh Y. Fletcher.

**Surprise* (1885), 4, 1650 (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Philip Francklin, M.V.O.

SUTLEJ (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Evelyn R. Le Marchant ; *Comm.* John D. Edwards.

Swale (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* R. F. White.

Swift (1907), ocean-going t.b.d., 1800 tons, 36 kts., turbine, completing.

**SWIFTSURE (1903), 18, 11800 (12500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 21 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Cecil F. Thursby ; *Comm.* Edmund C. Carver.

Swordfish (1895), 6, 295 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. W. McO. Campbell.

Sylvia (1901), 6, 283 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Rowland H. Bather.

Syren (1901), 6, 365 (6200), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald Henniker-Heaton.

Taku, 6 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., Hong Kong.

**Talbot* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Bentinck J. D. Yelverton ; *Comm.* John R. Le H. Ward.

**Tamar*, 4650 tons, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (*Commodore, 2nd cl.*) Herbert Lyon *Comm.* Harold G. Grenfell.

Tartar, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 770 tons, 33 kts., turbine, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Valentine E. B. Phillimore, D.S.O.

Tay (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

**Teal*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry R. Godfrey.

Teazer (1895), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* E. L. Cardale.

TEMERAIRE (1907), , 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, completing at Devonport.

TENEDOS. [This establishment consists of 3 ships : (1) *Tenedos No.* 1, late *Triumph*, 6640 tons ; (2) *Tenedos No.* 2, late *Pembroke*, formerly *Duncan*, 5724 tons ; (3) *Tenedos No.* 3, late *Ganges*, 3594 tons.] Depôt for training boy artificers, Chatham. *Comm.* Geo. E. S. Petch.

**Terpsichore* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., special service. *Rear-Adm.* Robert S. Lowry (*in Command of R.N. War College*) ; *Capt.* George P. W. Hope.

**Terrible* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·4 kts., Portsmouth.

*TERROR (late *Malabar*), screw troopship, 6211 (4000), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Comm.* Noel Grant.

Teviot (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald St. P. Parry.

**Thames* (1885), 12, 4050 (5800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16·8 kts., Home Fleet. Depôt for submarine boats. *Comm.* Oswald H. Davies.

Theseus (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Sir Douglas E. R. Brownrigg, Bt. ; *Comm.* Edgar R. Morant.

Tuetis (1850), 8, 3400 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert Chatterton.

Thistle, 2, 1st. cl. gunboat, 710 (1300 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold T. Atlay.

Thorn (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert A. Wilson.

Thrasher (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. H. Knowles.

**Topaze* (1903), 12, 3000 (9800 *f.d.*), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21·75 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Lewis Bayly, C.V.O., A.D.C.

**Torch* (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¼ kts., Australia.

TRAFALGAR (1887), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16·7 kts., Sheerness. *Comm.* Edward G. W. Davy.

Traveller (1883), 700 (1100), special service vessel, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Theodore Bye.

*‡*Triton* (1882), 410 tons (350), surveying service. *Capt.* Willoughby P. Dawson.

*TRIUMPH (1903), 18, 11800 (12500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Edmund R. Peare; *Comm.* G. N. Ballard.

**Tyne* (1878), 3500 tons (1200), screw depôt ship for t.b.d.'s, Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Stewart E. Forster.

**Undine*, 453 tons (360), Chatham, flagship of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. *Comm.* Wentworth H. D. Margesson.

Ure (1904), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Osmond J. Prentis.

Usk (1903), 6, 520 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril P. Ryan.

Vanguard ( ), 19250 tons (24500 *n.d.*), battleship, 21 kts., building.

Velox (1903), 6, 400, turbine t.b.d., Home Fleet, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril Callaghan.

*VENERABLE (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* William B. Fawckner; *Comm.* Reginald E. Carr.

*VENGEANCE (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Wm. E. Goodenough; *Comm.* David M. Hamilton.

**Venus* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20·1 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Roger J. B. Keyes, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hugh B. Le Fanu.

*†*Vernon*, late *Donegal* (1858), 5481 tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Robert S. Phipps Hornby, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Thomas P. Bonham.

Vestal, sloop, 980 tons (1400 *n.d.*), Portsmouth.

Vesuvius (1874), 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth.

Victoria and Albert (1899), 4700 tons (11000), H.M. yacht, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., A.D.C. *Comm.* David M. Anderson.

*VICTORIOUS (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* John A. Tuke; *Comm.* Gerald V. C. Knox.

*†*Victory* (May 7, 1765), 26 guns, 2164 tons, flagship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe, K.C.B.; *Comm.* Hugh F. P. Sinclair.

Vigilant (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George P. Hartford.

Viking, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, building at Jarrow.

Vindictive (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Marcus R. Hill; *Comm.* Chas. E. W. Pyddoke.

Violet (1901), 6, 283 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Stephen H. Morres.

Virago (1896), 6, 360 (6300 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Comm.* Ernest Stevenson.

**Vivid* (1883), 550 tons (425), iron schooner, 11½ kts., depôt, Devonport. *Comm.* Walter M. Ellerton (*and as Flag Commander*).

Vixen (1901), 6, 370 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank O'B. Wilson.

Vulcan (1889), 8, 6620 (7200), torpedo depôt ship, 20 kts., Chatham.

Vulture (1901), 6, 300 (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Louis H. Crozier.

WARRIOR (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 *f.d.*), 1st cl. cruiser, 22·33 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur W. Waymouth; *Comm.* Colin MacKenzie, D.S.O.

**Waterwitch* (1878), 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, China station. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry P. Douglas.

Waveney (1903), 6, 500 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Aubrey E. D. Moore.

Wear (1905), 550 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25·5 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Albert M. H. Phillips.

Welland (1903), 6, 550 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Anselan J. B. Stirling.

Whiting (1896), 6, 360 (5900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong.

Widgeon, shallow-draught steamer, 195 tons (800 *f.d.*), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* John F. Knox.

**Wildfire*, 8 (late *Nymphe*), sloop, 1140 tons (2000 *f.d.*), Gunnery School, Sheerness.

Wizard (1895), 6, 270 (4500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles W. E. Whish.

Wolf (1897), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur B. F. Dawson.

**Woodcock* (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Humphrey R. U. Cottrell-Dormer.

**Woodlark* (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Guy R. Livingstone.

Zebra (1895), 6, 310 (4800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leonard W. Patch.

Zephyr (1895), 6, 280 (3850 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur G. H. Bond.

Zulu, ocean-going t.b.d., 900 tons, turbine, building at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ASCENSION (£).
Capt. R.M.L.I., J. W. Dunstan.
Asst. Paymr., W.H. Hughes, R.N.

BERMUDA (£5,754).
Naval Off. in Ch., Comm. Noel Grant, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. T. R. Reynolds, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Store Off., G. F. Stivala.
Staff Surgeon, H. H. Gill, M.B., R.N.

BOMBAY (£611).
(*Royal Indian Marine.*)
Asst. Director, Capt. F. H. Elderton, D.S.O., R.I.M.
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Ch. Constructor, R. Watson.
Inspr. of Machinery,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£6,550).
Commander, W. P. Lodder, R.N.
Deputy Naval Store Off., W. R. O. Boggon.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Wm. R. Apps, M.V.O., R.N.
Supt. Civil Engr., D. Macfarlane (*tempy.*).

CHATHAM YARD (£54,940).
Admi. Supt., Vice-Adm. George A. Giffard, C.M.G.
Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. William De Salis, M.V.O.
Manager, Constructive Dept., F. B. Ollis.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. C. Rudd.
Supg. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.
Naval St. Off., E. A. S. Hayward.
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Cashier, J. B. Lindsay.
Fleet Surg., E. C. Ward, M.D., R.N.

DEVONPORT YARD (£58,010).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Chas. H. Cross.
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Supg. Civil Engr., W. J. Clarke.
Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver.
Cashier, A. Rollin.
Expense Accts., T. E. Dexter.
Fleet Surgeon, S. W. Vasey, R.N.

GIBRALTAR (£26,580).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Sir J. E. C. Goodrich, K.C.V.O.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. W. W. H. Rawlingson, R.N.

HAULBOWLINE (£5,619).
(*Royal Alexandra.*)
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Albert E. L. Westaway, R.N.
Constructor, A. H. Gould.
Naval Store Off., C. H. S. Harris.

HONG KONG (£27,821.)
Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore Herbert Lyon.
Ch. Constructor, W. T. Hockaday.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. John Fielder, R.N.
Naval Store Off., H. F. L. Rissland.
Secretary and Cashier, J. T. Hewetson.
Supg Civil Engr., H. E. Oakley.
Expense Accts., H. W. Clothier.

KIDDERPORE.
(*Royal Indian Marine.*)
Deputy Director, Capt. W. Chandler, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. S. D. Vale.
Constructor, T. Avery.
Inspr. of Machinery, Ch. Eng. W. Torrie, R.I.M.

MALTA (£32,282).
Admi. Supt., Rear-Adm. Frederick W. Fisher, C.V.O.
King's Harb. Master, Capt. James C. Tancred, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, W. J. Berry.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. S. Sanders, R.N.
Supg. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes.
Naval Store Off., W. Smith.
Fleet Surgeon, J. D. Hughes, R.N.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD (£15,850).
Capt. Supt.,
King's Harbour Master, Staff-Capt. J. D. Moulton, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Henry Pledge.
Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Civil Engr.,
Fleet Surg., J. Andrews, M.D., R.N.

PORTLAND (£1,235).
King's Harbour Master, Capt. Charles E. Anson, M.V.O., R.N.
Supg. Civil Engr., W. O. Pellowe.

PORT SAID (£150).

PORTSMOUTH YARD (£66,280).
Admi. Supt., Vice-Adm. Charles G. Robinson, C.V.O.
Capt. of the Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. Henry L. Tottenham, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., J. Apsey.
Manager, Engring. Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. J. T. Corner, C.B.
Supg. Civil Engineer, J. B. Hunt.
Naval Store Off., W. Bonny.
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan.
Fleet Surgeon, Evan St. M. Nepean, R.N.

SHEERNESS YARD (£21,913).
Capt. Supt., Capt. R. H. Johnston Stewart, M.V.O., R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Edwin Beaton.
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson.
Naval Store Off., J. Dean.
Fleet Surgeon, Hubert W. A. Burke, R.N.

SYDNEY (£6,439).
Naval Off. in Ch., Capt. Charles L. Napier, R.N.
Naval Store Off., E. Watts.
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Insp.-Gen., G. J. Irvine, R.N.

CHATHAM. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., Henry B. Beatty.

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WEIHAIWEI.
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The Army List.

(See also Indian Army List, pp. 516-519 of Supplement.)

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Department of the Inspector-General of the Forces.—£6,300.

Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board, Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £4,000
Private Sec., Capt. A. E. S. Clarke, M.V.O. £450
A.D.C.s, Lt. Hon. M. V. B. Brett, M.V.O., £300; Maj. L. G. F. M. Lord Brooke, M.V.O., £300; Capt. A. F. Watt.
Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen. of the Forces, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) D. Henderson, D.S.O. £1,600
Inspector of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Scobell, C.B. £1,200
Inspector of R.H.A. & R.F.A., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) W. F. L. Lindsay, C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Staff-Capt., G. R. M. Mathew-Lannowe, R.A. ... £400
Inspector of R.G.A., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Dalton, R.A. £1,200
Staff-Capt., Capt. H. M. Vandeleur, R.A. £400
Inspector of R.E., Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) F. C. Heath £1,200
Inspector of A.S.C., Col. A. Hadfield £1,200
Inspector of Medical Services, Col. W. Babtie, C.B., C.M.G., M.B. ..... Pay, &c., as a Colonel of R.A.M.C.
Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Col. H. W. Barrett, A.O.D. £1,200

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Central Staff, Woolwich.

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, H. F. Donaldson, M.I.C.E.
1st Mil. Asst. to Chief Supt., Lt.-Col. C. P. Martel, R.A.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy.
Deputy do., J. Hunt.
Mechanical Engineer, R. D. T. Heap, M.I.C.E.,
Asst. Mechanical Engs., G. H. Roberts, A.M.I.C.E.; A. H. Hall, B.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketchley, R. Oakeshott.
Paymaster, Lt.-Col. A. B. Williams.
Senior Clerks, E. E. Harvey; T. H. Welch; A. Butler; C. E. Norton.
Clerks, W. E. A. Mann; F. Sifton; J. H. Hodge; W. J. C. H. Burges; H. N. Stutchbury.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Supt., Col. H. C. L. Holden, F.R.S.
Asst. Supts., Lieut. C. R. Acklom, R.N.; Maj. M. J. C. Dennis, R.A.
Asst. Supt., Royal Carriage Factory, Capt. K. E. Haynes, R.A.

Royal Laboratory.

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt., R.A.
1st Asst. Supt., Capt. R. Waring, R.A.
2nd Asst. Supt., Capt. C. C. Nosotti, R.A.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Lieut. W. F. M. Bagshawe, R.A.; Lieut. G. F. B. Turner, R.A.

Building Works Department.

Supt., Col. A. H. Bagnold, C.B.
Staff Officer to Supt., Maj. A. J. Craven, R.E.
1st Asst. Supt., Capt. A. H. Tyler, R.E.
2nd do. do. (Waltham Abbey), Maj. N. M. Hemming, R.E.
3rd do. do., Lieut. H. Mitchell, Qr.-Mr. R.E.
Traffic Manager, Capt. R. H. Cunnington, R.E.
Engineer, Railways, N. W. J. Gibson.
Surveyors, G. J. Burns, M.Sc.; and H. A. Elton, F.S.I.
Inspector of Works, Hon. Lieut. E. A. Nicholls.

Medical Officers (*Royal Arsenal*).

Lt.-Col. R. W. Wright, R.A.M.C.
Maj. L. F. Smith, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Maj. T. B. Beach, R.A.M.C.
Capt. W. R. P. Goodwin, R.A.M.C.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, Enfield Lock.

Supt., H. T. Ashton, D.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Asst. Supt., Lt.-Col. A. L. Tisdall, R.A.
Senior Clerk, C. Sendey.
Clerks, E. W. Phillips; T. E. Organ.
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.R.C.S.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY.

Supt., Lt.-Col. Sir F. L. Nathan, R.A.
Asst. do., Capt. S. C. Hulse, R.A.
Officer in charge of Danger Buildings, Lt. F. G. Maunde-Thompson, R.A.
Senior Clerk, E. C. Green.
Clerk, I. J. Morris.
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.R.C.S.

Royal Arsenal Transport Department.

Assistant Director of Military Transport, Col. G. O. Welch, C.B.
Assistant, Capt. G. C. B. Salter, A.S.C.
Inspector of Shipping, J. Oliver.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY (ENGLAND).

Aldershot Command.....*Aldershot.*

General Officer Commanding in Chief, Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., C. Wigram, M.V.O., *m.*
A.D.C., B. G. V. Way, *capt.*

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen., W. R. Robertson, C.B.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, F. W. Kerr, D.S.O., *l.c.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade,
Capt. (graded as Brig.-Maj.) P. Balfour *(attached).*

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, H. M. Lawson, C.B.
D.A.A.G., J. M. Home, *m.*
A.Q.M.G., C. R. R. McGregor, C.B., *c.*
Staff Officer for R.H.A. and R.F.A., F. D. V. Wing, C.B., *c.*
Chief Engineer, P. T. Buston, C.B., *b.g.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, F. W. B. Landon, C.B., *c.*
Dep. Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, R. O. Burne, *m.*
P.M.O., Sir T. J. Gallwey, M.D., K.C.M.G., *s.g.*
Principal Vety. Officer, R. Pringle, D.S.O., *c.*
Brig. Gen. 1st Cav. Brig., Hon. J. H. G. Byng, C.B.
Brig. Maj., W. H. Greenly, D.S.O., *m.*
Commg. Divisions—
First Div., J. M. Grierson, C.V.O., *m.g.*
A.D.C., H. W. Walker, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. J. Davies, C.B., *c.*
D.A.Q.M.G., G. D. Jebb, D.S.O., *capt.*
Commg. 1st Brig., Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, *m.*
Commg. 2nd Brig., Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bt., C.V.O., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., C. W. Pearless, *capt.*
Commg. 3rd Brig., F. Hammersley, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., R. H. K. Butler, *m.*
Second Div., T. E. Stephenson, C.B., *m.g.*
A.D.C., F. P. Braithwaite, *capt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, A. J. Godley, *c.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., J. S. Fowler, D.S.O., R.E., *m.*
Commg. 5th Brig., C. R. Simpson, *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., J. W. O'Dowda, *capt.*
Commg. 6th Brig., C. J. Mackenzie, C.B., *b.g.*
Brig. Maj., A. C. Daly, *m.*

Eastern Command.....*London.*

Gen. Officer Commg. in Chief, Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B.
Asst. Mil. Sec., K. J. Kincaid-Smith, D.S.O., *capt.*
A.D.C., A. E. S. L. Paget, M.V.O., *lt.*
Brig. Gen. (Gen. Staff), T. D'O. Snow, C.B.
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, H. B. Williams, D.S.O., *l.c.*
Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, R. M. Ruck.
A.A.G., F. R. C. Carleton, *c.*
A.Q.M.G., T. D. Foster, M.V.O., *c.*
Chief Engineer, N. M. Lake, *b.g.*
Staff Officer, R. J. B. Mair, *m.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, G. P. Bourcicault, *c.*
Dep. Asst. do., E. A. W. Courtney, *m.*
P.M.O., J. C. Dorman, C.M.G., M.B., *s.g.*
Staff Officer to P.M.O., C. R. Tyrrell, *l.c.*
Principal Vety. Officer, R. W. Raymond, *l.c.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, F. J. Angell, *c.*
Dep. Asst. Director of Remounts, H. N. Schofield, *V.C.*, *m.*

Commg. 2nd. Cav. Brig., H. D. Fanshawe, C.B., *b.g.* (*Canterbury*).
Brig. Maj., D'A. Legard, *m.*
Commg. 4th Cav. Brig., E. H. H. Allenby, C.B., *b.g.* (*Colchester*).
Brig. Maj., R. L. Mullens, *m.*
Commg. 4th Div. (*Woolwich*), H. E. Belfield, C.B., *m.g.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, J. T. Johnston, *c.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., F. C. Turner, *m.*
Commg. 10th Brig. (*Shorncliffe*), Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., *b.g.*
Commg. 11th Brig. (*Colchester*), F.S. Robb, C.B., *b.g.*
Commg. 12th Brig. (*Chatham*), C. E. Bradley, C.B., *b.g.*

COAST DEFENCES.

Eastern Coast.

Gen. Officer Commg., D. A. Scott, C.V.O., *m.g.* (*Chatham*).
Officer Commg. at Harwich, W. C. Savile, D.S.O., *c.*

South-Eastern Coast.

Officer Commg. at Dover, F. G. Curteis, *c.*

No. 9 District.

Officer Commg., C. W. Carey, M.V.O., *c.* (*Warley*).

No. 10 District.

Officer Commg., F. D. Lumley, C.B. (*Hounslow*).

Ireland. (*See* Irish Section.)

London District.....*London.*

Maj.-Gen., Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G.
A.D.C., E. J. L. Pike, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, H. W. Studd, D.S.O., *m.*
A.A. and Q.M.G. in charge of Administration, H. G. D. Shute, D.S.O., *c.*
Chief Engineer, E. S. E. Childers, C.B., *c.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., *c.*
P.M.O.,
Chief Ordnance Officer, W. D. C. Trimmel, *m.*
Brig. Maj. (*Brigade of Guards*), J. McC. Steele, *m.*

Northern Command.....*York.*

Gen. Officer Commg. in Chief, Sir L. J. Oliphant, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., J. A. C. Quilter, *m.*
A.D.C., Lord B. C. Gordon-Lennox, *capt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B., *c.*
Brig. Gen. in charge of Adminis., E. A. Altham, C.B.
D.A.A.G., M. F. Halford, *m*
A.Q.M.G., L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C.
Chief Engineer, H. E. Rawson, C.B., *c.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, M. W. J. Edye, *c.*
P.M.O., W. Donovan, C.B., *s.g.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, H. Waring, A.O.D., *l.c.*
Principal Veterinary Officer, A. F. Appleton, *l.c.*
Commg. 18th Brig.,

COAST DEFENCES.

North-Eastern Coast.

Officer Commg. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, W. Russell, *c.*

No. 5 District (York).

Officer Commg., G. H. Ovens, C.B., *c.*

No. 6 District (Lichfield).

Officer Commg., Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., *c.*

Scottish Command. (*See* Scottish Section.)

Southern Command .....*Tidworth, Andover.*

General Officer Commanding in Chief, Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., *g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec., H. A. D. Simpson-Baikie, *m.*
A.D.C., F. L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, *capt.*
Brig. Gen. (General Staff), R. C. B. Haking.
A.A.G., B. J. C. Doran, C.B., *c.*
D.A.Q.M.G., A. E. Lassodies, *m.*
Maj.-Gen. in charge of Administration, F. W. Benson, C.B.
Chief Engineer, W. F. H. Stafford, C.B., *b.g.*
Staff Officer, T. C. Skinner, R.E., *m.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, A. H. Thomas, C.B., *c.*
Dep. Asst. do., G. Conway-Gordon, *m.*
P.M.O., W. S. Pratt, M.B., C.B., *s.g.*
Staff Officer to P.M.O., G. B. Stanistreet, M.B., *m.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, H. W. N. S. Smyth, A.O.D., *c.*
Dept. Asst. Director of Remounts, H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., *c.*
P.V.O., K. Lees, *c.*
Commg. 3rd Divn., W. E. Franklin, C.B., *m.g.*
A.D.C., G. E. M. Thorneycroft, *lt.*
Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. G. B. Western, C.B., *c.*
D.A.A. and Q.M.G., J. G. Geddes, *m.*
Commg. 7th Brig.,
Commg. 8th Brig., E. A. W. S. Grove, C.B., *b.g.* (*Devonport*).
Commg. 9th Brig., B. R. Mitford, C.B., *b.g.* (*Portsmouth*).

COAST DEFENCES.

Southern Coast.

Gen. Officer Commg., J. K. Trotter, C.B. (*Portsmouth*).

South-Western Coast.

Gen. Officer Commg., F. A. Bowles, C.B., *m.g.* (*Devonport*).

No. 7 District (Warwick).

Officer Commg., G. W. H. Pain, C.B.

No. 8 District (Exeter).

Officer Commg., C. T. Reay, C.B., *c.*

Western Command..... *Chester.*

Gen. Officer Commg. in Chief, Sir C. J. Burnett, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Asst. Mil. Sec.,
A.D.C., K. T. Ridpath, *lt.*
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, C. W. Thompson, D.S.O., *c.*
Brig. Gen. in charge of Administration, R. C. Maxwell, C.B.
D.A.A.G., F. M. Aitken, *l.c.*
A.Q.M.G., F. C. A. Gilpin, *c.*
Chief Engineer, G. E. Shute, *c.*
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, G. Stanley, C.B., *c.*
P.M.O., G. T. Goggin, *c.*
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, R. H. B. Taylor, *l.c.*

COAST DEFENCES.

North-Western Coast.

Officer Commg. at Liverpool, A. M. Stuart, *c.*

Western Coast.

Officer Commg. at Pembroke Dock, F. A. Curteis, *b.g.*

No. 3 District (Preston).

Officer Commg., T. G. L. H. Armstrong, *c.*

No. 4 District (Shrewsbury).

Officer Commg., Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt., C.B.

Colonels in Charge of Records.

CAVALRY—*Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Lancers (Canterbury)*, T. O. W. Champion de Crespigny; *Hussars (York)*, E.R. Courtenay, C.B.
R.H. and R.F.A. (*Woolwich*), A. C. Hansard
R.G.A. (*Dover*), W. E. L. Balfour.
R.E. (*Gravesend*), G. H. Sim, C.B.
INFANTRY—(*Warley*) C. W. Carey, M.V.O.; (*Hounslow*) F. D. Lumley, C.B.; (*Preston*) T. G. L. H. Armstrong, *c.*; (*Warwick*) G. W. H. Pain, C.B.; (*Exeter*) C. T. Reay, C.B.; *Rifle (Winchester)* A. E. Jenkins; (*Shrewsbury*) Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt., C.B.; (*Lichfield*) Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).

Captain General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., *l.c.*
Captains, Earl of Wemyss, *c.*; Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., *c.*; Earl of Haddington, K.T., *c.*; Earl of Home, K.T., *c.*
Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., *c.*; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.; Lord Polwarth; Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., *c.*
Ensigns, Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., *c.*; Earl of Dalkeith; Duke of Abercorn, K.G., *c.*
Brigadiers, J. T. Hutchison; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., *c.*; Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*; Sir J. H. Gibson-Craig, Bt.; Lord Elphinstone Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O., *c.*; Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., *c.*; Earl of Stair, *l.c.*; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., *c.*; Lord Tweedmouth, K.T.; R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., *c.*; Hon. H. H. Dalrymple, *l.c.*
Adjutant,
Surgeon, W. A. Jamieson, M.D.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.

V.C., Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, Col. Irish Guards.

H.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons.

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 6th Dragoons, Grenadier Guards, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Rifle Brig., Army Service Corps, A.D.C.

V.C., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards.

V.C., Sir George Stuart White, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Gordon Highlanders.

H.I.M. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

Rt. Hon. Francis Wallace, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. 1st Life Guards, Colonel Commandant King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, G.C.B., Indian Army, Col. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C.

Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Visct., G.C.B., O.M., Col. Comdt. R.E.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of, K.G., Royal Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Marines, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Cameron Highlanders, A.D.C.

Forestier-Walker, Sir Frederick W. E., G.C.M.G., Col. K.O. Scottish Borderers.

Scafe, Charles Harington, R.M.L.I.

Stedman, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Methuen, Lord, G.C.B., Col. Scots Guards.

Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers.

Hunter, Sir Archibald, K.C.B.

Lyttelton, Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, G.C.B.

Gaselee, Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., Indian Army.

Fagan, Christopher Sullivan Feltrim, R.M.L.I.

Nicholson, Sir William Gustavus, G.C.B., R.E.

French, Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.V.O., Col. 19th Hussars.

Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, K.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders.

Hildyard, Sir Henry John Thoroton, K.C.B., Col. H.L.I.

V.C., Creagh, Sir O'Moore, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Stewart, Sir Robert Macgregor, K.C.B., R.A.

Campbell, William, C.B., R.M.A.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Wright, Sir William Purvis, K.C.B., R.M.L.I.

Crosbie, Adolphus Brett, R.M.L.I.

Burnett, Sir Chas. John, K.C.B.

Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A.

V.C., Leach, Sir Edward P., K.C.V.O., R.E.

Slade, Frederick George, C.B., R.A.

Douglas, Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley, K.C.B.

Barrow, Sir Edmund George, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Oliphant, Sir Laurence James, K.C.V.O.

Wodehouse, Sir Josselyn Heneage, K.C.B., R.A.

Knox, Sir Charles Edmond, K.C.B., Col. Shrop. L.I.

Wynne, Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.

Duff, Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., Col. Sherwood Foresters.

Grant, Sir Henry Fane, K.C.B.

Paget, Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.B.

Kelly, Sir Wm. Freeman, K.C.B., Col. R. Sussex Regt.

Elliot, Col. Sir Edward Locke, K.C.B., Indian Army.

Schomberg, H. St. G., C.B., R.M.L.I.

Kitchener, Frederick Walter, C.B.

Richardson, George Lloyd R., C.B., Indian Army.

Hamilton, Sir Bruce M., K.C.B.

Elles, Sir Edmond Rocke, G.C.I.E., R.A.

Baden-Powell, Robert S. S., C.B.

Mackinnon, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.B.

Dening, Lewis, C.B., I.A.

Browne, Arthur G. F., C.B., I.A.

Des Vœux, Charles H., C.B., I.A.

Settle, Sir Henry H., K.C.B., R.E.

Wingate, Sir Francis R., K.C.B., R.A.

Leefe, John Beckwith, R.M.A.

Willcocks, Sir James, K.C.M.G.

Plumer, Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Lane, Sir Ronald Bertram, K.C.V.O.

Gough, Hugh Sutlej, C.B.

Creagh, Arthur G., C.B., R.A.

Baldwin, Frederick, R.M.L.I.

Scott, Charles Henry, C.B., R.A.

Kirchhoffer, Robert B., R.M.L.I.

Scott, Douglas A., C.V.O., R.E.

Knox, Sir W. George, K.C.B., R.A.

Dowding, Townley Ward, R.M.L.I.

Montgomery, Robert A., C.V.O., R.A.

V.C., Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E.

Penton, Herbert Edward, I.A.

Murray, Sir J. Wolfe, K.C.B., R.A.

Parsons, Lawrence W., C.B., R.A.

Coffin, Roger Pine, R.M.L.I.

Benson, Frederick William, C.B.

Howard, Sir Francis, K.C.B.

Scobell, Henry Jenner, C.B.

Ventris, Francis, Col. Essex Regt.

Hatton, Villiers, C.B.

Miles, Sir Herbert Scott Gould, K.C.B.

De Brath, Ernest, C.B., I.A.

Nixon, John Eccles, C.B., I.A.

Martin, Alfred Robert, C.B., I.A.

Clements, Ralph A. Penrhyn, C.B.

Stopford, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G.

Grierson, J. Moncrieff, C.V.O., R.A.

Eustace, Francis J. W., C.B., R.A.

Auld, Robert, C.B.

Franklyn, Wm. Edmund, C.B., Col. York Regt.

Haig, Douglas, C.V.O.

Pearson, Alfred A., C.B., I.A.

Barron, Harry, C.V.O., R.A.
Lake, Percy Henry Noel, C.B.
Dalton, James Cecil, R.A.
Hawkes, Henry M. P., C.B., I.A.
Mansfield, Herbert, C.B., I.A.
Woon, John Blavall, C.B., I.A.
Dorward, Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B., R.E.
Dickson, Edward Thompson.
Beatson, Sir Stuart B., K.C.S.I., I.A.
Pollock, John Archibald Henry, C.B., I.A.
Adams, Robert B., C.B., I.A.
Bayly, Alfred W. L., C.B., I.A.
Plowden, Francis Hugh, C.B.
Stephenson, Theodore E., C.B.
Nixon, Arundel James, R.A.
Stokes, Folliott Stuart Furneaux, C.V.O.
Trotter, James Keith, C.B., R.A.
Adair, William T., R.M.L.I.
Browne, George F., C.B.
Bullock, George M., C.B.
Ewart, John S., C.B.
Sclater, Henry C., C.B., R.A.

Broadwood, Robert G., C.B.
Bunbury, Herbert N., C.B., A.S.C.
Barker, George, C.B., R.E.
Maxwell, Sir John G., K.C.B.
Bellfield, Herbert E., C.B.
Mahon, Bryan T., C.B.
Perrott, Thomas, C.B., R.A.
Alderson, Edwin A. H., C.B.
Spens, James, C.B.
Gray, Wm. Du Gard, C.B., I.A.
Scallon, Robert I., C.B., I.A.
Barrett, Sir Arthur A., K.C.B., I.A.
Henry, St. George C., C.B.
Hamilton, Edward O. F., C.B.
Codrington, Alfred E., C.V.O.
Blomfield, Charles J., C.B.
Lawson, Henry M., C.B.
Metcalfe, Charles T. E., C.B.
Pilcher, Thomas D., C.B.
Heath, Charles E., C.V.O., A.S.C.
Grover, Malcolm H. S., C.B., I.A.
Watkis, Henry B. B., C.B., I.A.
Rochfort, Alexander N., C.B., R.A.
Kitson, Gerald C., C.V.O.
Park, Cecil W., C.B.
Bradshaw, Laurence J. E., C.B., I.A.

Campbell, William P., C.B.
Payne, Richard L., C.B.
Fasken, Chas. G. M., C.B., I.A.
Jeffreys, Hy. B., C.B., R.A.
Bethune, Edward C., C.B.
Dawson, Vesey J., C.V.O.
Forster, John B.
Bowles, Frederick A., C.B., R.A.
Macdonald, Sir Jas. R. L., K.C.I.E., R.E.
Ruck, Richard M., R.E.
Woollcombe, Chas. L., C.B.
Lomax, Samuel H.
Kenyon-Slaney, Walter R., C.B.
Nicholls, William C., R.M.A.
Anderson, Chas. A., C.B.
Fergusson, Sir Charles, Bt., M.V.O.

Local and Temporary Rank.
Major-Generals.

Mahon, R. H., C.B. (*Dir.-Gen. of Ord., India*).
Hadden, Sir C. F., K.C.B. (*Master-General of the Ordnance*).
Hamilton, H. I. W., C.B. (*Mediterranean*).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Lawrence, R. C. B. (*Ceylon*).
Greenfield, R. M., C.B. (*Bombay*).
Marshall, J. W. A., C.B. (*Jamaica*).
Hill, A. W., C.B. (*Shrewsbury*).
Grove, E. A. W. S., C.B. (*Devonport*).
Crutchley, C., M.V.O. (*Headquarters*).
Lake, N. M. (*Eastern Command*).
Bradley, C. E., C.B. (*Chatham*).
Pulteney, W. P., C.B. (*Fermoy*).
Bannatyne-Allason, R., C.B. (*Orange River Colony*).
Waters, W. H. H., C.V.O. (*North China*).
Hall, F. H., C.V.O. (*Scottish Command*).
Wyllie, Aylmer, F. J., C.B. (*Dera Ismail Khan*).
Kirkpatrick, W. J., C.B. (*Exeter*).
Jones, M. Q., C.B. (*Tipperary*).
Robb, F. S., C.B. (*Colchester*).
Byng, Hon. J. H. G., C.B. (*Aldershot Cavalry Brigade*).
Johnson, R. F., C.M.G. (*Cork*).
Clayton, F. T., C.B. (*Headquarters*).
Mills, G. A., C.B. (*Belfast*).
Mitford, B. R., C.B. (*Portsmouth*).
Barker, J. S. S., C.B. (*Calcutta*).
Rawlinson, Sir H. S., Bt., C.V.O. (*Blackdown*).
Rimington, M. F., C.B. (*Bolarum*)
Keir, J. L., C.B. (*Allahabad*).
Maxwell, R. C., C.B. (*Chester*).
Macbean, F., C.B., A.D.C. (*Perth*).
Henniker-Major, Hon. A. H., C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Allenby, E. H. H., C.B. (*Cavalry Brigade, Colchester*).
Thorneycroft, A. W., C.B. (*Curragh*).
Donald, C. G., C.B. (*Hounslow*).
Kelly, F. H. (*Ahmednagar*).
Hawkins, J. W. (*Cork*).
Wright, A. J. A., C.B. (*Pontefract*).
Baldock, T. S., C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Young, J. C. (*Ferozepore*).
Molesworth, E. H., C.B. (*Shillong*).
Cowans, J. S., M.V.O. (*Headquarters, India*).
Carter, F. C. (*Harrismith*).
Snow, T. D'O., C.B. (*Eastern Command*).
Waldron, F., C.B. (*Newbridge*).
Campbell, J. H. (*Warley*).
Fenton, A. B., C.B. (*Rangoon*).
Hammersley, F., C.B. (*Bordon Camp*).
Buston, P. T., C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Hall, L. M. M., C.B. (*Fyzabad*).
Brunker, J. M. S. (*Poona*).
Murray, A. J., C.V.O. (*Headquarters*).
Kelham, H. R., C.B. (*Hamilton*).
Lindley, Hon. J. E. (*Cavalry Brigade, Curragh*).
Mackenzie, C. J., C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Altham, E. A., C.B. (*York*).
Mullaly, H., C.B. (*Headquarters, India*).
Munro, C. C., C.B. (*Dublin*).
Robertson, W. R., C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Tyden, W. (*Woolwich*).
Wilson, A., C.B. (*Belfast*).
Powell, C. H. (*Ferozepore*).
Atkinson, F. G. (*Bangalore*).
Simpson, C. R. (*Aldershot*).
Blewitt, W. E., C.M.G. (*Headquarters*).
Fry, W., C.B. (*Preston*).
Hastings, E. S., C.B. (*Maymyo*).
Gorringe, G. F., C.M.G. (*Headquarters*).
Burton, B., C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Stafford, W. F. H., C.B. (*Salisbury*).
Wingfield Stratford, C. V. (*Irish Command*).
Friend, L. B., C.B. (*Edinburgh*).
Westmorland, C. H. (*Karachi*).
Rainsford Hanney, F. (*Headquarters*).
Archdale, H. J., C.B. (*Lichfield*).
Lindsay, W. F. L., D.S.O. (*Bulford*).
Smith, W. A., C.B. (*Salisbury*).
Swann, J. C., C.B. (*Poona*).
Phayre, A., C.B. (*Meerut*).
Tulloch, J. W. G., C.B. (*Poona*).
MacKenzie-Kennedy, E. C. W. (*Secunderabad*).
Raitt, H. A., C.B. (*Warwick*).
Drummond, F. H. R., C.B. (*India*).
Dawkins, H. S. (*Headquarters, India*).
Ramsay, J. G., C.B. (*Rawal Pindi*).
Montagu-Stuart Wortley, Hon. E. J., C.B. (*Shorncliffe Camp*).
Morland, T. L. N. (*West African Frontier Force*).
Evatt, J. T., D.S.O. (*Madras*).
Angelo, F. W. P. (*Nowshera*).
Wallace, A., C.B. (*Jubbulpore*).
Bell, J. A. (*Belgaum*).
Poett, J. H., C.B. (*Rawal Pindi*).
Fanshawe, H. D., C.B. (*Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury*).
Davison, K. S., C.B. (*Fyzabad.*)
Campbell, F., D.S.O. (*Secunderabad*).
Wilson, H. H., C.B. (*Staff College*).
Capper, T., D.S.O. (*Indian Staff College*).
Huckman, H. P. (*India*).
Heath, F. C. (*Headquarters*).
Peyton, W. E., D.S.O. (*Meerut*).
Aston, G. G., C.B. (*S. Africa*).
Haking, R. C. B. (*Southern Command*).
Bond, F. G., C.B. (*India*).
Ellison, G. F., C.B. (*Headquarters*).
Henderson, D., D.S.O. (*Headquarters*).
Garratt, F. S., C.B. (*Ambala*).

Cavalry (Household, £60,700; Line, £422,000).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 223.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1)
Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E. Bingham, M.V.O., *c.*
Majors, G. F. Milner, D.S.O., *l.c.*; E. B. Cook; H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.
Adjt., Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell, *lt.*

2ND LIFE GUARDS. (1)
Windsor.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Longford, K.P.
Majors, A. F. H. Ferguson, *l.c.*; J. C. Brinton, M.V.O.; A. R. A. R. Trotter, M.V.O.
Adjt., H. F. C. A. Cradock, *lt.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (The Blues). *Regent's Park.* (1)
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., A. V. H. Vaughan-Lee.
Majors, G. C. Wilson, M.V.O., *l.c.*; G. J. FitzGerald; W. D. Mann-Thomson.
Adjt., R.G.H. Howard-Vyse, *capt.*

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS. *Ambala.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., *f.m.* ('96).
Col., Wm. Vesey Brownlow, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. S. Fergusson.
Adjt., D. C. Brown, *capt.*

2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays). *Hounslow.* (1)
Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Kirk.
Adjt., J. A. Browning, *capt.*

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's). *Aldershot.* (2)
Col., Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. M. Grenfell, M.V.O., *c.*
Adjt., A. E. W. Harman, *capt.*

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish). *Brighton.* (2)
Col., Sir H. C. Wilkinson, K.C.B., *l.c.*
Lt.-Col., W. Belk.
Adjt., E. M. Dorman, *lt.*

5TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)
Bloemfontein.
Col., Hon. Sir S. J. Gough-Calthorpe, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. G. H. Kennard, *c.*
Adjt., R. H. Kearsley, *capt.*

6TH D. GUARDS (Carabiniers). *Middelburg.* (1)
Col., Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Leader, *c.*
Adjt., W. E. Watson, D.S.O., *capt.*

7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's). *Egypt.* (1)
Col., Sir H.P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., B. R. Dietz.
Adjt., M. E. Lindsay, *capt.*

1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS. (1)
Lucknow.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia, K.G., *f.m.* ('94).
Col., F. S. Russell, C.M.G., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., *c.*
Adjt., W. T. Hodgson, *lt.*

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys). *Tidworth.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia ('94).
Col., A. S. M. Browne, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. D. Miller, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. Long, D.S.O., *capt.*

3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS. *Pretoria.* (1)
Col., Edwd. Howard Vyse, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Goring.
Adjt., W. R. Tylden-Wright, *lt.*

4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS. *Potchefstroom.* (1)
Col., Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B.
Lt.-Col., R. Hoare.
Adjt., A. D. Bell, *capt.*

5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS. (1)
York.
Col., Henry Jenner Scobell, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H.W.G. Graham, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., O. K. Chance, *capt.*

6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS. *Mhow.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Edward Arthur Gore, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. B. Fryer.
Adjt., L. E. G. Oates, *capt.*

7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. L. Holdsworth, *c.*
Adjt., C. H. Rankin, D.S.O., *capt.*

8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS. *Colchester.* (1)
Col., William Mussenden, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. N. M. Thoyts, *c.*
Adjt., R. W. Allen, *capt.*

9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS. *Potchefstroom.* (1)
Col., Sir Henry A. Bushman, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Lord D. J. C. Compton.
Adjt., E. H. E. Abadie, D.S.O., *capt.*

10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy. HUSSARS. (1)
Rawal Pindi.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. Vaughan, D.S.O.
Adjt., Hon. A. Annesley, *capt.*

11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS. *Shorncliffe.* (1)
Col., Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe.
Adjt., J. A. H. Halliday, *capt.*

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal). *Sialkot.* (1)
Col., John Cecil Russell, C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. Brown.
Adjt., C. Truman, *capt.*

13 HUSSARS. *Secunderabad.* (1)
Col., Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. N. Pedder, *c.*
Adjt., T. H. S. Marchant, *capt.*

14 (King's) HUSSARS. *Bangalore.* (1)
Col., Boyce A. Combe, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. D. Brown-Synge-Hutchinson, V.C., *c.*
Adjt., J. D. F. Woodhouse, *capt.*

15 (The King's) HUSSARS. *Muttra.* (1)
Col., Sir George Luck, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. Hodgson.
Adjt., S. H. Charrington, *capt.*

16 (The Queen's) LANCERS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, K.G., *g.* ('05).
Col., Wm. Thomas Dickson, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. De la P. Gough, *c.*
Adjt., H. C. L. Howard, *lt.*

17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS. *Meerut.* (1)
Col., Thomas Arthur Cooke, C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., N. T. Nickalls.
Adjt., T. P. Melvill, *capt*

18 (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales' Own) HUSSARS. *Curragh.* (1)
Col., Thomas Phillips, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. P. M. Pollok-Morris, D.S.O.
Adjt., E. H. Bayford, D.S.O., *capt.*

19 (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) HUSSARS. *Norwich.* (1)
Col., Sir John D. P. French, G.C.V.O., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., D.S.O.
Adjt., C. R. McClure, *capt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Curragh.* (1)
Col., Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. M. B. Jones.
Adjt., A. C. Little, *lt.*

21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS. *Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Sir A. J. H. Elliot, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., A.D.C., *c.*
Adjt., C. D. Horsley, *lt.*

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

Director of Transports and Remounts, C. E. Heath, C.V.O., *m.g.*
Asst. Dir. of Remounts, E. J. Granet, *c.*
Insprs. of Remounts, B. L. Tollner, C.B., *c.*; D. E. Wood, *l.c.*; C. H. Bridge, C.B., *c.*
Dep. Asst. Insprs. of Remounts, H. Pipon, C.B., *m.g.*; H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., *c.*; R. H. Eliott-Lockhart, *m.*; W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubberstý, *lt.*; H. N. Schofield, V.C., *m.*; J. R. Beech, C.M.G., *m.*; H. J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., *l.c.* (*Canada*).

CAVALRY SCHOOL,

Netheravon.

Commandant, W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., *c.*
Adjt. and Qr. Mr., P. J. Bailey, D.S.O., *maj.* 12th Lancers.

IRISH HORSE.

(*Special Reserve.*)

North Irish Horse, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., *c.*
South Irish Horse, Marquess of Waterford, K.P., *c.*

YEOMANRY (in Great Britain)—(£13,000, *remainder included in Vote for Territorial Forces*)—*List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Ayrshire—John G. A. Baird.
Bedfordshire—Lord A. F. Compton, D.S.O.
Berks—G. C. Ricardo, *c.*
Bucks—Hon. H. L. Lawson, *c.*
Cheshire—Lord A. H. Grosvenor.
Denbighshire—L. E. S. Parry, D.S.O., *c.*
Derbyshire—Sir P. C. Walker, Bt., *c.*
Devon (*Royal 1st*)—J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., *c.*
(*Royal N.*)—W. N. Hoare.
Dorset—P. J. Browne, C.B., *c.*
Essex—R. B. Colvin, C.B., *c.*
Fifeshire and Forfarshire—T. H. Erskine, V.D., *c.*
Glamorganshire—C. L. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewellyn.
Gloucestershire—H. H. Calvert, *c.*
Hampshire—J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O.
Herts—Earl of Essex, *c.*
Kent (*Royal East*)—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. D. of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*; E. Frewen.
(*West*)—F. S. W. Cornwallis, *c.*
King's Colonials—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*; Hon. H. A. Lawrence, *c.*
Lanarkshire—J. D. Mitchell, jun.
Lanarkshire (*Queen's Own*)—R. K. Stewart, *c.*
Lancashire (*D. of Lancaster's Own*)—*Colonel-in-Chief*, The King; J. Rutherford, *c.*
Lancs (*Hussars*)—W. L. Pilkington, *c.*
Leicestershire—W. A. Peake, D.S.O., *c.*
Lincolnshire—Lord Kesteven.
London, City of—G. J. Scott, D.S.O.
London, 1st County of (*Middlesex*)—F. A. Heygate-Lambert, *c.*
London, 2nd County of—J. M. Rogers, D.S.O.
London, 3rd County of—E. H. Baldock, *c.*
Lothians and Border Horse—Lord Binning, C.B., *c.*
Lovat's Scouts—A. C. Baillie, D.S.O.; A. W. McDonald, D.S.O.
Montgomeryshire—R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn, D.S.O.
Norfolk—*Col.-in-Chief*, The King; *Hon. Col.*, H.M. King of Norway, K.G.; H. A. Barclay, C.V.O., A.D.C., *c.*
Northamptonshire—C. H. E. Coote, *c.*
Northumberland—C. L. Bates, D.S.O., *c.*
Nottinghamshire (*S. Notts Hussars*)—C. W. Trotter.
Nottinghamshire (*Sherwood Rangers*)—H. Denison, *c.*
Oxfordshire—*Col.-in-Chief*, The King; Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, Bt., *c.*
Pembroke—J. Philipps, D.S.O.
Scottish Horse—Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O.
Shropshire—Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O., *c.*
Somerset (*North*)—W. M. Sherston, D.S.O., *c.*
Somerset (*West*)—W. Barrett, *c.*
Staffordshire—A. H. Heath, *c.*
Suffolk—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*; W. R. Greene.
Surrey—Hon. Henry Cubitt, *c.*
Sussex—R. H. Rawson.
Warwickshire—R. J. Beech.
Westmorland and Cumberland—Earl of Lonsdale, *c.*
Wiltshire (*Royal*)—Marquess of Bath, *c.*
Worcestershire—Sir H. F. Grey, Bt.
Yorkshire (*Hrs.*)—C. W. E. Duncombe.
Yorkshire (*Dns.*)—C. Brook.
Yorkshire, East Ridding of—J. B. Stracey-Clitherow.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£1,198,300). (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.
Master Gunner, St. James's Park, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*
Colonels - Commandant, Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, G.C.B., *r.h.a.*, *g.*; Napier Geo. Campbell, *g.* (*late Madras*); Francis William Hastings, C.B., *g.*; Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., C.B., *g.* (*late Bengal*); Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.* (*late Bengal*); Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, *g.* (*late Madras*); Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir Robert John Hay, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Duncan John McGrigor, *g.* (*late Madras*); Edward Christian Griffin, *l.g.* (*late Bengal*); Hubert Le Cocq, *g.* (*late Bombay*); Richard Oldfield, *m.g.*; Edward Draper Elliott, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Francis William Ward, C.B., *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*; Herbert Mark Garrett Furvis, *m.g.*; Bowes Lennox Forster, *l.g.*; Sir Edwin Markham, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Oliver Henry Atkins Nicholls, *m.g.*; Sir Henry Le Guay Geary, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Michael Henry Saward, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Henry James Alderson, K.C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John Fletcher Owen, K.C.B., *g.*; Henry McLeod, *g.* (*late Madras*); Arthur Harness, C.B., *m.g.*;

Stuart James Nicholson, C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., *m.g.*; John Booth Richardson, *m.g.*; Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., *l.g.*; Sir George Tindal Pretyman, K.C.M.G., *m.g.*

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., P. B. Taylor, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; E. H. Armitage, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; J. E. Harvey, *c.*; J. H. Jellett, *c.*; H. K. Jackson, D.S.O., *c.*; H. J. Du Cane, M.V.O.; W. L. H. Paget, M.V.O., *c.*, *r.h.a.*; S. C. U Smith, *c.*; H. G. Burrowes, *c.*; E. A. P. Hobday, *c.*; C. V. Hume, M.V.O., *c.*; P. H. Enthoven, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., *c.*; H. Chance, *c.*; G. R. T. Rundle, *c.*; S. W. Lane, *c.*; J. P. Langley, *c.*; L. Forde, *c.*; C. D. Guiness; T. K. E. Johnston, *c.*; D. G. Prinsep, *c.*; A. Hamilton Gordon, C.B., *c.*; P. J. R. Crampton, *c.*; W. Y. Foster, *c.*; A. Stokes, D.S.O.: E. M. Perceval, D.S.O.; H. S. Horne, *c.*; F. D. V. Wing, C.B.; A. E. A. Butcher, M.V.O.; C. H. S. Vores; C. D. King; H. A. Bethell; F. E. Johnson, D.S.O.; J. W. G. Dawkins, C.B., *c.*; R. G. Strange; E. Pollock; R. A. K. Montgomery, D.S.O., *c.*; A. B. Scott, D.S.O., *c.*; C. G. Henshaw, *c.*; S. E. G. Lawless; F. J. S. Cleeve; C. E. Coghill, *c.*; Hon. H. W. Addington; R. M. Rodwell; L. H. Ducrôt; A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe; B. F. Drake; P. H. Slee; H. A. Brendon; R. A. Vigne; G. W. Biddulph, *c.*; J. B. H. Askwith; J. H. V. Crowe; A. H. Short; W. K. McLeod; F. B. Johnstone, D.S.O.; C. H. Hutchinson; S. D. Browne; G. S. Duffus; C. T. Caulfeild.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., M. W. P. Block, *c.*; W. C. Anderson, *c.*; J. de W. Lardner-Clarke, *c.*; F. J. Græme, *c.*; H. M. Slater, *c.*; M. F. Fegen, *c.*; W. C. Savile, D.S.O., *c.*; F. B. R. Toms, *c.*; M. B. G. Jackson, *c.*; E. G. Nicolls, *c.*; P. B. Hanham, *c.*; E. B. Anderson, *c.*; S. V. Thornton, *c.*; F. F. Minchin, *c.*; G. Wright, D.S.O., *c.*; A. B. Shute, *c.*; F. H. J. Birch; *T. F. Bushe*, C.M.G., *c.*; H. A. Inglis, *c.*; A. H. Powell, D.S.O., *c.*; G. B. Smith, *c.*; *E. F. Nelson*, *c.*; H. S. Nelson, *c.*; *F. M. Close*, *c.*; J. H. Balguy, *c.*; *H. L. Gardiner*, *c.*; W. H. Cummings, *c.*; C. P. Fendall, D.S.O.; J. Lewes, *c.*; A. H. Block; J. R. B. Davidson; H. E. F. Goold-Adams, C.M.G.; J. A. Labalmondiere; F. W. G. Tothill; M. M. Morris; G. Osborn; G. D. Baker; W. F. Cockburn; H. C. G. Taylor; *S. B. Von Donop*, *c.*; G. D. Chamier, C.M.G.; G. E. Bryant; *A. L. Tisdall*; L. P. Carden; W. C. Hunter-Blair, *c.*; N. W. H. Du Boulay; T. E. Carte; G. F. W. St. John; F. H. Crampton; A. L. Molesworth; W. L. Brook-Smith; J. M. Burt; E. S. F. Walker; D'A. B. Preston; *C. P. Martel*; C. S. Meeres; J. G. E. Wynne; *C. E. English*; L. G. Watkins; R. W. Fuller, D.S.O.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

28 Batteries, Depôt, and Riding Establishment.
Headquarters, *Woolwich*.

BATTERIES.

A (*The Chestnut Troop*), *Aldershot*, A. D. Young, *m.*
B *Canterbury*, H. E. Stockdale, *m.*
C *Christchurch*, A. T. Butler, *m.*
D *Meerut*, C. B. Levita, M.V.O., *m.*
E *Meerut*, R. FitzMaurice, *m.*
F *Woolwich*, H. D. White-Thompson, D.S.O., *m.*
G *Secunderabad*, L. Graham.
H *Bristol*, A. D'A. King, D.S.O., *m.*
I *Ipswich*, K. Combe, *m.*
J *Woolwich*, J. F. N. Birch.
K *Trowbridge*, M. Peake, C.M.G., *m.*
L *Ipswich*, E. R. H. Cloeté, *m.*
M *Newbridge*, R. W. Breeks, *m.*
N *Umballa*, J. G. Rotton, *m.*
O *Bangalore*, A. H. Hussey, *m.*
P *Mhow*, C. O. Head, *m.*
Q *Newbridge*, G. Humphreys, D.S.O., *m.*
R *Mhow*, H. F. Askwith, *m.*
S *Lucknow*, J. McC. Maxwell, *m.*
T *Umballa*, R. St. C. Lecky, *m.*
U *Egypt*, R. J. G. Elkington, *m.*
V *Rawal Pindi*, W. B. R. Sandys.
W *Sialkot*, H. Corbyn, *m.*
X *Pretoria*, F. T. Havershill, *m.*
Y *Pretoria*, Hon. F. R. Bingham, *m.*
Z *Aldershot*, F. W. Heath.
AA *Aldershot*, H. Rouse, D.S.O., *m.*
BB *London*, W. A. Robinson, *m.*

Depôt, *Woolwich*, P. E. Gray, *m.*
Riding Establishment, *Woolwich*, Hon. W. D. Sclater-Booth, *m.*

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

150 Batteries, 4 Depôts.
Headquarters, *Woolwich*.

BATTERIES.

1 *Secunderabad*, W. J. K. Rettie, *m.*
2 *Kirkee*, H. L. Lithgow, *m.*
3 *Meerut*, A. U. Stockley, *m.*
4 *Lahore*, W. A. Nicholson, *m.*
5 *Exeter*, J. R. Wilson, *m.*
6 *Glasgow*, H. M. Barnes, *m.*
7 *Agra*, W. J. B. Allen, *m.*
8 *Kirkee*, E. C. Massy, *m.*
9 *Exeter*, C. Cunliffe Owen, *m.*
10 *Bloemfontein*, J. E. James, *m.*
11 *Jullundur*, R. G. Ouseley, D.S.O., *m.*
12 *Nasirabad*, H. H. Butler, *m.*
13 *Rawal Pindi*, E. M. Lachlan, *m.*
14 *Jhansi*, A. D. Kirby, *m.*
15 *Dundalk*, L. A. Smith, *m.*
16 *Secunderabad*, E. P. Lambert, *m.*
17 *Exeter*, E. C. Sandars, *m.*
18 *Nowshera*, W. G. H. Manley, *m.*
19 *Barrackpore*, G. J. Henderson, *m.*
20 *Dinapore*, A. T. Anderson, *m.*
21 *Birmingham*, F. A. Tighe, *m.*
22 *Ballincollig*, E. W. Alexander, *m.*
23 *Glasgow*, G. Calvert, *m.*
24 *Bradford*, S. Lushington, C.M.G., *m.*
25 *Kamptee*, C. H. Ford, *m.*
26 *Bloemfontein*, H. W. A. Christie, *m.*
27 *Sheffield*, J. B. Aldridge, D.S.O., *m.*
28 *Allahabad*, F. Potts, *m.*
29 *Karachi*, A. S. Buckle, *m.*
30 *Meerut*, E. H. Willis, *m.*
31 *Kilkenny*, W. C. Staveley, *m.*
32 *Leeds*, E. E. Norris, *m.*
33 *Preston*, H. S. White, *m.*
34 *Bradford*, F. B. D. Broadrick, *m.*
35 *Clonmel*, G. Lewis, *m.*
36 *Sheffield*, H. B. Hill, *m.*
37 *Newcastle*, C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O., *m.*
38 *Lahore*, C. E. Stewart *m.*
39 *Woolwich*, E. G. Cheke, *m.*
40 *Hyderabad*, E. P. England, *m.*
41 *Secunderabad*, J. P. Barlow, *m.*
42 *Coventry*, H. J. Brock, *m.*
43 *Woolwich*, H. Johnstone, *m.*
44 *Kirkee*, E. W. Spedding, *m.*
45 *Hyderabad*, F. C. Pottinger, *m.*
46 *Edinburgh*, G. Baillie, *m.*
47 *Leeds*, F. Cunliffe-Owen, *m.*
48 *Dundalk*, M. J. MacCarthy, *m.*
49 *Glasgow*, H. A. Lake, *m.*
50 *Cloghecn*, C. N. B. Ballard, *m.*
51 *Edinburgh*, R. C. Coates, D.S.O.
52 *Mooltan*, L. L. Parker, *m.*
53 *Newport*, C. F. Rugge-Price, *m.*
54 *Edinburgh*, R. A. C. Wellesley, *m.*
55 *Fethard*, G. N. Cartwright, *m.*
56 *Hilsea*, F. E. L. Barker, *m.*
57 *Bareilly*, A. L. Walker, *m.*
58 *Neemuch*, H. C. V. Harrison, *m.*
59 *Brighton*, C. Ravenhill, *m.*
60 *Sheffield*, E. J. R. Peel, *m.*
61 *Newcastle*, E. J. Duffus, *m.*
62 *Nowshera*, H. M. Drake, *m.*

63 *Saugor*, E. S. Cleeve, *m.*
64 *Jubbulpore*, H. H. Tudor, *m.*
65 *Newcastle*, C. F. P. Parry.
66 *Jhansi*, A. W. Hewetson, *m.*
67 *Rawal Pindi*, C. F. G. Washington, *m.*
68 *Woolwich*, W. A. Short, *m.*
69 *Campbellpore*, L.G. F. Gordon, D.S.O., *m.*
70 *Ballincollin*, R.D. Gubbins, *m.*
71 *Dundalk*, H. C. C. Uniacke, *m.*
72 *Bradford*, G. F. White, *m.*
73 *Jubbulpore*, R. T. Marsden, *m.*
74 *Cawnpore*, S. S. Browne, *m.*
75 *Nowshera*, H. J. W. Farrell-Palliser, *m.*
76 *Bangalore*, T. St. A. B. L. Nevinson, *m.*
77 *Fyzabad*, H. C. Sheppard, *m.*
78 *Ferozepore*, L.A. C. Gordon, *m.*
79 *Lucknow*, E. W. Grove, D.S.O., *m.*
80 *Peshawar*, W. Strong, *m.*
81 *Bangalore*, F. W. D. Quinton, *m.*
82 *Bellary*, F. T. Oldham, *m.*
83 *St. Thomas's Mount*, S. W. Douglas, D.S.O., *m.*
84 *St. Thomas's Mount*, H. M. Thomas, *m.*
85 *Belgaum*, , *m.*
86 *Woolwich*, R. Hardman, *m.*
87 *Woolwich*, F. L. Sharp, *m.*
88 *Woolwich*, R. England, *m.*
89 *Potchefstroom*, J. Hay, *m.*
90 *Standerton*, J. St. C. Macmillan, *m.*
91 *Harrismith*, J. Henry, *m.*
92 *Middelburg*, A. H. Bowring, *m.*
93 *Brighton*, G. H. A. White, *m.*
94 *Brighton*, D. B. Stewart, *m.*
95 *Bulford*, W. B. Emery, *m.*
96 *Bulford*, P. W. B. Henning, *m.*
97 *Bulford*, C. H. Wilson, *m.*
98 *Colchester*, E. W. Plummer, *m.*
99 *Colchester*, R. E. A. Le Mottee, *m.*
100 *Colchester*, T. C. W. Molony D.S.O., *m.*
101 *Bordon Camp*, J. A. Tyler, *m.*
102 *Bordon Camp*, A. M. R. Mallock, *m.*
103 *Bordon Camp*, H. L. Tennant, *m.*
104 *Farnham*, H. C. Williams-Wynn, *m.*
105 *Farnham*, D. R. Coates, *m.*
106 *Farnham*, G. G. S. Carey, *m.*
107 *Shorncliffe*, L. J. Hext, *m.*
108 *Shorncliffe*, W. P. Saunders, *m.*
109 *Shorncliffe*, R. F. Fox, D.S.O., *m.*
110 *Farnborough*, J. F. Cadell, *m.*
111 *Farnborough*, C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., *m.*
112 *Farnborough*, W. B. Browell, *m.*
113 *Bulford*, A. H. S. Goff, *m.*
114 *Bulford*, T. M. Usborne, *m.*
115 *Bulford*, Edw. P. Smith, *m.*
116 *Kildare*, C. Prescott-Decie, *m.*
117 *Kildare*, G. H. Sanders, *m.*
118 *Kildare*, A. R. Bayly, *m.*
119 *Farnborough*, W. A. M. Thompson, *c.*
120 *Farnborough*, C. H. de Rougemont, M.V.O., *m.*
121 *Farnborough*, J. U. Coates, *m.*
122 *Aldershot*, G. T. Forestier-Walker, A.D.C., *c.*
123 *Aldershot*, C. C. Van Straubenzee, *m.*
124 *Aldershot*, C. F. Stevens, *m.*
125 *Bordon*, C. A. Sykes, *m.*
126 *Bordon*, C. Stirling, *m.*
127 *Bordon*, R. Geoghegan.
128 *Athlone*, E. F. Delaforce, *m.*
129 *Athlone*, L. T. Ashworth, *m.*
130 *Athlone*, H. Biddulph, *m.*
131 *Waterford*, C. C. Robertson, *m.*
132 *Fermoy*, E. W. M. Powell, D.S.O., *m.*
133 *Fermoy*, R. F. Ellice, *m.*
134 *Kildare*, H. E. Vallentin, *m.*
135 *Kildare*, H. M. Campbell, *l.c.*
136 *Kildare*, F. A. G. Y. Elton, *m.*
137 *Bulford*, H. E. T. Kelly.
138 *Bulford*, G. B. Hinton, *m.*
139 *Bulford*, G. Gillson, *m.*
140 *Calair*, R. D. Wylde, *m.*
141 *Calair*, .
142 *Calair*, E. C. Cameron, *m.*
143 *Newbridge*, W.V. J. C. Elwes, *m.*
144 *Ballinrobe*, L. M. Phillpotts, D.S.O., *m.*
145 *Newbridge*, D. Arbuthnot, *m.*
146 *Aldershot*, C. Battiscombe, *m.*
147 *Aldershot* E. F. Hall, *m.*
148 *Aldershot*, C. Lyon, *m.*
149 *Hilsea*, P. A. Skipwith, *m.*
150 *Hilsea*, Edmund P. Smith, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Woolwich*, *m.*
2 *Templemore*, R. F. X. Mac-Geough-Bond, *m.*
3 *Seaforth*, H. N. Packard, *m.*
4 *Portland*, W. H. Onslow, *m.*

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain Division.

8 Batteries.

BATTERIES.

1 *Jutogh*, F. R. Drake, *m.*
2 *Quetta*, M. S. Eyre, *m.*
3 *Murree Hills*, F. H. S. Giles, *m.*
5 *Quetta*, H. R. Cook, *m.*
6 *Quetta*, G. C. Dowell, *l.c.*
7 *Murree Hills*, R. A. Kaye, *m.*
8 *Murree Hills*, F. W. S. Stanton, D.S.O., *m.*
9 *Jutogh*, H. D. Grier, *m.*

GARRISON COMPANIES.

100 Companies. 4 Depôts.

1 *Malta*, F. T. Fisher, *m.*
2 *Egypt*, R. C. Stevenson, *m.*
3 *Bermuda*, A. J. Pelle, *m.*
4 *Gibraltar*, H. B. Roberts, *m.*
5 *Malta*, T. E. Marshall, *m.*
6 *Gibraltar*, G. McK. Franks, *m.*
7 *Gibraltar*, C. W. Clark, *m.*
8 *Gibraltar*, C. S. Taylor, *m.*
9 *Gibraltar*, P. D. Hamilton, *m.*
10 *Cork Harbour*, A. A. McHardy, D.S.O., *m.*
11 *Golden Hill*, R. P. Benson, *m.*
12 *Tynemouth*, H. W. M. Parker, *m.*
13 *Guernsey*, C. W. Richardson, *m.*
14 *Shoeburyness*, W. H. Robinson, *m.*
15 *Londonderry*, W. N. Gordon, *m.*
16 *Portsmouth*, St L. M. Moore, *m.*
17 *Alderney*, H. de L. Walters, *m.*
18 *Sheerness*, W. R. W. James, *m.*
19 *Sheerness*, J. W. Ormiston, *m.*
20 *Jersey*, H. H. Harvest, *m.*
21 *Leith*, A. T. Cuming.
22 *Sheerness*, R. F. Brewster, *m.*
23 *Fort Grange*, F.P. Hutchinson, *m.*
24 *Newport (Mon.)*, M. H. Courtenay, *m.*
26 *Fort Wallington*, J. J. McMahon, *m.*
28 *Weymouth*, W. C. A. Nicholson, *m.*
29 *Portsmouth*, A. L. Carroll, *m.*
30 *Weymouth*, W. D. Nichol, *m.*
31 *Plymouth*, C. D. Scott, *m.*
32 *Portsmouth*, F. Aikenhead.
33 *Golden Hill*, H. J. Kelsall, *m.*
34 *Sandown*, H. C. W. Eteson, *m.*
35 *Fort Nelson*, P. de S. Burney, *m.*
36 *Plymouth*, C. W. Brownlow, *m.*
37 *Portsmouth*, H. E. J. Brake, C.B., *m.*
38 *Plymouth*, C. C. Wiseman Clarke, *m.*
39 *Plymouth*, A. J. Mullins, *m.*
40 *Dover*,
41 *Plymouth*, W. C. Curme, *m.*
42 *Portsmouth*, W. Arthy, *m.*
43 *Cork Harbour*, , *m.*
44 *Pembroke Dock*, G. Tyacke, *m.*
45 *Plymouth*, A. J. Saltren-Willett, *m.*
46 *Dover*, B. M. Bateman, *m.*
47 *Tynemouth*, C. Phillipps, *m.*
48 *Plymouth*, W. L. Warren, *m.*
49 *Cork*, J. R. Ritchie, *m.*
50 *Sierra Leone*, T. B. Wood, *m.*
51 *Delhi*, F. G. Maunsell, *m.*
52 *Rangoon*, W. P. Alexander, *m.*
54 *Gibraltar*, W. H. Jones, *m.*
55 *Gibraltar*, E. McM. Seddon, *m.*
56 *Mauritius*, A. F. L. Stiffe, *m.*
57 *Pembroke Dock*, W. W. T. Duhan, *m.*
59 *Quetta*, L. J. Chapman, *m.*
60 *Allahabad*, C. E. Forestier-Walker, *m.*
61 *Katapahar*, R. E. Tyler, *m.*
62 *Aden*, H. H. Rich, *m.*
63 *Malta*, A. E. J. Perkins, *m.*
64 *Bombay*, T. W. G. Bryan, *m.*
65 *Malta*, H. E. Cadell, *m.*
66 *Jamaica*, L. D. Jackson, *m.*
67 *Portsmouth*, A. G. Norris, *m.*
68 *Roorkee*, G. S. B. Lyle, *m.*
69 *Aden*, A. H. C. Birch, *m.*
70 *Bombay*, A. F. Pullen, *m.*

71 *Peshawar*, W. K. Hardy, *m.*
72 *Mooltan*, K. K. Knapp, *m.*
73 *Ferozepore*, M. M. Noble, *m.*
74 *Rawal Pindi*, R. P. Molesworth, *m.*
75 *Calcutta*, R. E. Stuart, *m.*
76 *Aden*, H. A. Reid, *m.*
77 *Rangoon*, E. Bickford, *m.*
78 *Singapore*, A. F. S. Scott, *m.*
79 *Bombay*, A. C. Pitman, *m.*
80 *Singapore*, E. A. Gartside-Tippinge, *m.*
81 *Quetta*, C. J. Perceval, D.S.O., *m.*
82 *Barian*, F. Vans-Agnew, *m.*
83 *Hong Kong*, D. F. H. Logan, *m.*
84 *Cape Town*, W. H. Mills, *m.*
85 *Karachi*, G. E. Galbraith, *m.*
86 *Nowgong*, L. C. Gordon, *m.*
87 *Hong Kong*, *m.*
88 *Hong Kong*, *m.*
89 *Madras*, T. E. W. Bidgood, *m.*
90 *Nowgong*, T. A. Tancred, *m.*
91 *Campbellpore*, T. R. Phillips, *m.*
93 *Ceylon*, E. W. Comyn, *m.*
94 *Roorkee*, H. O. Vincent, *m.*
95 *Bermuda*, K. D. Bell, *m.*
96 *Malta*, H. L. Kirke, *m.*
97 *Simon's Town*, H. E. Pennethorne, *m.*
99 *Malta*, W. W. Griffin, *m.*
100 *Malta*, R. St. G. Gorton, *m.*
101 *Barian*, H. R. Palmer, *m.*
102 *Malta*, T. R. C. Hudson, *m.*
104 *Roorkee*, W. J. Napier, *m.*
105 *Falmouth*, J. C. Burnett, D.S.O., *m.*
107 *Dover*, J. S. Gooch, *m.*
108 *Fort Fareham*, F. R. Patch, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

1 *Dover*, R. Percy Smith, *m.*
2 *Gosport*, T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., *m.*
3 *Plymouth*, H. C. St. G. Molesworth, *m.*
4 *Great Yarmouth*, R. J. Macdonald, *m.*

SPECIAL RESERVE R.F.A.

Cardigan (*Aberystwith*)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. S. Jones, *c.*
Carmarthen (*Carmarthen*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bt., *c.*
Clare (*Ennis*) — *Lt.-Col.*, G. O'Callaghan-Westropp, A.D.C., *c.*
Cornwall and Devon Miners (*Falmouth*) — *Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Young-Jamieson.
Devon (*Devonport*)—*Lt.-Col.*, O. W. White, *c.*
Donegal (*Letterkenny*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. A. G. Saunders-Knox-Gore, *c.*
Durham (*Sunderland*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. F. Clarkson.
Duke of Edinburgh's Own (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Mercer, *c.*
Forfar and Kincardine (*Montrose*)—*Lieut.-Col.*, Hon. C. M. Ramsay.
Glamorgan (*Swansea*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Wright.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight (*Sandown*) — *Lt.-Col.*, H. G. Watson, *c.*
Kent (*Dover*) — *Lt.-Col.*, W. Elliot, *c.*
Lancashire, 1st (*Preston*)—R. C. Drury.
Lancashire, and (*Seaforth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. D. Burrard, *c.*
Limerick City (*Limerick*) — *Lt.-Col.*, R. A. M. Henn, *c.*
Norfolk (*Great Yarmouth*)—*Col.-in-Chief*, The King; *Lt.-Col.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., M.V.O.
Northumberland (*Berwick-on-Tweed*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
Pembroke (*Milford Haven*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Cope, *c.*
Sligo (*Sligo*)—*Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*; *Lt.-Col.*, J. D. A. Roberts.
S.E. of Scotland (*Dunbar*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. J. Oliver.
Suffolk (*Ipswich*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. J. Carthew, *c.*
Sussex (*Eastbourne*) — *Lt.-Col.*, H. H. Peel, *c.*
Tipperary (*Templemore*) — *Lt.-Col.*, J. G. Phillips.
Waterford (*Waterford*) — *Lt.-Col.*, R. T. Carew, *c.*
West of Scotland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. T. Nichol.
Wicklow (*Wicklow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. O. Kemmis.
Yorkshire (*Scarborough*) — *Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Fell.

SPECIAL RESERVE R.G.A.

Antrim (*Carrickfergus*) — *Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Kinsey.
Cork (*Cork*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. S. Lemon.
Dublin City (*Dublin*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. L. Smythe, *c.*
Fife (*Cupar*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Mowbray.
Forfar and Kincardine (*Montrose*)—*Lt.-Col.*, O. V. Yates.
Londonderry (*Londonderry*)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. A. M. Bruce.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.A.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

(The Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.)

Capt.-General & Col., The King.
Lt.-Col. Comdg., Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, C.V.O., *c.*

1st City of London Horse Art.—R. A. Connell, *m.*
and City of London Horse Art.—A. C. Lowe, D.S.O., *m.*
26th Battalion City of London—F. Farrington, *Lt.-Col.*

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Batteries.

Ayrshire (*Ayr*)—F. G. Willock *m.*
Berkshire (*Reading*)— *m.*
Essex (*Chelmsford*)—F. Hilder *m.*
Glamorganshire (*Cardiff*)—J. F. McGaul, *m.*
Inverness-shire (*Inverness*)— *m.*
Leicestershire *m.*
Nottinghamshire—J. F. Laycock, D.S.O., *l.c.*
Shropshire (*Shrewsbury*)— *m.*
Somersetshire *m.*
Warwickshire (*Warwick*)—Lord Brooke, M.V.O., *m.*
West Riding

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Brigades.

1st East Anglian (*Stratford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Poock, M.V.O., V.D.
2nd East Anglian (*Norwich*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd East Anglian ( )—*Lt.-Col.*,
4th East Anglian (*Beccles*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Stradbroke, C.V.O., A.D.C., *c.*
1st Highland (*Aberdeen*) — *Lt.-Col.*, G. Milne, V.D.
2nd Highland (*Dundee*) — *Lt.-Col.*, J. Lindsay Henderson.
3rd Highland (*Greenock*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. C. Scott, V.D., *c.*
1st Home Counties (*Dover*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. R. Gell-Woolley, V.D., *c.*
2nd Home Counties (*St. Leonards*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd Home Counties (*Dover*) — *Lt.-Col.*, A. M. Bradley, *c.*
1st East Lancashire (*Blackburn*) —*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd East Lancashire (*Manchester*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd East Lancashire (*Bolton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, M. Robinson, V.D.
4th East Lancashire (*Carlisle*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
1st West Lancashire (*Liverpool*) —*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd West Lancashire (*Preston*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd West Lancashire (*Liverpool*) —*Lt.-Col.*,
4th West Lancashire (*Liverpool*) —*Lt.-Col.*,
1st London (*Barbican*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Stollery, V.D., *c.*
2nd London (*Woolwich*)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. C. Paul, V.D., *c.*
3rd London (*City Road*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. J. Higgins, V.D., *c.*
4th London (*Lewisham*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. Griffith, *c.*
5th London (*Lower Kennington Lane*) — *Hon. Col.*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*; *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Reid, *c.*

5th London (*Brixton*)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. Wishart, V.D., *c.*
7th London (*Shepherd's Bush*)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. E. Chambers, V.D., *c.*
8th London (*Painstead*)—*Lt.-Col.*, P. O. Thomas.
1st Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Dalhoshey, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*
2nd Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. R. Stuart.
3rd Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. Service, V.D.
4th Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. McI. Shaw, V.D., *c.*
1st North Midland (*Grimsby*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd North Midland (*Stoke-upon-Trent*)—*Lt.-Col.*, T. M. Favell, V.D., *c.*
3rd North Midland (*Wolverhampton*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
4th North Midland ( )—*Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Chandos-Pole-Gell.
1st South Midland (*Bristol*)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. C. Ord, C.B., V.D., *c.*
2nd South Midland (*Worcester*)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. E. Lyon, V.D., *c.*
3rd South Midland (*Birmingham*)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. H. Halse.
4th South Midland ( )—*Lt.-Col.*, R. P. Robinson-Emoury.
1st Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd Northumbrian (*Hull*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd Northumbrian (*Seaham Harbour*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
4th Northumbrian (*South Shields*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Drummond, V.D., *c.*
1st West Riding ( )—*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd West Riding ( )—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd West Riding ( )—*Lt.-Col.*,
4th West Riding (*Leeds*)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. S. Dawson.
1st Welsh (*Swansea*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
2nd Welsh (*Cardiff*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd Welsh (*Chester*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
4th Welsh (*Newport, Mon.*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
1st Wessex (*Southsea*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir W. T. Dupree, V.D., *c.*
2nd Wessex ( )—*Lt.-Col.*,
3rd Wessex (*Swindon*)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. Bedford-Pim.
4th Wessex ( )—*Lt.-Col.*,

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Mountain.

4th Highland ( )—*Lt.-Col.*, C. G. P. Campbell.

Heavy.

East Anglian (*Stratford*)—
Highland (*St. Andrews*)—
Home Counties (*Gravesend*)—
West and East Lancashire (*Liverpool*)—
1st and 2nd London (*Barnsbury Park*)—
Lowland (*Edinburgh*)—
North Midland (*Stoke-on-Trent*)—
South Midland (*Birmingham*)—
Northumbrian (*Middlesbrough*)—
West Riding (*York*)—
Welsh (*Bangor*)—
Wessex (*Southsea*)—

For Defended Ports.

Cornwall (*Falmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.* P. Marrack.
Devonshire (*Devonport*)—*Lt.-Col.* E. B. Jeune.
Durham (*West Hartlepool and Sunderland*)—
East Riding (*Hull*)—
Essex and Suffolk (*Harwich*)—A. C. Churchman, *lt.-col.*
Forth and Clyde (*Edinburgh & Port Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.* J. McNiel, V.D.
Glamorgan (*Cardiff*)—*Lt.-Col.* E. C. Fry, V.D., *c.*
Hampshire and Dorsetshire (*Southampton and Weymouth*)—*Lt.-Col.* F. G. Lefroy.
Lancashire and Cheshire ( )—*Lt.-Col.* T. G. Ewan, V.D., *c.*
Orkney (*Kirkwall*)—*Lt.-Col.* T. S. Peace, V.D., *c.*
Pembroke (*Milford Haven*)—*Lt.-Col.* R. V. L. Lloyd-Philipps.
North Scottish (*Aberdeen and Dundee*)—*Lt.-Col.* R. H. Adamson, *c.*
Sussex and Kent (*Brighton*)—*Lt.-Col.* D. H. Blome-Jones.
Tynemouth (*North Shields*)—*Lt.-Col.* T. E. Jobling, V.D.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

£12,530.

Hon. Col., The King.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. Mattei, *c.*
Adjt., W. D. Vella, *capt.*

BERMUDA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Commdt. and Adjt., J. A. P. Robinson, *capt.* R.A.

Corps of Royal Engineers (£328,700). 1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Cols. Comm., Sir Frederick R. Maunsell, K.C.B., *g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Horace William Montagu, K.C.B., *g.*; Sir James Frankfort Manners Browne, K.C.B., *g.*; Charles Aug. Goodfellow, *V.C.*, *lg.* (*late Bombay*); Wm. Percival Tomkins, C.I.E., *g.* (*late Bengal*); George Warren Walker, *g.* (*late Madras*); Charles Strahan, *lg.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Gordon Douglas Pritchard, K.C.B., *lg.*; Sir James Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., *lg.*; Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B., *g.*; William James Stuart, *m.g.*; Robert Nicholl Dawson-Scott, *g.*; Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., *g.*; Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., *g.*

Lieut.-Colonels, Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., A.D.C.; R. H. Jennings, C.S.I.; A. L. Mein; G. M. Porter; F. Peel; H. H. Barnet; W. A. Gale; J. L. Irvine; H. M. Jackson (*Southampton*); E. Agar, *c.*, *Bulford*; S. R. Rice, *c.*, *Portsea*; A. D. Meeres, *c.*, *Southampton*; H. B. N. Adair, *c.*, *Malta*; W. Yolland, *c.*, *Gosport*; A. M. Mantell, *c.*, *Cork*; P. R. Burn-Murdoch, *c.*, *Edinburgh*; T. J. W. Prendergast, *c.*, *Weymouth*; T. A. Cregan, *Abbottabad*; E. Druitt, *Board of Trade*; H. L. C. H. Stafford, *c.*, *Mhow*; F. J. Anderson, *c.*, *Bangalore*; R. Leigh, *c.*, *Karachi*; F. H. Horniblow, *c.*, *Dover*; W. W. Baker, *Indore*; B. B. Russel, *c.*, *Kirkee*; C. D. Learoyd, *c.*, *York*; D. A. Mills, *Jersey*; S. G. Burrard, *Simla*; C. W. R. St. John, *c.*, *Belfast*; H. S. King, *c.*, *Colchester*; F. V. Jeffreys, *c.*, *Middelburg*; W. Russell, *c.*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. E. Sandbach, D.S.O., *c.*, *Aldershot*; R. F. Allen, D.S.O., *c.*, *Simla*; J. Dallas, *c.*, *Poona*; A. M. Stuart, *c.*, *Liverpool*; H. V. Biggs, D.S.O., *c.*, *Mhow*; E. M. Burton, *Pretoria*; F. H. Oldfield, *c.*, *Mhow*; A. Grant, *Meerut*; W. M. Hodder, *c.*, *Plymouth*; H. Hulcatt, *c.*, *Bloemfontein*; R. S. Maclagan, *c.*, *Ambala*; M. A. Boyd, *Shoeburyness*; A. H. Cowle, *Aldershot*; O. M. R. Thackwell, *Bangalore*; J. E. Capper, C.B., *c.*, *Aldershot*; C. E. Baddeley, *Poona*; P. E. Dixon, *Quetta*;

C. Hill, *Gibraltar*; R. D. Petrie, *Curragh*; H. G. C. Swayne, *Aden*; J. E. Edmonds, *War Office*; F. Glanville, D.S.O., *Bareilly*; W. M. Ellis, *Bezwada*; A. H. Van Straubenzee, *Bermuda*; W. J. D. Dundee, c., C.I.E., *Peshawar*; A. W. Roper, c., *Cairo*; H. N. Dumbleton, *Hong Kong*; E. H. Hemming, *Malta*; E. W. Walton, *Lahore*; L. Jones, *Ceylon*; J. E. O'H. Hamilton, *Cape Town*; S. L. Craster, *Lahore*; G. M. Heath, D.S.O., c., *India*; W. J. Bythell, *Calcutta*; B. R. Ward, *Chatham*; J. M. Wade, *Rawul Pindi*; W. R. Stewart, c., *Jamaica*; G. S. Mc D. Elliot, c., *Dover*; C. Godby, *Chatham*; S. Davidson, *Cairo*; W. G. R. Cordue, *Bombay*; H. V. Kent, *Singapore*; E. Houston, *Dehra Dun*; B. E. Morony, *Sheerness*; W. B. Brown, *War Office*; T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, c., ; J. I. Lang Hyde, C.M.G., *Cork*; W. G. Lawrie, *Pembroke Dock*; A. C. Painter, *Chatham*; H. Broke, *Hong Kong*; J. S. Purvis, *Mauritius*; C. H. Cowie, c., *Calcutta*; C. S. Rose, ; E. F. Taylor, *Woolwich*; R. U. H. Buckland, *Bulford*; R. S. Curtis, D.S.O., c., ; W. P. Brett, *Simla*; W. R. Morton, ; H. Bonham-Carter, ; G. A. Gibbon, *Aldershot*.

Adjt. Training Bn., Chatham, E. G. Wace, *capt.*

Adjt. R.E. Troops, Aldershot, C. E. G. Vesey, *capt.*

Head Quarters of Companies.

1st Co.—Gibraltar (Fortress).
2nd—Egypt (Fortress).
3rd—Dover (Fortress).
4th—Gosport (Fortress).
5th—Aldershot (Field).
6th—Weymouth (Fortress).
7th—Shorncliffe (Field).
8th—Bordon (Railway).
9th—Colchester (Field).
10th—Bordon (Railway).
11th—Aldershot (Field).
12th—Kilworth (Field).
13th—Clifton, Bristol (Survey).
14th—Dublin (Survey).
15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
16th—North Shields (Coast Bn.).
17th—Curragh (Field).
18th—Falmouth (Fortress).
19th—Southampton (Survey).
20th—Plymouth (Fortress).
21st—Harwich (Fortress).
22nd—I. of Wight (Fortress).
23rd—Aldershot (Field).
24th—Malta (Fortress).
25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
26th—Bordon (Field).
27th—Bermuda (Fortress).
28th—Malta (Fortress).
29th—Chatham (Fortress).
30th—Plymouth (Fortress).
31st—Ceylon (Fortress).
32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
33rd—Cork (Fortress).
34th—Channel Islands (Fortress).
35th—Pembroke Dk. (Fortress).
36th—Sierra Leone (Fortress).
38th—Cork (Field).
39th—Sheerness (Fortress).
40th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
41st—Singapore (Fortress).
42nd—Portsmouth (Fortress).
43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
44th—Jamaica (Fortress).
45th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
47th—Simonstown (Fortress).
49th—North Queensferry (Coast Bn.).
53rd—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
54th—Bloemfontein (Field).
55th—Pretoria (Field).
56th—Bulford (Field).
57th—Bulford (Field).
58th—Potchefstroom (Field).
59th—Curragh (Field).
Depôts—A, B, C, D, E, G, and M Companies, Chatham; H Co., Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Companies.

1st Air Line Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Air Line Co.—Limerick.
1st Cable Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Cable Co.—Limerick.
1st Divnl. Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Aldershot.
3rd Divnl. Co.—Bulford.
4th Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Colchester.
5th Divnl. Co.—Limerick.
6th Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Limerick.
7th Divnl. Co.—S. Africa.
1st Wireless Co.—Aldershot.
2nd Wireless Co.—Aldershot.
K Telegraph Co.—(Wandsworth Common, S.W.).
1st Bridging Train—Aldershot.
2nd Bridging Train—Chatham.
3rd Bridging Train—Aldershot.
Field Troops: 1st—Aldershot; 2nd—Pretoria; 3rd—Canterbury Field Depôt R.E. Troops—Aldershot; 4th—Curragh; 5th—Chatham.
Balloon School—South Farnborough.
1st Search Light Co.—Aldershot.
Colonial Survey Section—South Africa.

SPECIAL RESERVE R.E.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Matthews-Donaldson, *c.*
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. E. M. Lindsay.

TERRITORIAL FORCE R.E.

Divisional Engineers.

East Anglian (*Bedford*)—
Highland (*Aberdeen*)—*Lt.-Col.* W. S. Gill, V.D., *c.*
Home Counties (*Eastbourne*)—*Lt.-Col.* A. A. Oakden.
East Lancashire (*Manchester*)—
West Lancashire (*St. Helens*)—
1st London (*Bethnal Green*)—*Lt.-Col.* D. de Lara Cohen, *c.*
2nd London (*Fulham Road*)—
Lowland (*Glasgow*)—*Lt.-Col.* A. Pearson.
North Midland ( )—
South Midland (*Bristol*)—G. C. Gibbs, V.D., *c.*
Northumbrian ( )—
West Riding ( )—
Welsh ( )—*Lt.-Col.* J. A. Hughes, V.D., *c.*
Wessex (*Bath*)—*Lt.-Col.* S. Keen.

Telegraph Companies.

London District ( )—A. Bain, *l.c.*
Northern Command ( )—
Scottish Command (*Glasgow*)—D. Laidlaw, jun., V.D., *c.*
Southern Command (*Birmingham*)—J. F. Lister, *l.c.*
Western Command ( )—

Railway Battalion.

Cheshire (*Crewe*) — H. R. L. Howard, C.B., *c.*

Fortress Engineers.

City of Aberdeen (*Aberdeen*)—
Cornwall ( )—
Devonshire (*Plymouth*)—
Dorsetshire and Wiltshire ( )—
City of Dundee—
Durham (*North Shields*)—
City of Edinburgh (*Edinburgh*)—
Essex ( )—
Glamorganshire (*Cardiff*)—
Hampshire (*Portsmouth*)—C. W. Bevis, *l.c.*
Kent ( )—H. F. Stephens, *m.*
Kent and Sussex (*Eastbourne*)—
Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire (*Coatbridge and Greenock*)—
Lancashire ( )—
East Riding ( )—
North Riding (*Middlesbrough*)—

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY STAFF CORPS

(15 *Dean's Yard, Westminster*).

Lieut.-Col. Comdt., J. C. Hawkshaw, V.D., *c.*
Lt.-Cols., Sir J. W. Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B., V.D., *c.*; W. R. Galbraith, Sir F. Harrison, A. J. Barry, J. F. S. Gooday, Sir C. J. Owens, J. C. Inglis, W. Forbes; R. Elliott Cooper, V.D., *c.*; C. A. Brereton, J. A. F. Aspinall, H. W. Williams, H. C. Baggally, V.D., V. W. Hill, M.V.O., R. Millar, B. H. Blyth, G. L. Eyles, C.M.G., S. Fay, A. C. Lyster, O. R. H. Bury, A. Ross, H. Plews, D. Cooper, Sir W. Matthews, K.C.M.G., C. B. D. H. Dent, O. Hawkshaw, W. H. Granet, C. S. Denniss, W. B. Worthington.

The Foot Guards (£206,000).

GRENADIER GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Regtl. Comdt., R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., G. F. Molyneux-Montgomerie, *maj.*

1st Battalion.
Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Cavan.
Majors, L. R. Fisher-Rowe; E. H. Trotter, D.S.O.
Adjt., L. M. Gregson, *lt.*
Medical Officer,

2nd Battalion.
Chelsea.
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. E. Cavendish, M.V.O.
Majors, N. A. L. Corry, D.S.O.; Lord Ardee; G. F. Trotter, M.V.O.
Adjt., W. T. Payne-Gallwey, M.V.O., *capt.*
Medical Officer,

3rd Battalion.
Tower of London.
Lt.-Col., H. G. Ruggles-Brise.
Majors, W. R. A. Smith; C. E. Corkran.
Adjt., Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld Forester, *capt.*
Medical Officer, Brig. Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. E. Harrison, M.B., K.H.S., *c.*

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., *g.*, *Constable of Tower of London.*
Regtl. Comdt., F. I. Maxse, C.V.O., *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., E. T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, *capt.*
Solicitor, R. J. P. Broughton.

1st Battalion.
Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G.
Majors, H. C. Sutton; R. Longueville.
Adjt., G. E. Vaughan, *lt.*
Medical Officer, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. F. Bateson, M.B.

2nd Battalion.
Chelsea.
Lt.-Col., J. A. G. Richardson-Drummond-Hay, *c.*
Majors, R. A. Markham; Hon. C. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.
Adjt., G. B. Brown, *lt.*
Medical Officer,

3rd Battalion.
Egypt.
Lt.-Col., C. S. O. Monck.
Majors, J. Ponsonby, D.S.O.; R. C. E. Skeffington-Smyth.
Adjt., A. G. Tritton, *lt.*
Medical Officer,

SCOTS GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Lord Methuen, G.C.B., *g.*
Regtl. Comdt., F. W. Romilly, C.V.O., *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., J. T. Carpenter-Garnier, *maj.*

1st Battalion.
Wellington Barracks.
Lt.-Col., J. F. Erskine, M.V.O.
Majors, R. G. I. Bolton; W. F. Lascelles; H. F. Maclean.
Adjt., Sir V. A. F. Mackenzie, Bt., M.V.O., *lt.*
Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. S. G. Moores.

2nd Battalion.
Wellington Barracks.
Lt.-Col., W. C. G. McGrigor.
Majors, F. J. Heyworth, D.S.O. (and); the Master of Ruthven, D.S.O.; Hon. H. J. Fraser.
Adjt., R. F. Balfour, *lt.*
Medical Officer,

IRISH GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*
Regtl. Comdt., R. J. Cooper, M.V.O., *c*

1st Battalion.
Windsor.
Lt.-Col., G. C. Nugent.
Majors, C. Fitz-Clarence, V.C.; Hon. G. H. Morris; H. F. Crichton; G. H. C. Madden.
Adjt., P. L. Reid, *lt.*
Medical Officer, Surg.-Major P. H. Whiston.

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).
Comdg., G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., *maj.*, Coldstream Guards.
Adjt., J. L. Wickham, *lt.*, Scots Guards.

Infantry Regiments of the Line,

WITH THEIR TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS.

Pay, 1908–9—Regulars, £2,371,000.

[Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's). (1)
Regimental District No. 91.—Depôt, *Stirling*. Record Office, *Perth*.
Col., J. E. Boyes, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (91st Foot), *Chatham*.
Lt.-Col., R. L. E. McKerrell.
Adjt., G. A. McL. Sceales, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), *Bloemfontein*.
Lt.-Col., A. E. J. Cavendish, C.M.G.
Adjt., R. G. Maclaine, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Stirling*.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Scott-Plummer.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Paisley*.
Lt.-Col., M. D. Campbell, D.S.O., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Greenock*.
Lt.-Col., A. Lyle, V.D.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Paisley*.
Lt.-Col., J. Menzies.
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Stirling*.
Lt.-Col., E. Simpson, V.D.
8th (Territorial) Batt., *Dunoon*.
Lt.-Col., E. P. Campbell, *c.*
9th (Territorial) Batt., *Helensburgh*.
Lt.-Col., H. Brock, V.D.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
Regimental District No. 16.—Depôt, *Bedford*. Record Office, *Warley*.
Col., J. T. Dalyell, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Aden*.
Lt.-Col., T. E. Fowle.
Adjt., J. C. Monteith, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Lt.-Col., T. Longridge, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. H. Denne, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bedford*.
Lt.-Col., Duke of Bedford, K.G., *c.*
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hertford*.
Lt.-Col., Marquis of Salisbury, C.B., A.D.C., *c.*
Hertfordshire (Territorial) Batt., *Hertford*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Longmore, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bedford*.
Lt.-Col., S. Jackson, *c.*

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL). (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)
Regimental District No. 49.—Depôt, *Reading*. Record Office, *Warwick*.
Col., Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. W. Dowell.
Adjt., H. L. Stevens, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Subathu.*
Lt.-Col., R. N. Gamble, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. F. de S. Murphy, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Reading.*
Lt.-Col., W. Thornton, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Reading.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., L. H. Hanbury, V.D.

BLACK WATCH, The.—See "Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 34.—Depôt, *Carlisle.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Sir Robert Hume, G.C.B., *lg.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Col., H. B. Walker, D.S.O.
Adjt., G. H. N. Jackson, D.S.O., *capt.*
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Sheffield.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. P. Wood, Bt., *c.*
Adjt., E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, D.S.O., *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., G.F.A. H. Le Fleming, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Penrith.*
Lt.-Col., F. R. McConnel, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Workington.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Jackson.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (The Queen's Own). (2)
Regimental District No. 79.—Depôt, *Inverness.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Col., Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., A. Scott-Elliot., *c.*
Adjt., G. J. S. Scovell, *lt.*
2nd Batt., *Tientsin.*
Lt.-Col., M. S. Riach.
Adjt., W. H. McCowan, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., D. P. Haig.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., J. Leslie Fraser.

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish Rifles). (1)
Regimental District No. 26.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Sir J. C. Rattray, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Cawnpore.*
Lt.-Col., T. T. Macan.
Adjt., H. H. Lee, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., A. V. Ussher.
Adjt., D. S. Gilkison, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col.,
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. M. Holden.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. A. Roxburgh, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., T. B. Ralston, V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Victoria Road, Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., Comdt. J. B. Wilson, V.D., *c.*
8th (Territorial) Batt., *Cathedral Street, Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., F. J. Smith, V.D., *c.*

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 22.—Depôt, *Chester.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Colonel, David Anderson, *g.*
1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., R. P. Grove.
Adjt., L. Bengough, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Clifford.
Adjt., H. S. Adair, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Chester.*
Lt.-Col., C. P. Lees, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Birkenhead.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. K. Bretherton.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Chester.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. Talbot.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockport.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. G. Johnson, junr., V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Congleton.*
Lt.-Col., Sir W. G. Shakerley, Bart., *c.*
1st Cadet Batt., *Northenden.*
Commg., E. A. Humphreys, *m.*

CITY OF LONDON REGT. (The Royal Fusiliers). (1)
Regimental District No. 7.—Depôt, *Hounslow.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., S. Bird, M.V.O.
Adjt., W. B. F. Rayner, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Secunderabad.*
Lt.-Col., C. J. Stanton.
Adjt., E. B. Frederick, *capt.*
3rd Batt., *Pretoria.*
Lt.-Col., C. T. Shipley.
Adjt., E. C. Packe, *capt.*
4th Batt., *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., E. H. Cox, D.S.O.
Adjt., G. D'A. Elliott-Cooper, *capt.*
5th (Reserve) Batt. (R. Westminster Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., V. Henry.
6th (Reserve) Batt. (Middlesex Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., E. T. Le Marchant.
7th (Reserve) Batt. (R. London Mil.), *Finsbury.*
Col., R. H. R. Helpman.
1st Cadet Batt., *Pond Street, Hampstead.*
Lt.-Col., F. Sheffield, V.D., *c.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)
Regimental District No. 88.—Depôt, *Galway.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., Sir Edward Hopton, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Dagshai.*
Lt.-Col., H. D. Chamier.
Adjt., C. J. O'Sullivan, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (94th), *Tipperary.*
Lt.-Col., J. J. F. Hume.
Adjt., L. J. Comyn, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Galway.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Inglis.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Boyle.*
Lt.-Col., D. T. Hammond, *c.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 11.—Depôt and Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Hon. Sir Savage Mostyn, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Rangoon.*
Lt.-Col., J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. E. Scafe, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Devonpor*
Lt.-Col., F. C. Briggs, *c.*
Adjt., A. J. E. Sunderland, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Exeter.*
Lt.-Col., J. S. G. Harding, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Richards, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. Fox.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Barnstaple.*
Lt.-Col., A. F. Seldon, V.D.
7th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists.*

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 39.—Depôt, *Dorchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir Matthew Wm. Edward Gosset, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., K. E. Harris.
Adjt., A. R. M. Roe, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (54th), *Wellington, Madras.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Bonus, D.S.O.
Adjt., G. M. Herbert, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. G. Batten, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. Wheatley, V.D.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (3)
Regimental District No. 102.—Depôt, *Naas.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., William Francis Vetch, C.V.O., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Chapman, *c.*
Adjt., R. G. B. Jeffreys, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Col., W. Bromilow.
Adjt., C. N. Perreau, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Naas.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. S. O'Neill, D.S.O., *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., M. C. Hackett.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Sir F. W. Shaw, Bt., D.S.O., *c.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)
Regimental District No. 32.—Depôt, *Bodmin.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd Stapylton, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Burder.
Adjt., B. E. W. Childs, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (45th Foot), *Bermuda.*
Lt.-Col., F. H. Chapman, *c.*
Adjt., J. W. C. Kirk, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bodmin.*
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Valletort.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Truro.*
Lt.-Col., T. H. Cornish, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., E. L. Marsack, V.D., *c.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 68.—Depôt, *Newcastle.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Russell Upcher, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Wilson.
Adjt., A. W. B. Wallace, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Cork.*
Lt.-Col., J. E. Bush.
Adjt., F. G. Maughan, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Barnard Castle.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Sowerby, D.S.O.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Newcastle.*
Lt.-Col., C. W. Darwin, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Stockton-on-Tees.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Hanson.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bishop Auckland.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. L. Vane, *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Sunderland.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Evans.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Durham*
Lt.-Col., J. Humble, V.D., *c.*

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Gateshead*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Scott, V.D.

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 44.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warley*
Colonel, Francis Ventris, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Thayetmyo.*
Lt.-Col., H. Broadmead, *c.*
Adjt., H. R. Bowen, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., R. J. Tudway, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., W. G. Charles, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Wayley.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Colvin, D.S.O., *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Brentwood.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. H. F. Christie, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Colchester*
Lt.-Col., P. Adams, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *West Ham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. B. Ward, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Leyton.*
Lt.-Col., G. T. B. Cobbett, V.D., *c.*

Essex and Suffolk (Territorial *Cyclists*) Batt.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 28.—Depôt, *Bristol.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Colonel, William Roberts, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Dalhousie.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. P. Wallace.
Adjt., H. C. Richmond, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., H. D'A. P. Taylor.
Adjt., A. W. Pagan, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. P. Burges.

4th (Territorial) Batt.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Woodward, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Gloucester.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. B. Bathurst.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. H. Hobhouse.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
Regimental District No. 75.—Depôt, *Aberdeen.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., *f.m.*

1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Cork.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. F. Gordon, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., C. Ogston, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Calcutta.*
Lt.-Col., G. Staunton.
Adjt., A. W. F. Baird, D.S.O., *brev. maj.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Aberdeen.*
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., A. L. H. Buchanan.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Col., D. B. D. Stewart, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Peterhead.*
Lt.-Col., J. L. Reid.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Keith.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Mellis, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Banchory.*
Lt.-Col., A. A. Farquharson.

Shetland Companies.
Major Comdt., J. C. C. Broun.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 37.—Depôt, *Winchester.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Col., Sir Charles Benjamin Knowles, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (37th Foot), *Londonderry.*
Lt.-Col., C. de Winton.
Adjt., P. M. Connellan, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Bloemfontein.*
Lt.-Col., L. Munro.
Adjt., E. S. Parker, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col., W. G. Nicholson, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. H. Stilwell, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Southampton.*
Lt.-Col., Sir G. A. E. Hussey, Knt.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Portsmouth.*
Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. E. Kent, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Bournemouth.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, V.D., *c.*

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Newport, I.W.*
Hon. Col., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Seely, V.D., *c.*

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)
Regimental District No. 71.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thoroton Hildyard, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Dinapore.*
Lt.-Col., G. C. I. Stockwell, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. A. Malcolm, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Fort George.*
Lt.-Col., S. W. Scrase-Dickins, *c.*
Adjt., E. Armstrong, *brev. maj.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., E. A. Everett.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Outram, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., H. D. D. Chalmers, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., F. J. Stevenson, V.D., *c.*

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Lanark.*
Lt.-Col., R. J. Logan.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. Birrell, V.D., *c.*

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 27.—Depôt, *Omagh.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
Colonel, Nathaniel Stevenson, *g.*

1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., C. J. L. Davidson, D.S.O.
Adjt., R. C. Smythe, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., R. C. C. Cox, *c.*
Adjt., J. Evans, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Omagh.*
Lt.-Col., H. Irvine.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Enniskillen.*
Lt.-Col., Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt., *c.*

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (Princess Victoria's). (1)

Regimental District No. 87.—Depôt, *Armagh.* Record Office, *Belfast.*
Col., T. R. Stevenson, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (87th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. P. Plomer.
Adjt., N. B. Lindsay, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Dalhousie.*
Lt.-Col., W. P. Davison.
Adjt., F. A. Greer, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Armagh.*
Lt.-Col., W. C. Fitzgerald.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Cavan.*
Lt.-Col., W. Tenison, *c.*

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)

Regimental District No. 18.—Depôt, *Clonmel.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col.-in-Chief, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., *f.m.*
Col., C. F. Gregorie, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Downing, D.S.O.
Adjt., T. B. Vandeleur, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Buttevant.*
Lt.-Col., A. S. Orr, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., J. S. FitzGerald, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Clonmel.*
Lt.-Col., W. Edgeworth-Johnstone.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kilkenny.*
Lt.-Col., M. D. Keatinge, *c.*

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)

Regimental District No. 83.—Depôt and Record Office, *Belfast.*
Col., Wilmot H. Bradford, *g.*

1st Batt (83rd Foot), *Meerut.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. O'Leary.
Adjt., H. R. Goodman, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Napier.
Adjt., C. L. Master, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., E. J. P. F. Macartney-Filgate, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Newtownards.*
Lt.-Col., F. Findlay.

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Downpatrick.*
Lt.-Col., R. H. Wallace, C.B., *c.*

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT (The Buffs). (1)

Regimental District No. 3.—Depôt, *Canterbury.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, K.G.
Colonel, Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., G. V. Daughish.
Adjt., R. McDoull, D.S.O., *capt.*

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Harrismith.*
Lt.-Col., R. Bayard, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. H. Trevor, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Canterbury.*
Lt.-Col., R. A. Reith.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dover.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. F. Honeyball, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Cranbrook.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Goschen, V.D., *c.*

KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own). (1)

Regimental District No. 50.—Depôt, *Maidstone.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., R. C. Style.
Adjt., H. W. Snow, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Singapore.*
Lt.-Col., H. G. Fitton, D.S.O., A.D.C., *c.*
Adjt., R. M. G. Tulloch, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Maidstone.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Farquharson.

4th (Territorial) Batt.
Lt.-Col.,

5th (Territorial) Batt.
Lt.-Col., A. T. F. Simpson, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Warner.

THE KING'S (Liverpool) REGIMENT. (1)

Regimental District No. 8.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Edward Henry Clive, *g.*

1st Batt. (8th Foot), *Nasirabad.*
Lt.-Col., T. G. P. Glynn, C.M.G.
Adjt., E. R. A. Hall, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Woking.*
Lt.-Col., L. St. C. Nicholson.
Adjt., B. St. J. W. Hastings, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., E. C. Weston, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., E. F. Gosset, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *St. Anne St., Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. F. Allender.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Prince's Park, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., G. A. Wilson, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Shaw St., Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., H. Concanon.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Everton Brow, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., T. Taylor.

9th (Territorial) Batt., *Everton Road, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., S. H. Perry, V.D.

10th (Territorial) Batt.
Lt.-Col., A. L. Macfie, V.D., *c.*

7th (Isle of Man) Vol. Batt., *Douglas* (attached to 6th Vol. Batt.).

1st Cadet Batt., *South Castle Street, Liverpool.*
Lt.-Col., C. C. Leslie, V.D., *c.*

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (1)

Regimental District No. 25.—Depôt, *Berwick-on-Tweed.* Record Office. *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., *g.*

1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., D. A. Macfarlane, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., R. H. Crake, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., G. de W. Verner.
Adjt., P. A. V. Stewart, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Dumfries.*
Lt.-Col., C. V. E. Lawrie, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Melrose.*
Lt.-Col.,

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Dumfries.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. Dudgeon, V.D., *c.*

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)

Rifle Depôt.—Record Office, *Winchester.*
Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Comp. Rifle Depôt, A. E. Jenkins, *c.*

1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Egypt.*
Col.-Comdt., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., R. S. Oxley.
Adjt., G. H. Martin, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Jubbulpore.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., S. W. Hare.
Adjt., R. E. Crichton, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Crete.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., C. S. Chaplin.
Adjt., A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O., *capt.*

4th Batt. (60th Foot), *Colchester.*
Col.-Comdt., Wykeham Leigh Pemberton, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.
Adjt., F. W. L. Edwards, *lt.*
5th (Reserve) Batt., *Huntingdon.*
Lt.-Col.,

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Barnet.*
Lt.-Col., Sir T. E. M.-S.-Pilkington, Bt., *c.*
1st Cadet Batt., 2 *Finsbury Sq.*
Lt.-Col., (Rev.) Freeman Wills, *c.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)
Regimental District No. 20.—Depôt, *Bury, Lancs.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Colonel, Sir Edward Alan Holdich, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (20th Foot), *Chakrata.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. Gideon, *c.*
Adjt., M. Magniac, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (20th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., C. M. Brunker, D.S.O.
Adjt., R. Luker, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bury, Lancs.*
Lt.-Col., C. L. Robinson.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Bury, Lancs.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. Romer, C.B., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bury.*
Lt.-Col., J. Hall, V.D.
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Rochdale.*
Lt.-Col., H. Healey, V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Salford.*

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Salford.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Sir Lees Knowles, Bt.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (1)
Regimental District No. 30.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Thos. H. Pakenham, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (30th Foot), *Woking.*
Lt.-Col., F. S. Derham.
Adjt., G. Clayhills, D.S.O., *capt.*
2nd Batt. (59th Foot), *Karachi.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Voyle.
Adjt., G. E. M. Hill, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. R. Parker, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Blackburn.*
Lt.-Col., J. Johnston, jun., V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Burnley.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. Sharples, V.D., *c.*

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (LOYAL NORTH). (1)
Regimental District No. 47.—Depôt and Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Sir Richd. T. Farren, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (47th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., H. F. Coleridge, D.S.O.
Adjt., J. B. Wells, D.S.O., *capt.*
2nd Batt. (81st Foot), *Mauritius.*
Lt.-Col., P. R. S. Churchward, *c.*
Adjt., J. G. Fairlie, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., T. Cowper-Essex.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., J. Carter, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bolton.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. J. French, V.D., *c.*

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT. (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). (1)
Regimental District No. 40.—Depôt, *Warrington.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., Sir Frederick R. Solly-Flood, K.C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Ranikhet.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Shekleton, *c.*
Adjt., H. T. Cotton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *Farnborough.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. Adam, *c.*
Adjt., B. R. Goren, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., M. H. Hall, D.S.O.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. Fairclough.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *St. Helens.*
Lt.-Col., W. Cook, V.D.

LANCASTER REGT. (ROYAL) (The King's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 4.—Depôt, *Lancaster.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Colonel, Sir William Gordon Cameron, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Lebong.*
Lt.-Col., T. C. F. Somerville.
Adjt., J. M. Young, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Duffin, *c.*
Adjt., A. D. M. Browne, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve Batt., *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., G. D. Timmis.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Ulverston.*
Lt.-Col., G. H. Huthwaite, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col.,

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 17.—Depôt, *Leicester.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Colonel, A. H. Utterson, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lt.-Col., L. C. Sherer.
Adjt., C. T. M. Hare, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Belgaum.*
Lt.-Col., V. T. Bunbury, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. G. Liddell, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Leicester.*
Lt.-Col., B. G. Humfrey, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Leicester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. C. Atkins.
5th (Territorial) Batt.,

LEINSTER REGIMENT (Roy. Canadians) P. of Wales's. (1)
Regimental District No 100.—Depôt, *Birr.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., Alastair McI. Macdonald, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Farnborough.*
Lt.-Col., T. St. C. Davidson, D.S.O.
Adjt., J. G. Dill, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (100th Foot), *Dalhousie.*
Lt.-Col., C. S. B. Evans-Lombe.
Adjt., B. Ussher, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Birr.*
Lt.-Col., W. E. A. Barry, *c.*
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Maryborough.*
Lt.-Col., Sir A. A. Weldon, Bt., D.S.O.
5th (Reserve) Batt., *Navan.*
Lt.-Col., R. T. Woods, *c.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 10.—Depôt, *Lincoln.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Henry Fanshawe Davies, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Kamptee.*
Lt.-Col., B. St. J. Barter.
Adjt., A. K. M. C. W. Savory, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. Lloyd.
Adjt., J. N. Phillips, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., C. A. Swan, C.M.G., *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., J. Ruston.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Grimsby.*
Lt.-Col., G. B. Walker, V.D., *c.*

LOTHIAN REGIMENT (The Royal Scots). (1)
Regimental District No. 1.—Depôt, *Glencorse, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lt.-Col., D. G. Wemyss.
Adjt., E. J. F. Johnston, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Versturme-Bunbury.
Adjt., H. D. Carlton, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse, N.B.*
Lt.-Col., Lord H. F. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt. (*Queen's Edinburgh Rifles*), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., J. Gibb, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt. (*Queen's Edinburgh Rifles*), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., R. Clark, *c.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col.,
7th (Territorial) Batt., *Leith.*
Lt.-Col.,
8th (Territorial) Batt., *Haddington.*
Lt.-Col.,
9th (Territorial) Batt., *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col.,

10th (Territorial) **Batt.**—*Cyclists, Linlithgow.*
Lt.-Col.,

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 63.—Depôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne.* Record Office, *Preston.*
Col., William Osborne Barnard, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Secunderabad.*
Lt.-Col., R. D. Vizard, *c.*
Adjt., W. K. Evans, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., H. C. E. Westropp.
Adjt., A. G. Foord, *lt.*
5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., H. Crosbie, *c.*
6th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. Johnson, *c.*
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Patricroft, Manchester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. S. France, jun., V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hulme, Manchester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., N. Lee, V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Manchester.*
Lt.-Col., J. B. Pollitt, V.D., *c.*
8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Ardwick.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Moore, V.D., *c.*
9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. R. Wainwright.
10th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Oldham.*
Lt.-Col., C. Hodgkinson, *c.*
1st Cadet Batt., *Grosvenor Street, Manchester.*
Lt.-Col., H. Ledward.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 57.—Depôt, *Mill Hill.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Henry Kent, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Allahabad.*
Lt.-Col., L. G. Oliver.
Adjt., H. N. Rowlatt, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (77th Ft.), *Guernsey.*
Lt.-Col., G. W. W. Savile, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., H. P. F. Bicknell, *capt.*
3rd Batt., *Hong Kong.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. B. Glover, D.S.O.
Adjt., J. S. Cunningham, *capt.*
4th Batt., *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., C. R. Dyer.
Adjt., C. Kitchin, *lt.*
5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., C. P. L. Lynden-Bell.
6th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., R. P. D. S. Chichester.
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hornsey.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. J. King.
8th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Whitton Park, Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Peake, V.D.
9th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *St. John's Wood, N.W.*
Lt.-Col.,
10th (Territorial) **Batt.**,

MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL). (2)
Regimental District No. 101.—Depôt, *Tralee.* Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., John Wimburn Laurie, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Ghurial.*
Lt.-Col., B. St. J. Le Marchant, *c.*
Adjt., H. B. T. Rye, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., B. Stewart, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., W. McC. Crosbie, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Kinsale.*
Lt.-Col., The O'Donovan, *c.*
4th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Tralee.*
Lt.-Col., J. M. Sugrue, *c.*
5th (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., T. Gloster.

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
Regimental District No. 9.—Depôt, *Norwich.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., G. Massy, *c.*
Adjt., H. Lancaster, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Pietermaritzburg.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. H. Luard, D.S.O.
Adjt., S. J. P. Scobell, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Kenneth H. Kemp, Bart.
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Harvey, D.S.O.
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *East Dereham.*
Lt.-Col., T. P. Angell.
6th (Territorial) **Batt.**—*Cyclists, Norwich.*
Lt.-Col.,

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 48.—Depôt, *Northampton.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Col., Robt. C. Whitchead, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Poona.*
Lt.-Col., W. Weallens, *c.*
Adjt., W. T. Layard, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., E. F. Brereton, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. R. Russell, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Westmorland.
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. E. Ripley, *c.*

NORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (1)
Regimental District No. 5.—Depôt, *Newcastle.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Peshawar.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. L. James.
Adjt., E. B. Gordon, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Heard.
Adjt., H. W. Archer, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Alnwick.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Algernon Percy, A.D.C., *c.*
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Hexham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., L. C. Lockhart, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
Lt.-Col., R. S. White, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
Lt.-Col.,
7th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Alnwick.*
8th (Territorial) **Batt.**—*Cyclists, Sunderland.*

OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (1)
Regimental District No. 43.—Depôt, *Oxford.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Fredk. Green Wilkinson, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. L. Lamotte.
Adjt., A. G. Bayley, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Tidworth.*
Lt.-Col., R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., C. H. Frith, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Oxford.*
Lt.-Col., T. C. T. Warner, *c.*
4th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Oxford.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Ames, *c.*
Buckinghamshire (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Great Marlow.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D.

QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West Surrey Regiment). (1)
Regimental District No. 2.—Depôt, *Guildford.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. (and Foot), *Agra.*
Lt.-Col., F. J. Pink, C.M.G., *c.*
Adjt., G. H. Neale, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., R. Dawson.
Adjt., P. J. Fearon, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) **Batt.**, *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. Parsons, D.S.O.
4th Territorial) **Batt.**, *Croydon.*
Lt.-Col., F. D. Watney.
5th (Territorial) **Batt.**, *Guildford.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Perkins, V.D., *c.*
1st Cadet Batt., *Southwark.*
Lt.-Col., J. B. de la P. Beresford.

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own). (1)
Rifle Depôt and Record Office, *Winchester.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., A.D.C., *f.m.*
Comg. Rifle Depôt, A.E. Jenkins, *c.*
1st Battalion. *Belfast.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B.
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., *c.*
Adjt., R. S. Follett, *lt.*
2nd Battalion. *Chaubattia.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Martin Andrew Dillon, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. King-Salter.
Adjt., A. R. Harman, *capt.*
3rd Batt., *Devonport.*
Col.-Comdt., Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., *g.*
Lt.-Col., L. L. Nicol.
Adjt., H. C. Buller, *lt.*
4th Battalion. *Malta.*
Col.-Comdt., John Plumtre Carr Glynn, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., V. A. Couper.
Adjt., A. J. H. Sloggett, *lt.*
5th (Reserve) Batt., *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., C. E. Greenway, *c.*
6th (Reserve) Batt., *Mill Hill.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Hardinge, *c.*

ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS—See "Seaforth Highlanders."

ROYAL FUSILIERS—See "City of London Regt."

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch). (1)
Regimental District No. 42.—Depôt and Record Office, *Perth, N.B.*
Col., Sir John Chetham McLeod, G.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., St. G. E. W. Burton.
Adjt., W. D. Allan, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *Barian.*
Lt.-Col., P. J. C. Livingston.
Adjt., H. M. Blair, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Wm. Chas. Wordsworth Rollo (Master of Rollo), *c.*
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dundee.*
Lt.-Col., H. Hill, V.D.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Arbroath.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Davidson, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt., V.D., *c.*
7th (Territorial) Batt., *St. Andrews.*
Lt.-Col., Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., *c.*
8th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists, Birnam.*
Lt.-Col., Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., A.D.C.

ROYAL SCOTS, THE—See "Lothian Regiment."

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
Regimental District No. 21.—Depôt, *Ayr, N.B.* Record Office, *Hamilton.*
Colonel, Sir Fredk. Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *f.m.*
1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Bareilly.*
Lt.-Col., A. B. H. Northcott.
Adjt., W. A. Farquhar, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Bowes.
Adjt., E. A. Beck, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Ayr.*
Lt.-Col., R. L. Nugent-Dunbar.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Kilmarnock.*
Lt.-Col., J. Gow.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Ayr.*
Lt.-Col., J. Craig.

SCOTTISH BORDERERS—See "King's Own Scottish Borderers."

SCOTTISH RIFLES—See "Cameronians."

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. (Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's.) (1)
Regimental District No. 72.—Depôt, *Fort George.* Record Office, *Perth.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Albany (Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), K.G.
Colonel, Mostyn de la Poer Beresford, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Nowshera.*
Lt.-Col., A. A. Spottiswoode.
Adjt., K. G. Buchanan, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., G. Mackintosh, *c.*
Adjt., W. D. Hepburn, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Fort George.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. Horne.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Dingwall.*
Lt.-Col., A. R. B. Warrand, *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Golspie.*
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Morrison, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Elgin.*
Lt.-Col., Sir G. A. Cooper, Bt., V.D.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS. (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.) (1)
Regimental District No. 45.—Depôt, *Derby.* Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Bangalore.*
Lt.-Col., O. C. Wolley-Dod, D.S.O.
Adjt., M. K. Hodgson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. Shaw, *c.*
Adjt., J. H. Wyberg, *lt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. N. Curzon.
4th (Reserve) Batt., *Newark.*
Lt.-Col., R. Brittan, D.S.O.
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Derby.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. W. Benrose, V.D., *c.*
6th (Territorial) Batt., *Chesterfield.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. M. Jackson.
7th (Territorial) Batt. (Robin Hood), *Nottingham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. C. Cantrell-Hubberstry, V.D., *c.*
8th (Territorial) Batt., *Newark.*
Lt.-Col., G. S. Foljambe, V.D.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's). (1)
Regimental District No. 53.—Depôt and Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., Sir Charles Edmond Knox, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., C. T. Dawkins, C.M.G., *c.*
Adjt., A. P. Bowen, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Fyzabad.*
Lt.-Col., J. L. Pearse.
Adjt., E. P. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., E. S. Cunliffe.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Howard-McLean, V.D., *c.*

Herefordshire (Territorial) Batt., *Hereford.*
Lt.-Col., M. J. G. Scobie, V.D., *c.*

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF. (Prince Albert's). (1)
Regimental District No. 13.—Depôt, *Taunton.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Col., Edward Lutwyche England, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Poona.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Stisted.
Adjt., A. W. S. Paterson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., G. H. H. Couchman, D.S.O., *c.*
Adjt., H. I. R. Allfrey, *capt.*
3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. Hicks.
4th (Territorial) Batt., *Bath.*
Lt.-Col., H. F. Clutterbuck, V.D., *c.*
5th (Territorial) Batt., *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Marsh, V.D., *c.*

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's). (1)
Regimental District No. 64.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Col., Sir George Digby Barker, K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., W. G. Ley, *c.*
Adjt., R. J. Armes, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Gharial.*
Lt.-Col., H. Marwood.
Adjt., C. H. Lyon, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., G. C. Hall, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., F. R. Twemlow, D.S.O.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hanley.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. H. Knight, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Burton-on-Trent.*
Lt.-Col., J. Gretton, V.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)
Regimental District No. 38.—Depôt and Record Office, *Lichfield.*
Colonel, Sir George Samuel Young, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. Steward, *c.*
Adjt., P. R. C. Commings, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Pretoria.*
Lt.-Col., I. Kirkpatrick.
Adjt., C. O. Ritchie, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. V. D. Pearse.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., B. T. Seckham, D.S.O., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Walsall.*
Lt.-Col., A. Turner.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Wolverhampton.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. F. Waterhouse.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 12.—Depôt, *Bury St. Edmunds.* Record Office, *Warley.*
Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew Ward, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., E. Montagu.
Adjt., E. N. Jourdain, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Parkhurst.*
Lt.-Col., V. W. H. Graham.
Adjt., G. H. Walford, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. Scudamore, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Ipswich.*
Lt.-Col., W. A. Churchman, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Lt.-Col., C. Marriott, V.D., *c.*

Cambridgeshire (Territorial) Batt., *Cambridge.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Lyon, V.D., *c.*

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 31.—Depôt, *Kingston.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col., Sir George Richard Greaves, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *g.*

1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Jersey.*
Lt.-Col., H. L. Smith, D.S.O.
Adjt., P. B. Stafford, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Mhow.*
Lt.-Col., A. B. Dunsterville, *c.*
Adjt., W. Appleyard, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. Worthington, *c.*

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., E. F. Sulivan.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Wimbledon.*
Lt.-Col., L. G. Mortimer, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Kingston-on-Thames.*
Lt.-Col., J. L. G. Powell, V.D., *c.*

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST)—See "Queen's, The."

SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 35.—Depôt, *Chichester.* Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col., Sir Wm. Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Solon.*
Lt.-Col., A. R. Gilbert, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. E. Bond, D.S.O., *capt.*

2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., H. B. Scaife.
Adjt., R. B. Otter-Barry, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Chichester.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., S. R. Clarke.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Worthing.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Duke of Norfolk, K.G., V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Hastings.*
Hon. Col., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. W. Cafe, *c.*

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (2)
Regimental District No. 24.—Depôt, *Brecon.* Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Col., George Paton, C.M.G., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., F. C. K. Hunter, *c.*
Adjt., A. M. O. J. Lloyd, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., J. H. du B. Travers, *c.*
Adjt., W. C. Curgenven, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Glanusk, D.S.O.

Brecknockshire (Territorial) Batt., *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., F. R. D. A. Gough.

1st Batt. Monmouthshire Regt. (Territorial), *Newport.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. Llewellin.

2nd Batt. Monmouthshire Regt. (Territorial), *Pontypool.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Bradney, *c.*

3rd Batt. Monmouthshire Regt. (Territorial), *Abergavenny.*
Lt.-Col., W. D. Steel, V.D., *c.*

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)
Regimental District No. 6.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warwick.*
Colonel, Henry Broom Feilden, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Peshawar.*
Lt.-Col., F. G. F. Browne.
Adjt., C. R. Macdonald, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Dyas.
Adjt., R. H. W. Brewis, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., R. W. M. Blake.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. Dawes, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Thorpe Street, Birmingham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. J. Hart, V.D.,

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Thorpe Street, Birmingham.*
Lt.-Col.,

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Coventry.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Nutt.

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Aston Manor.*
Lt.-Col.,

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
Regimental District No. 23.—Depôt, *Wrexham.* Record Office *Shrewsbury.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Colonel, Sir Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Cork.*
Lt.-Col., H. A. Igguldeu.
Adjt., R. V. Barker, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Schwebo.*
Lt.-Col., P. R. Mantell, D.S.O.
Adjt., H. I. Webb-Bowen, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Wrexham.*
Lt.-Col., R. F. Godfrey.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Wrexham.*
Lt.-Col., T. A. Wynne-Edwards V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Haverfordwest.*
Lt.-Col.,

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Carnarvon.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. Darbishire.

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Newtown, Montgomery.*
Lt.-Col.,

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)
Regimental District No. 41.—Depôt, *Cardiff.* Record Office *Shrewsbury.*
Colonel, William Allan, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Bordon.*
Lt.-Col., F. R. Parkinson, *c.*
Adjt., A. Derry, D.S.O., *capt.*

2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Bloemfontein.*
Lt.-Col., H. D'A. Harkness, C.B.
Adjt., L. I. O. Robins, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., W. Watts, C.B., *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Haverfordwest.*
Lt.-Col., W. R. Roberts, V.D., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Pontypridd.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. P. James, V.D., *c.*

6th (Territorial) Batt.—*Swansea.*
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., W. D. Rees, V.D., *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists.*

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's). (1)
Regimental District No. 33.—Depôt, *Halifax.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Sir Hugh Rowlands, K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Ranikhet.*
Lt.-Col., H. D. Thorold, *c.*
Adjt., E. M. Liddell, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., F. A. Hayden, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. J. Pickering, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., H. J. Johnston, D.S.O.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Halifax.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Land, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt.,

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Skipton-in-Craven.*

7th (Territorial) Batt.,

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)
Regimental District No. 62.—Depôt, *Devizes.* Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir John Hart Dunne, K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Jhansi.*
Lt.-Col., C. H. M. Kirkwood, D.S.O.
Adjt., R. F. Guy, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (99th Foot), *Pembroke Dock.*
Lt.-Col., E. H. J. Reay.
Adjt., C. A. Barker, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Devizes.*
Lt.-Col., R. Barclay, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Chippenham.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Radnor.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 29.—Depôt, *Worcester.* Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., W. D. Holland, *c.*
Adjt., W. J. Dugan, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Ahmednagar.*
Lt.-Col., H. de B. Hovell, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. G. Tarbet, D.S.O., *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Wynberg.*
Lt.-Col., G. T. Peacocke.
Adjt., F. St. J. Tyrrwhitt, *capt.*

4th Batt., *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., G. W. Lewis, *c.*
Adjt., G. C. Deans, *lt.*

5th (Reserve) Batt., *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., S. A. Stephenson-Fetherstonhaugh, *c.*

6th (Reserve) Batt., *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., H. E. E. Everard, *c.*

7th (Territorial) Batt., *Kidderminster.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. V. V. Wheeler, *c.*

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col., M. Dixon, V.D., *c.*

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 65.—Depôt, *Pontefract.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (65th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., R. C. A. Howe.
Adjt., T. W. Parkinson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *York.*
Lt.-Col., H. N. Byass, *c.*
Adjt., V. A. Gillam, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., F. Davison-Bland, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Sheffield.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Rotherham.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. Senior, V.D., *c.*

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 51.—Depôt, *Pontefract.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., Frederick Geo. Thomas Deshon, C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Pretoria.*
Lt.-Col., L. A. H. Hamilton.
Adjt., R. E. Boulton, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (105th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., A. W. Elles.
Adjt., B. N. Denison, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. Shaw.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Wakefield.*
Lt.-Col., E. Hind, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Doncaster.*

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (2)
Regimental District No. 19.—Depôt, *Richmond.* Record Office, *York.*
Col., William E. Franklin, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., E. M. Essom.
Adjt., B. H. Leatham, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Middelburg.*
Lt.-Col., A. de S. Hadow.
Adjt., L. Peel, *lt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Richmond.*
Lt.-Col., J. W. Lodge, *c.*

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Northallerton.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Mott, *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *Scarborough.*
Lt.-Col., J. A. Staveley, V.D., *c.*

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 15.—Depôt, *Beverley.* Record Office, *York.*
Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (15th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lt.-Col., A. J. Richardson.
Adjt., B. W. Bogle, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *Maymyo.*
Lt.-Col., J. R. F. Sladen, *c.*
Adjt., A. H. Wilson, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., H. R. Pease.

4th (Territorial) Batt., *Hull.*
Lt.-Col., W. W. Hall, V.D.

5th (Territorial) Batt.—*Cyclists, Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., J. L. Stanley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's Own). (1)
Regimental District No. 14.—Depôt and Record Office, *York.*
Col., William Hanbury Hawley, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Kuldanna.*
Lt.-Col., T. R. R. Ward.
Adjt., C. P. Marten, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., H. O'Donnell.
Adjt., M. D. Wood, *capt.*

3rd (Reserve) Batt., *York.*
Lt.-Col., A. M. Sagar-Musgrave.

4th (Reserve) Batt., *York.*
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., Sir W. H. Mahon, Bt., D.S.O., *c.*

5th (Territorial) Batt., *York.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. R. Husband, V.D.

6th (Territorial) Batt., *Bradford.*
Lt.-Col., R. A. A. Bottomley.

7th (Territorial) Batt.,

8th (Territorial) Batt., *Carlton Barracks, Leeds.*
Lt.-Col., F. W. Tannett Walker, V.D., *c.*

THE LONDON REGIMENT.
Territorial Battalions.

1st City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, P. B. G. O. Crowe, V.D., *c.*
2nd City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, P. Carlebach.
3rd City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. E. Carey-Bates, *c.*
4th City of London (*Roy. Fusiliers*). *Lt.-Col.*, V. Dunfee, V.D., *c.*
5th City of London (*Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, Lord Bingham, *c.*
6th City of London (*Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. W. Smith, V.D., *c.*
7th City of London (*Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. C. Ekin, *c.*
8th City of London (*Rifles, Post Office*). *Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Granard.
9th County of London (*Queen Victoria's*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. M. Tanqueray, V.D., *c.*
10th County of London. *Lt.-Col.*,
11th County of London (*Finsbury Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. Davis, V.D., *c.*
12th County of London (*The Rangers*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. S. Coldicott, V.D., *c.*
13th County of London (*Kensington*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Sutherland-Harris.
14th County of London (*London Scottish*). *Lt.-Col.*, J.W. Greig, V.D., *c.*
15th County of London (*Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service*). *Hon. Col.*, The King; *Lt.-Col.*,
16th County of London (*Queen's Westminster*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. H. Trollope, V.D., *c.*
17th County of London (*Poplar and Stepney*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Chambers, V.D., *c.*
18th County of London (*London Irish*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Pakenham.
19th County of London (*St. Pancras Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. T. Cattell.
20th County of London (*Blackheath and Woolwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Moore, V.D., *c.*
21st County of London (*Surrey Rifles*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. F. Branston, V.D., *c.*
23rd County of London . *Lt.-Col.*, A. N. L. Burne, V.D., *c.*
24th County of London *Lt.-Col.*, G. Rumsey, *c.*
25th County of London (*Cyclists*).
26th City of London (*H.A.C. See* p. 234).
27th County of London
28th County of London (*Artists'*).

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (1)
(£30,000). Depôt, *Jamaica.*
Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne, *g. Comdg. Depôt,*

1st Batt., *Sierra Leone.*
Lt.-Cols., E. S. C. Kennedy, *c. (comdg.)*;
Adjt., A. C. Adair, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Jamaica.*
Lt.-Cols., L. S. Blackden (*comdg.*) F. R. Loveband.
Adjt., R. R. Lawrenson, *capt.*

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

1st (*Central Africa*) Batt.
Comdt., H. A. Walker, *l.c.*
Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., H. W. Steven *capt.*

2nd (*Central Africa*) Batt.
Comdt., E. H. Llewellyn.
Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., H. S. Filsell, *lt.*

3rd (*East Africa*) Batt.
Comdt., J. D. Mackay, *l.c.*
Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., J. H. Bailey *capt.*

4th (*Uganda*) Batt.
Comdt., B. R. Graham, *l.c.*
Adjt., S. W. H. Rawlins, *lt.*

6th (*Somaliland*) Batt.
Comdt., J. A. Hannyngton, *l.c.*
Adjt., F. R. Burnside, *capt.*

WEST AFRICA REGIMENT.
(£38,000).
Sierra Leone.
Comdt. A. F. Montanaro, C.B., *c.*
Adjt., P. V. Holberton, *lt.*

PROVISIONAL BATT.,
Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Strachey.
Adjt., C. R. Rawlinson, *capt.*

Army Service Corps (£297,000). (3)

Colonel, H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. A.D.C., *f.m.*

Colonels, A. W. Collard, *Malta*; S. H. Winter, *Woolwich Dockyard*; L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C., *York*; F. W. B. Landon, C.B., *Aldershot*; C. A. Hadfield, *London (Inspector, A.S.C.)*; F. T. Clayton, C.B., *War Office*; G. P. Bourcicault, *London*; T. J. O'Dell, C.B., *Dublin*; A. H. Thomas, C.B., *Salisbury*; F.W. B. Koe, *Pretoria*; G. O.Welch, C.B., *Woolwich Arsenal*; F. C. A. Gilpin, *Chester*; F. Hornblow, *A.S.C. Records*; T. D. Forster, M.V.O., *London*; G. B. C. Paul, C.M.G., *Headquarters.*

Lieut.-Colonels, G. Stanley, C.B., *c., Chester*; R. E. Hill, *c., Pretoria*; P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., *c., London*; S. S. Long, *c., Aldershot*; G. M. V. Hunt, *c., Edinburgh*; G. A. French, *c., Woolwich*; M. W. J. Edye, *c., York*; E. A. Bramhall, *Curragh*; E. R. O. Ludlow, *Egypt*; G. H. Cardew, D.S.O., *Gibraltar*; A. L. Caldwell, *Pretoria*; C. W. King, M.V.O., *Chatham*; H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G., *Portsmouth*; E. T. Buttanshaw, *Cork*; H. N. Sargent, D.S.O., *Aldershot*; P. O. Sandilands, *Tidworth*; A. E. Cuming, *Cape Town*; H. L. Humphreys, *Devonport*; St. J. W. T. Parker, *Dublin*; A. H. Terry, *c., Colchester*; A. Long, D.S.O., *Dover*; J. A. R. Purvis, *Portsmouth.*

TERRITORIAL FORCE, A.S.C.

East Anglian. *Lt.-Col.*, C. G. Brown, V.D., *c.*
Highland (*Perth*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. J. Haynes.
Home Counties (*Brighton*). *Lt.-Col.*,
East Lancashire (*Manchester*). *Lt.-Col.*,
West Lancashire (*Liverpool*). *Lt.-Col.*,
1st London (*Woolwich, temp.*). *Col.*, T. J. Kearns.
2nd London (17 *Moor St., W.C.*). *Lt.-Col.*,
Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. A. Hope, V.D.
North Midland. *Lt.-Col.*,
South Midland. *Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Collis, V.D.
Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. A. Erskine, V.D., *c.*
West Riding. *Lt.-Col.*, J. C. Chambers, V.D.
Welsh (*Hereford*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. Hewett, V.D.
Wessex (*Exeter*). *Lt.-Col.*,

Army Medical Service (£451,000). (2)

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.

Director-General (ranking as Lieut.-Gen.), Sir A. KEOGH, M.D., K.C.B., K.H.P., *s.g.*

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.
Surg.-Generals, Sir T. J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., M.D., *Aldershot*; W. L. Gubbins, M.B., C.B., *War Office*; W. Donovan, C.B., *Northern Command*; W. B. Slaughter, *India*; W. S. Pratt, C.B., M.B., *Southern Command*; F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., *India*; G. D. Bourke, C.B., *Irish Command*; J. C. Dorman, C.M.G., M.B., *Eastern Command*; A. T. Sloggett, C.M.G., *India*; W. W. Kenny, M.B., *S. Africa*.
Colonels, H. J. W. Barrow, *Dalhousie*; W. J. R. Rainsford, C.I.E., *Devonport*; P. M. Ellis, *Quetta*; H. R. Whitehead, *Cherat*; O. E. P. Lloyd, V.C., *Ranikhet*; J. G. MacNeece, *Malta*; G. W. Robinson, *Pretoria*; T. M. Corker, M.D., *Scottish Command*; A. E. J. Croly, *Dover*; R. H. Forman, M.B., *Poona*; O. Todd, M.B., *Bangalore*; J. G. Harwood, *Naini Tal*; E. North, *Dublin*; T. F. MacNeece, *Chatham*; W. Babtie, V.C., C.M.G., M.B. (*Inspector of Medical Services*); A. P. O'Connor, C.B., *Colchester*; D. Wardrop, M.B. (*R.A.M. College*); G. T. Goggin, M.B., *Western Command*; J. M. Jones, *Egypt*; F. B. Maclean, *Secunderabad*; D. O'Sullivan, *Jubbulpore*; H. W. Murray, *Gibraltar*; M. W. Kerin, *Tidworth*; A. Peterkin, M.B., *Cape Town*; Sir D. Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., M.B. (*Advisory Board*); L. E. Anderson, *Allahabad*; H. G. Hathaway, *Devonport*; W. G. Bedford, C.M.G., M.B.
Lieut.-Colonels, R. D. Hodson, *London*; E. L. Maunsell, *Colchester*; W. Heffernan, *Wynberg*; C. G. D. Mosse, *Jamaica*; H. J. R. Moberley, *Hong Kong*; *Cosham*; R. Jennings, M.D., *Malta*; S. C. B. Robinson, *Bombay*; R. W. Ford, D.S.O., *Gibraltar*; W. J. Baker, *Egypt*; E. Butt, *Dublin*; S. Townsend, M.D., *Dover*; T. P. Woodhouse, *Kasauli*; J. H. A. Rhodes, *Malta*; W. Rowney, M.D., *Aldershot*; T. J. R. Lucas, C.B., M.B., *Bangalore*; A. G. Kay, M.B., *Netley*; R. Porter, M.B., *Belfast*; G. J. Coates, M.D., *Cork*; F. A. B. Daly, C.B., M.B., *Curragh*; A. S. Rose, M.D., *Cawnpore*; W. S. Macpherson, C.M.G., M.B., *War Office*; J. Battersby, M.B., *Secunderabad*; M. W. O'Keefe, M.D., *Rawal Pindi*; T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., *Quetta*; R. S. R. Morse, *Lucknow*; R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B., *Pretoria*; T. E. Noding, *Harrismith*; J. C. Culling, *Bermuda*; R. I. D. Hackett, M.D., *Bordon*; H. H. Johnston, M.D., C.B., *Straits Settlements*; D. J. E. Risk, *Bloemfontein*; W. G. Birrell, M.B., *Mauritius*; F. P. Nichols, M.B., *Peshawar*; F. J. Lambkin, C., *London*; W. L. Reade, *Dublin*; W. Dick, M.B., *Woolwich*; F. J. Jencken, M.B., *Meerut*; F. H. Treherne, *Ambala*; H. J. Barratt, *Shorncliffe*; H. O. Trevor, *Aldershot*; A. F. Russell, C.M.G., M.B., *London*; W. W. Pike, D.S.O., *Darjeeling*; J. M. Irwin, M.B., *War Office*; F. H. M. Burton, M.D., *Standerton*; C. E. Nichol, D.S.O., M.B. (*Records and Depôt*); S. Westcott, C.M.G., *Mhow*; B. M. Skinner, M.V.O., *Sialkot*; H. L. E. White, *Woolwich*; B. T. McCreery, M.B., *Agra*; L. W. Swabey, *Sitapur*; J. R. Yourdi, M.B., *Jersey*; C. W. S. Magrath, M.D., *Hilsea*; G. E. Weston, *Bermuda*; J. Carmichael, *Jullundur*; G. W. Brazier-Creagh, C.M.G., *Lichfield*; W. A. Morris, *Edinburgh*; R. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G., M.D., *Chester*; H. S. McGill, *Poona*; C. R. Tyrrell, *London*; W. B. Thomson, *Calcutta*; R. J. Simpson, C.M.G., M.B. (*R.A. Med. Coll.*); T. W. O'H. Hamilton, C.M.G., M.B., *Aldershot*; J. R. Stuart, M.B., *Neemuch*; R. P. Bond, *Chatham*; E. H. L. Lynden Bell, M.B., *Allahabad*; R. H. Firth, *Training School*; R. R. H. Moore, M.D., *Netley*; A. E. Tate, *War Office*; C. E. Faunce, *Tidworth*; H. J. Wyatt, *Dublin*; R. J. Geddes, D.S.O., M.B., *Woking*; D. V. O'Connell, M.D., *Woolwich*; A. Dodd, *Chester*; G. Wilson, M.B., *Multan*; J. M. Reid, M.D., *Hong Kong*; T. B. Winter, *Bareilly*; F. S. Heuston, C.M.G., *Kilmainham*; G. F. Gubbin, *Colaba*; M. O'D. Braddell, M.B., *Golden Hill*; J. J. C. Donnet, *Sangor*; H. M. Sloggett, *Hounslow*; W. C. Beevor, C.M.G., M.B., *Dalhousie*; J. Maher, *S. Africa*; G. D. Hunter, D.S.O., *Aldershot*; H. N. Thompson, D.S.O., M.B., *Aldershot*; N. Manders, *Preston*; S. F. Freyer, C.M.G., M.B., *Secunderabad*; C. Birt, *Millbank*; R. S. F. Henderson, M.B., *Simla*; J. R. Forrest, *Lahore*; M. W. Russell, *War Office*; H. A. Haines, M.D., *Fyzabad*; G. E. Hale, D.S.O., *Murree*; C. W. Johnson, M.B., *Sheerness*; A. T. I. Lilly, *Canterbury*; C. C. Reilly, *Sandhurst*; W. Turner, *York*; W. E. Berryman, *Muttra*; S. E. Duncan, *Birmingham*; R. Caldwell, *Devonport*; S. Hickson, M.B., *Wynberg*; H. J. Fletcher, M.B., *Shoeburyness*; S. Powell, M.D., *Aldershot*; F. W. C. Jones, M.B., *Kamptee*; J. Meek, M.D., *Poona*; A. E. Morris, M.D., *Jubbulpore*; C. L. Josling, *London*; W. T. Swan, M.B., *Chakrata*; R. L. R. Macleod, M.B., *Karachi*; G. G. Adams, *Salisbury*; J. M. F. Shine, M.D., *Jhansi*; W. B. Day, M.B., *Crownhill*; C. T. Blackwell, M.D., *Belgaum*; N. C. Ferguson, C.M.G., M.B., *Middelburg*; S. R. Wilis, *Belfast*; M. L. Hearn, *N. China*; R. H. Hall, M.D., *London*; R. G. Hanley, M.B., *Dublin*; G. Cree, *Madras*; S. C. Philson, *Roorkee*; J. H. Curtis, *Ballincollig*; S. G. Allen, *London*; C. A. Lane, M.B., *Ceylon*; P. C. H. Gordon, *Rangoon*; L. T. M. Nash, *Barrackpore*; M. O'Halloran, M.D., *Standerton*; C. S. Sparkes, *Deepcut*; J. H. Daly, *Crete*; H. D. Rowan, M.B., *Lahore*; H. Carr, M.D., *Nasirabad*; T. Daly, *Ferozepore*; M. J. Sexton, M.D., *Agra*; H. E. Cree, *Guildford*; W. H. Starr, *Bangalore*; A. A. Sutton, D.S.O., *Woolwich*; M. T. Yarr, *Ahmednagar*; C. H. Melville, M.B., *London*; H. Cocks, M.B., *Wellington*; J. B. Wilson, M.D., *Egypt*; F. W. G. Hall, M.B., *Laudour*; A. Kennedy, *Pachmari*; H. P. G. Elkington, *Mhow*; J. B. W. Buchanan, *Londonderry*; H. M. Adamson, M.B., *Ranikhet*; T. G. Lavie, *Meiktila*; H. H. Brown, M.B., *Newshera*; J. J. O'Donnell, M.B., *Kirkee*; C. H. Burtchaell, M.B., *Dublin*; J. J. Gerrard, M.B., *Malta*; J. B. Davidson, M.B., *Woolwich*; J. Will, M.B., *Uganda*; J. Fallon, *Aden*; J. V. Salvage, M.D., *London*; A. R. Aldridge, M.B., *Simla*; Sir J. Fayrer, Bt., M.D., *D. of York's School*; C. J. MacDonald, M.D., *Fernnoy*; T. H. F. Clarkson, *Tower of London*; R. W. Wright, *Woolwich Arsenal*; E. Eckersley, M.B., *London*; R. J. C. Cottell, *Chelsea Hosp.*; D. Hennessy, M.D., *Deolali*; D. M. Saunders, M.D., *Dublin*; D. M. O'Callaghan, *Rawal Pindi*; J. F. Donegan, *Egypt*; J. Donaldson, *Naini*

Tal; H. B. Mathias, D.S.O., *Egypt*; G. H. Barefoot, *Dinapore*; F. R. Newland, M.B., *Kuldanna*; R. J. Windle, M.B., *Dublin*; J. J. Russell, M.B., *Rawal Pindi*; G. F. H. Marks, M.D., *Poona*; R. Holyoake, *Dagshai*; T. Du B. Whaite, M.B., *Gibraltar*; H. T. Knaggs, M.D., *Dublin*; F. S. Le Quesne, V.C., *Lucknow*; R. H. Penton, D.S.O., *York*; A. L. F. Bate, *Nowgong*; H. W. Austin, *Glasgow*.

TERRITORIAL FORCE,
R.A.M.C.

Mounted Brigade Field Ambulances.

Eastern (*Bedford*). *Lt.-Col.*, E. F. Bindloss.

Highland (*Inverness*). *Lt.-Col.*,

Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*,

North Midland (*Handsworth*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st South Midland (*Birmingham*). *Lt.-Col.*,

2nd South Midland (*Stony Stratford*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. H. Bull, V.D., *c.*

South-Eastern (*Margate*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st South-Western (*Devizes*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Mackay, M.B.

2nd South-Western (*Frome*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Dalby.

South Wales (*Hereford*). *Lt.-Col.*, F. H. Thompson.

Welsh Border (*Chester*). *Lt.-Col.*, G. W. Sidebotham, V.D.

Yorkshire ( ). *Lt.-Col.*,

Field Ambulances.

1st East Anglian (*Ipswich*). *Lt.-Col.*, S. S. Hoyland, V.D.

2nd East Anglian (*Norwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Stacy.

3rd East Anglian (*Leyton*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st Highland (*Aberdeen*). *Lt.-Col.*

2nd Highland (*Aberdeen*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd Highland (*Dundee*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. Kinnear, M.D.

1st Home Counties (*Maidstone*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. P. Oliver, M.D.

2nd Home Counties (*Maidstone*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd Home Counties (*Surbiton*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. J. de Z. Marshall, V.D.

1st East Lancashire (*Manchester*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. B. Mann.

2nd East Lancashire (*Burnley*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. K. Fairclough.

3rd East Lancashire (*Bury*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Smith, M.D.

1st West Lancashire (*Liverpool*). *Lt.-Col.*,

2nd West Lancashire (*Liverpool*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd West Lancashire (*St. Helens*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st London (*Holborn*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. R. Sleman, M.D., V.D.

2nd London (*Shaftesbury St., N.*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. N. Brown, M.D.

3rd London (*Calthorpe St.*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. Harper, M.D.

4th London (*Woolwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Greenway, M.D.

5th London (*Woolwich*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. H. Hartt, V.D., *c.*

1st Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, W. F. Somerville, M.D.

2nd Lowland (*Glasgow*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. D. Moffat.

3rd Lowland (*Edinburgh*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st North Midland (*Derby*). *Lt.-Col.*, R. H. Luce, M.B., V.D.

2nd North Midland (*Leicester*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd North Midland (*Wolverhampton*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st South Midland (*Birmingham*). *Lt.-Col.*, C. T. Griffiths.

2nd South Midland (*Birmingham*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd South Midland (*Bristol*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. W. Pritchard, V.D.

1st Northumbrian (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*). *Lt.-Col.*,

2nd Northumbrian (*Darlington*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd Northumbrian (*Hull*). *Lt.-Col.* H. G. Falkner.

1st West Riding (*Leeds*). *Lt.-Col.*, A. E. L. Wear, M.D.

2nd West Riding (*Leeds*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd West Riding (*Leeds*). *Lt.-Col.*, T. S. Adair, M.B.

1st Welsh (*Ebbw Vale*). *Lt.-Col.*, J. W. Davies.

2nd Welsh (*Cardiff*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd Welsh (*Swansea*). *Lt.-Col.*,

1st Wessex (*Exeter*). *Lt.-Col.*,

2nd Wessex (*Plymouth*). *Lt.-Col.*,

3rd Wessex (*Portsmouth*). *Lt.-Col.*, H. M. Brownfield.

General Hospitals.

1st Eastern (*Cambridge*). *l.c.*

2nd Eastern (*Brighton*). C. J. Jacomb-Hood, *l.c.*

1st London ( ). *col.*

2nd London ( ). C. Godson, M.D., V.D., *l.c.*

1st Scottish (*Aberdeen*). G. M. Edmond, M.D., *l.c.*

2nd Scottish (*Edinburgh*). F. W. Thompson, M.B., *l.c.*

3rd Scottish (*Glasgow*). D. J. MacKintosh, M.V.O., M.B., *l.c.*

4th Scottish (*Glasgow*). R. Pollok, M.B., *l.c.*

1st Southern (*Birmingham*). *l.c.*

4th Southern ( ). *l.c.*

5th Southern (*Portsmouth*). *l.c.*

1st Western (*Liverpool*). N. Raw, M.D., *l.c.*

2nd Western (*Manchester*). G. A. Wright, M.B., *l.c.*

Channel Islands Militia (£10,160). Malta Militia (£16,880).

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Lt.-Gov. Comg., H. S. Gough, C.B., *m.g.*

D.A.A.G., G. P. Stewart, *l.c.*

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. in comd., H. O'B. Owen, *c.*

Adjt., L. J. R. Connolly, *capt.*, R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (*West*) *Battalion.*

Lt.-Col., C. M. Sumner, *c.*

Adjt., A. G. L'E. Le Gallais, *capt.*

2nd (*East*) *Battalion.*

Lt.-Col. in comd., R. F. Lindsell, C.B., *c.*

Adjt., H. F. C. Chetwood-Aiken, *capt.*

3rd (*South*) *Battalion.*

Lt.-Col. in comd., T. M. Bagnall.

Adjt., W. Dugmore, *capt.*

ROYAL GUERNSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comg., R. Auld, C.B., *m.g.* [A.D.C., *c.*

D.A.A.G., J. E. Le Mottée,

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., H. T. S. Yates, *c.*

Adjt., R. M. Powell, *capt.* R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st *Battalion.*

Lt.-Col., W. A. Frere, *c.*

Adjt., R. H. Darwin, *capt.*

2nd *Battalion.*

Lt.-Col., J. Macartney, *c.*

Adjt., R. J. P. D. Aldridge, *capt.*

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., W. G. de Jersey, *c.*

Adjt., F. J. N. Smyth, *capt.* R.A.

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT.

1st *and* 2nd *Battalions.*

Lt.-Cols., J. L. Francia, M.V.O., *c.* (2); N. Grech-Biancardi, C.V.O., *c.* (1).

Adjts., H. Clutterbuck, *capt.* (1); E. A. A. de Salis, D.S.O., *capt.* (2).

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Maj., R. W. Appleby.

Adjt., A. G. Joiner, *capt.*

Royal Marines (£750,662).

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
D.A.G., W. T. Adair, *m.g.*
A.A.G., E. P. Brittan.
D.A.A.G., J. M. Rose, *m.*

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

General, W. Campbell, C.B.
Lt.-Gen., J. B. Leefe.
Maj.-Gen., W. C. Nicholls.
Col. Comdt., J. H. Bor, C.M.G., A.D.C.
Col. 2nd Com., W. I. Eastman.
Lt.-Cols., *A. G. Tatham, c.*; L. T. Pease, *c.*; A. Orford, *c.*; H. L. Talbot, *c.*; *H. D. Drake, c.*; *G. G. Aston*, C.B.; *E. P. Brittan*; A. Paris, C.B., *c. djt.*, R. V. T. Ford, *capt.*

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals, C. H. Scafe; C. S. F. Fagan.
Lieut.-Gens., Sir W. P. Wright, K.C.B.; A. B. Crosbie; H. St. G. Schomberg, C.B.
Major-Gens., F. Baldwin; R. B. Kirchhoffer; T. W. Dowding; R. P. Coffin; *W. T. Adair.*

1ST DIVISION—Chatham.

Col. Com., G. T. Onslow, C.B.
Col. 2nd Com., J. R. Johnstone, C.B.
Lieut.-Cols., F. White, D.S.O., *c.*; C. Field; C. L. Gordon; C. E. E. Curtoys.
Adjt., W. W. Godfrey, *capt.*

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., A. F. Gatliff.
Col. 2nd Com., E. L. McCausland.
Lt.-Cols., E. C. B. Roe; A. E. Marchant, C.B.; C. N. Trotman.
Adjt., R. H. Darwall, *capt.*

3RD DIVISION—Plymouth.

Col. Com., H. C. Eagles.
Col. 2nd Com., H. C. Money, C.B., A.D.C.
Lt.-Cols., W. S. S. Harvest, *c.*; C. H. Kennedy; H. S. N. White, M.V.O.; E. E. Chown.
Adjt., R. D. Ormsby, *capt.*

DEPÔT—Deal.

Col. Com., E. A. Wylde.
Col. 2nd Com., F. G. Cotter.
Lt.-Col., D. Mercer.
Adjt., H. F. Montgomery, *capt.*

Army Chaplains' Department (£70,400). (3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.

Chaplains to the Forces, 1st Class (ranking as Colonels): Rev. R. F. Collins, D.S.O., R.C., *Aldershot*; Rev. J. Hackett, D.D., *Plymouth*; Rev. A. S. Norfolk, *Gosport*; Rev. E. M. Morgan, R.C., *Egypt*; Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A., *Aldershot*; Rev. W. S. Randall, B.A., *London*; Rev. J. M. Simms, D.D., P., *Cairo*; Rev. F. G. Wright, *Netley*; Rev. W. B. Dowding, *Gibraltar*; Rev. A. A. L. Gedge, M.A., *Hilsea*; Rev. L. J. Matthews, R.C., *Gibraltar*; Rev. W. F. Sorsbie, M.A., *Cork*; Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee, M.A., *Warley*; Rev. R. Armitage, D.S.O., M.A., *Cairo*; Rev. S. W. W. Wilkin, *Pretoria*; Rev. W. C. Haines, *Shoeburyness*; Rev. W. C. Parr, M.A., *Standerton.*

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*** Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class, rank as *Majors*, and 4th Class as *Captains*. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains are distinguished by the letters P and R.C.

Army Ordnance Department (£194,700). (3)

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Cape Town; 2 *Aldershot*; 3 *Portsmouth*; 4 *Burscough*; 5 *Chatham*; 6 *Bloemfontein*; 7 *Egypt*; 8 *Gibraltar*; 9 *Pretoria*; 10 *Colchester*; 11 *Stirling*; 12 *Aldershot*; 13 *Aldershot*; 14 *Curragh*; 15 *Dublin*; 16 *York*; 17 *Devonport*; 18 *Dover*; 19 *Aldershot*; 21 *Malta*; 22 *Salisbury Plain*; 23 *Haulbowline*; Depôt Co., *Woolwich.*

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Ordnance Officers, 2nd Class, R. H. B. Taylor, *l.c.*, *Western Command*; F. W. McT. Bunny, *l.c.*, *R.A. Clothing Dept.*; W. Lambert, *l.c.*, *S. China*; H. W. Perry, *l.c.*, *War Office*; E. D. Caird, *l.c.*, *Bermuda*; H. D. E. Parsons, C.M.G., *l.c.* (*in charge of Records*), *Woolwich*; C. M. Mathew, D.S.O., *l.c.*, *Woolwich*; J. H. Hale, *l.c.*, *Dublin*; C. Hall, *l.c.*, *Egypt*; H. A. Anley, *l.c.*, *Scottish Command*; T. W. Hale, *l.c.*, *Weedon*; W. Moore-Lane, *l.c.*, *Royal Dockyard*; T. B. Nowlan, *l.c.*, *R.A. Clothing Dept.*; H. Waring, *l.c.*, *Northern Command*; A. Y. Barton, *l.c.*, *War Office*; C. C. Wrigley, *l.c.*, *Chatham*; J. C. Thorp, *Woolwich Arsenal*; W. T. Davies, *l.c.*, *Woolwich Arsenal*; R. K. Scott, D.S.O., *Canada*; P. A. Bainbridge, *Devonport*; H. S. Langborne, *S. Africa*; W. H. U. Smith, D.S.O., *l.c.*, *Portsmouth*; M. H. Egan, *l.c.*, *Malta*; H. C. Marshall, *Transvaal.*

Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, 29.
Ordnance Officers, 4th Class, 60.

Army Pay Department.

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Lieut.-Colonels, A. P. D. (Staff Paymasters), G. Y. Wellesley, *Chester*; J. F. Simonet, *Devonport*; W. C. Minchin, *Winchester*; P. E. C. Sheehan, *York*; J. Lowry, *Dublin*; H. A. Eyre, *London*; L. P. Ditmas, *Perth*; H. W. Carden, *Edinburgh*; A. G. B. Stubbs, *Salisbury*; E. C. Eicke, *Woolwich*; W. J. F. Morgan, *Edinburgh*; R. W. Graham, *London*; B. E. Winter, *Preston*; G. P. B. Molyneux, *Salisbury*; H. D. Stacpole, *Warley*; R. W. P. Lotwick, *Guernsey*; F. W. Hill, *London*; E. W. Newland, *Malta*; A. G. Smith, *Aldershot*; A. H. Magee, *Pretoria*; J. T. Carter, *Dublin*; G. B. Smith, *Aldershot*; R. B. Patten, *Malta*; A. G. Inglis, *Hounslow*; L. Dorling, D.S.O., *York*; P. S. Dyson, *Colchester*; Sir J. E. S. Maclure, Bt., *Portsmouth*; W. F. Trevelyan, *Dublin*; J. E. Benbow, *Singapore*; A. F. Pereira, *Cork*; G. E. G. W. Bird, *Belfast*; G. L. Jennings-Bramley, *York*; W. G. S. Benson, *Belfast*; G. W. Fitton, *Exeter*; R. T. M. Lethbridge, *Lichfield*; J. O'Hara, *Dublin*; R. E. Vowell, *Mauritius*; W. F. Woollett, *Egypt*; A. F. H. Cox, *Aldershot*; P. de S. Bass, *Shrewsbury*; I. T. Owen, *Winchester*; H. C. B. Payne, *Chester*; H. Q. Pinhorn, *Exeter*; A. W. B. Buckle, *Colchester*.

Army Veterinary Service (£46,500).

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), F. Smith, C.B., *hon. m.g.*, War Office, S.W.

Colonels, R. Pringle, D.S.O., *Aldershot*; C. Rutherford, C.M.G., *India*; K. Lees, *Southern Command*; F. W. Forsdyke, *India*; E. H. Hazelton, *Irish Command*; L. J. Blenkinsop, D.S.O., *S. Africa*.

Lieut.-Colonels, A. F. Appleton, *Northern Command*; C. E. Nuthall, *Secunderabad*; R. W. Raymond, *Eastern Command*; J. Moore, *Simla*; E. R. C. Butler, *War Office*.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE.

J. W. M. Wood, M.V.O., *m.*, *Aldershot*; C. Burroughs, *capt.*, *Curragh*; C. Innes, *lt.*, *Salisbury*; A. W. Gale, *lt.*, *Aldershot*.

EGYPT—H. B. Protheroe Smith, *maj.*; B. A. P. Schreiber, *lt.*

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Courtney, C.V.O., R.E.

Royal Foundation.

Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Watson, Major Stephen.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.
Mutet, Col. Dunbar Douglas.
Dale, Major Clement Headington
Clarke, Major G. G. C.
Norton, Major Charles G. Campbell.
Hervey, Col. T. G. O'Donoghue.
Bayley, Capt. E. R. W.
Strutt, Major Charles Henry.

Lower Foundation.

Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.
Bedingfeld, Capt. E. G.
Poole, Major A. E.
Broun, Lt.-Col. M. C.
Hasted, Capt. E. G.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

Captain, The Lord Denman.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O.
Standard Bearer, Col. Sir Aubone George Fife.
Colonels, Cooch, Owen, Gore, Hume, Kelsey, Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., Kennel, Lloyd, Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard, C.B. Paget, Gore-Brown, Viscount Maitland.
Lt.-Cols., Milbanke, Davidson, Hill, Tufnell, Hornsby-Drake, Kennett, Gore (G. A. E.), Brooke-Hunt, Spragge, D.S.O., Scott, Newton, Villiers.
Majors, Wingfield, M.V.O., Hon. W. C. Rowley, Edwards, V.C., MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap, Ricardo, Milner, Agnew, M.V.O.
Captains, Waller, Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell, Towse, V.C.
Clerk of Cheques & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, M.V.O.
Gentlemen on Half-Pay, Cols. Master, C.B., Brown; *Lt.-Col.* Lowndes, M.V.O.; *Major* Granville.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

Captain, The Lord Allendale. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Heunell, D.S.O. *Ensign*, Major E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Capt. H. French. *Exons*, Col. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne; Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière; Capt. C. R. McRae; Lt.-Col. J. C. Wray, M.V.O.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet. £1,095. Captain, first 75, £602; second 75, £502; remainder, £411. Staff Captain. £511. Commander, £365. Lieutenant-in-Command, £201 to £310. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Head Wardmaster, £100 to £164. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £32.

Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £638 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £264 to £301). Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, £137. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246 Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192.

Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster-in-Chief, £694. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Chief Schoolmaster, £201. Head Schoolmaster, £137 to £155. Inspector-Gen., £1,300; charge pay, £182 10s. Deputy Insp.-Gen., £766 10s.; charge pay, £137. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £657; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £256 to £310.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 3 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.
Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.		Royal Field Artillery.		Royal Garrison Artillery.		Royal Engineers.*		Household Cavalry.		Line Cavalry.		Foot Guards.†		Infantry and A.S.C.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24	9	18	0	18	0	18	0	23	6	21	6	18	0	18	0
Major	18	6	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	6	15	0	13	7	13	7
Captain	15	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	13	6	13	0	11	7	11	7
Lieutenant	8	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	9	0	7	8	6	6	6	6
Second Lieutenant	7	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	6	8	6	6	5	3	5	3
‡Adjutant, if Captain	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
,, if Lieutenant	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
Riding-Master	10	6	10	6	.....		10	6	10	6	10	6	.....		.....	
Quartermaster	10	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	10	6	10	6	9	0	9	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6	0	5	10	5	6	6	0	5	10	5	4	5	2	5	0
Bandmaster	.....		.....		6	0	6	0	5	6	5	6	5	0	5	0
Quartermaster-Sergeant (Corp.-Major)	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	0	4	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Instructor	4	2	4	0	4	0	.....		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Battery Sergeant-Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt.	4	4	4	2	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp.-Maj.)	.....		.....		.....		.....		4	6	4	4	.....		.....	
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major	.....		.....		4	3	3	9	4	0	3	10	.....		.....	
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.)	4	5	.....		4	3	3	9	4	3	4	0	.....		.....	
Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant	3	11	.....		3	9	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Collar-Maker & Saddler Q. M. Sergt. (Corp.)	3	11	.....		3	9	.....		4	0	3	8	.....		.....	
Orderly-room Sergeant (Corporal)	2	8	2	8	3	2	.....		3	0	2	8	2	6	2	6
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	6	3	2	2	8	2	6	.....	
Sergeant (Corp.) Cook	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6	2	4
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	11	2	8	2	6	2	4
Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith	3	9	3	7	3	7	3	3	3	4	2	10	.....		.....	
Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal)	.....		.....		3	2	.....		3	11	.....		.....		.....	
Kettle Drummer, Sergeant Drummer	.....		.....		3	2	.....		2	4	.....		2	6	2	4
Corporal Artificer, Colour Sergeant	.....		.....		.....		2	11	.....		.....		3	2	3	0
Corporal	2	8	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	8	2	0	1	9	1	8
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Collar-Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2	5	2	3	2	3	1	11	2	4½	1	9½	.....		.....	
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2	2	2	0	2	0	.....		2	3	1	8	.....		.....	
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer	2	0	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	11	1	4	1	2	1	1
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1	4	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	0
Driver	1	3	1	2½	1	2½	1	1½	.....		.....		.....		.....	

* In addition to "Engineer's pay:" Lt. Col., 18s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and and Lt., 4s.
† In addition to "Guard's pay:" Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and and Lt., £70 *pr. ann.*
‡ In addition to regimental pay. *a* "Proficiency Pay" (Class I. 6*d*., Class II. 3*d*. a day) is not included.

*The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to take, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression.*

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., G.C.V.O. (*cons.* 1891), 1903. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs Randall Cantuar.]

Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (1898).

Bishop of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (1904).

Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,400.

Canons Residentiary (each £700).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895
Bishop of Dover... 1897
Archd. Spooner... 1900
Edwd. Moore, D.D.... 1903
Edwd. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907
William Danks, M.A. 1907

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Dover, D.D., *Canterbury* 1897
Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, *Maidstone*..... 1900

Benefced Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 150.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O., K.C.

Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.

Legal Secs., H.W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

*York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*cons.* 1901) 1909. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:]

Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889

Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. 1891 (The Vicarage, Hessle, Hull.)

Bp. Suff. of Sheffield, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (1901) (St. Mark's Vicarage, Sheffield).

Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000

Canons Resident (each £700, red. temp. to £350).

Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882
John Watson, M.A. 1896
W. H. Hutchings, M.A. 1906
George Austen, M.A. 1908

Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., *York* 1884
Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, M.A., *Sheffield* 1897
Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., *East Riding* 1898
Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A., *Cleveland* 1907

Benefced Clergy, 632; *Curates, &c.*, 250.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibden, K.C.

Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Sir Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.V.O.,

Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York. [K.C.

Secretary, Thos. Shepherd Noble, York.

London. £10,000.

Bp. Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury) (*cons.* 1897), 1901. (St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs A. F. London.]

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney (vacant)..... 1909
(2 Amen Court, E.C.)

Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. 1898
(West Hill, Highgate.)

Kensington, Rt. Rev. F. E. Ridgeway, D.D.... 1901

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Thomas E. Wilkinson, D.D. ...1886
(Bradford Court, Taunton.)

Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D.D. (1891), Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

H. Scott-Holland, D.D. '84
Archd. Sinclair, D.D. 1889
W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
Bishop Lang, D.D.... 1901

Organist, Sir George Clement Martin, MUS.D., M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D. *London* (1889)
Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, D.D., *Middlesex* (1903) £333

Benefced Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor of Dioc., Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

Secs. and Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. 1902.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875
Archd. Wilberforce 1894
H. H. Henson, D.D... 1900
H. C. Beeching, D.LITT. 1902
S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1906.

Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O.

Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D.....1900

Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.

Precentor, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge MUS.D., M.V.O.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. 1901 (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Handley Dunelm.]

Bp. Suff. of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Geo. Nickson, LL.D. 1906

Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £3,000 1894

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdcn. Watkins 1880
Dr. George Body ... 1883
Dr. H. Kynaston ... 1889
Dr. R. J. Knowling 1905
Bp. of Jarrow 1906

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham* 1880
Ven. Edwin Price, M.A., *Auckland*..... 1908

Benefced Clergy, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.

London Secs., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D. (*cons.* 1901), 1903. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Herbert E. Winton.]

Bp. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. Geo. Hy. Sumner, D.D. 1888

Bp. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (*cons.* 1898) (Basset, Southampton) ...1903

Bp. Suff. of Dorking (vacant) 1908

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. ...1903

Canons Res., each £420 to £450 (*nominally* £910).

Arthur S. Valpy, M.A. 1895
P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. 1901
Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906
Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907
Archd. Robinson, M.A. 1908

Organist, W. Prendergast, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., *Winchester* 1903
Bishop of Southampton, *Isle of Wight* 1906
Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A., *Surrey*..... 1908

Benefced Clergy, 563; *Curates, &c.*, 450.

Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.

Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge.

Surrey Registr. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.

Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. 1899 (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge.)

Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

rch. Morgan, M.A. 1902 | Archd. Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906
. Hughes, B.A. ... 1903 | E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906

Organist, Roland Rogers, MUS. DOC., £120.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

'en. John Morgan, M.A., *Bangor* 1902
'en. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., *Merioneth* 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

hancellor, James Edmund Vincent, M.A. ...1891
egistrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

ishop, Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (*cons.* 1882) 1894
The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath & Well:]
ean, VeryRev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

. M. Church, M.A. 1867 | Bp. Stirling, D.D....1901
. S. Holmes, M.A. 1899 | E. J. Harford, M.A. 1903

Organist, Rev. T. H. Davies, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

'en. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., *Bath* 1895
'en. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., *Wells*.....1899
'en. William Henry Askwith, M.A., *Taunton* 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

hancellor, C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, C.B., K.C.
egistrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
ondon Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Birmingham. £3,500.

ishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D. (*cons.* 1902) 1905
(Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.)

Archdeacons (each £200).

en. W. O. Burrows, M.A., *Birmingham* 1904
en. C. M. Owen, M.A., *Aston* 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 143; *Curates, &c.*, 191.

Organist, E. Stephenson.

hancellor, John S. Dugdale, K.C.
egistrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

Bristol. £3,000 (*reconstituted* 1897).

ishop, Rt. Rev. George F. Browne, D.D. (*cons.* 1895). (The Palace, Bristol) 1897
ean, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400

Canons Residentiary (each £650).

rchdn. Robeson...1884 | Archdn. Stewart... 1904
as. G. Tetley, D.D. 1892 | Reg. T. Talbot, M.A. 1906

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

en. H. Robeson, M.A., *North Wilts* 1904
en. R. Stewart, M.A., *Bristol*.....1904

Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.

hancellor, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A.....1891
egistrar and Secretary, William Hurle Clarke.
ondon Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Carlisle. £4,500.

ishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D. 1905
Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carliol.]
ishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) ...1889
ean, Very Rev. William Barker, D.D. (1908) £1,080

Canons Residentiary (each £530).

rchd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | T. Phillips, M.A. ...1901
p. of Barrow, D.D. 1888 | R. Bower, M.A.....1902

Organist, Theodore Walrond, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

en. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
en. Wm. Sherwen, M.A., *Westmorland* (1901) £200
en. H. E. Campbell, M.A., *Furness* (1905)...£200

Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.

ancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.
egistrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
ondon Sec. H. W. Lee, r Sanctuary, S.W.

*Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D....1889
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886)...£1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 | Arthur Gore, D.D. 1893
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | F. W. Spurling, M.A. 1907

Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* 1886
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., *Macclesfield*.....1904

Beneficed Clergy, 270; *Curates, &c.*, 197.

Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
Bishop's Secretaries, Ganion, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

*Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. 1908
(The Palace, Chichester.)
[Signs C. J. Cicestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, M.A., V.D. (1902) £680

Canons Residentiary (each £340).

R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889 | Hy. D. Jones, M.A. 1900
A. M. Deane, M.A. 1897 | J. H. Masters, M.A. 1902

Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Edwd. Leighton Elwes, M.A., *Chichester* 1903
Ven. Theodore T. Churton, M.A., *Lewes* 1908

Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates, &c.*, about 188.

Chancellor, Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.
Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. ...1905
(The Palace, Ely.)
Dean, Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906) £1,320

Canons Residentiary (each £620).

W. Emery, B.D. ... 1870 | V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889
E. C. Lowe, D.D.... 1873 | R. H. Kennett, B.D. 1903
F. R. Chapman, M.A. 1879 | M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. 1905

Organist, Archibald Wayet Wilson, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Cunningham, D.D. *Ely* (1907) £600
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873) £200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Ven. George Hodges, M.A., *Sudbury* (1902) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 565; *Curates, &c.*, 230.

Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. 1903
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon:]
Bishop Suffragan of Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. 1897
Dean, Bishop of Marlborough, D.D. (1900)...£2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Arch. Sandford, M.A. '88 | W. J. Edmonds, B.D. 1890
Bishop Trefusis.....1889 | W. E. Pryke, M.A. 1907

Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, M.A., *Exeter* (1888) £50
Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D. *Totnes* (1888) £200
Ven. A. E. Seymour, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1890) £200

Benefices, 515: *Incumbents*, 494: *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.

Chancellor, C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, C.B., K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, A. J. Mackey, M.A., Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Gloucester. £4,300.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D., 1905. (Palace, Gloucester.)
Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D. (1886) £1,050
Canons Residentiary (each £475).
M.F.St.John, D.D. 1884 | Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899
H. R. Hayward...1898 | Mowbray Trotter, M.A. 1904
S. A. Alexander, M.A., 1902 (*Canon Missioner*).
Organist, Herbert Brewer, MUS.D., £250.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., *Gloucester*.....1903
Ven. John Stewart Sinclair, M.A. *Cirencester* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 320; *Curates*, &c., 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Regist. & Sec., F. Hannam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D.....1895
(The Palace, Hereford.)
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Mather, D.D., The Rectory, Hampton Bishop (*cons.* 1897) 1904
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D., F.S.A. (1894).....£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892 | W. W. Capes, M.A. 1903
T. M. Williams, M.A. 1896 | Archd. Oldham, D.D. 1905
Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Hon. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, M.A. *Heref.* 1887
Ven. A. L. Oldham, D.D., *Ludlow*.....1904
Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates*, &c., 81.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
Lond. Sec., H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield).....1891
Dean, Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D. (1892) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Chas. Bodington ...1888 | Bishop Anson, D.D. 1898
C. Mortimer, M.A....1890 | Archd. Hodgson, M.A. 1907
Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Robert Hodgson, M.A., *Stafford*.....1898
Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop*.....1896
Ven. John Herbt. Crump, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent* 1905
Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates*, &c., 282.
Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. 1885
(The Old Palace, Lincoln.)
Bishop Suffragan of Grantham, Right Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, D.D. 1905
Dean, Very Rev. Ed. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archdn. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | J. H. Crowfoot, M.A. 1898
E. T. Leeke, M.A....1877 | Archdeacon Bond...1902
Organist, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln* 1863
Ven. John Bond, M.A., *Stow* (£200) 1897
Benefices, 581; *Curates*, &c., 122.
Chancellor, Geo. John Talbot, 4 Eaton Terrace, S.W.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. ...1900
(Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Thos. John Madden, *Liverpool* 1901
Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, *Warrington* 1901
Beneficed Clergy, 216; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates*, &c., 22
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D., D.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. 1905. (The Palace, Llandaff.)
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A. (1897) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | W. Lewis, M.A. ...1901
Archdn. Edmondes 1897 | C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. 1901
Organist, George G. Beale, MUS.B., £140.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. Frederick Wm. Edmondes, M.A., *Llandaff* 1897
Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* 1888
Beneficed Clergy, 261; *Curates*, &c., 250.
Chancellor, Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1906
Secretary, Registrar, and Apparitor-General, Frederick J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D. (*cons.* 1894).....1903
(Bishops' Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Bishop Suffragan of Burnley, Right Rev. Alfred Pearson, D.D., The Rectory, Burnley (1905) £1,900
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. S. Thornton, D.D. (*cons.* 1875, *apptd.* 1901). Vicarage, Blackburn.
Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £850).
Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884 | J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903
Edwd. L. Hicks, M.A. '92 | J. C. Wright, M.A. 1904
Organist, S. H. Nicholson, M.A., MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. R. Crompton Fletcher, M.A., *Blackburn* 1901
Ven. Foster G. Blackburne, M.A., *Manchester* 1905
Ven. William Bonsey, M.A., *Lancaster* 1905
Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates*, &c., about 360
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. (*cons.* 1892). 1907. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Henry B. Hodgson, M.A., *Lindisfarne*...1904
Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., *Northumberland* ...1905
Canons Residentiary.
E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300) 1900 | Archd. Henderson (£500).....1906
H. B. Southwell, M.A. (£500).....1901 | J. M. Lister, D.D. (£300) 1906
Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 177; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., M. Barlow, LL.D., 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

*Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Sheepshanks, D.D.....1893
(The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs. Joh. Norvic.]
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (North Creake, Fakenham) 1903

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Bishop Suffragan of Ipswich, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D. (Nacton Rectory, Ipswich) 1906
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Lefroy, D.D. (1889)...£1,600
Canons Residentiary (each £800).
K. Robinson, D.D. 1861 | F. A. J. Hervey, C.V.O. '97
Arthur B. Crosse ...1893 | W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. 1900
Organist, F. Bates, MUS.DOC., £200.
Archdeacons.
Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ...£200
Ven. C. G. Aguilar Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* (1900) £184
Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901) ...£200
Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 914; *Curates, &c.*, 180.
Chancellor, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, M.A.
Regis. & Sec., Wm. Thos. Bensly, LL.D., Norwich.
London Sec., Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D. 1901
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs F. Oxon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Reading (vacant) ... ...
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D. (1901) £3,000
Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).
William Ince, D.D. 1878 | T. H. A. Houblon ... 1903
J. R. Driver, D.D....1882 | R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903
C. Sanday, D.D. ...1895 | E. W. Watson, M.A. 1908
Organist, Basil Harwood, MUS.DOC., £300.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A. *Buckingham* (1895) £300
Ven. T. H. Archer Houblon, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)
Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903).....£200
Beneficed Clergy, 651; *Curates, &c.*, 233.
Chancellor, Sir Wm. Reynell Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P.
Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D.....1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
N. Dalton, M.A., C.V.O., 1885 | C. Smith, M.A., M.V.O. 1902
Bishop Barry, D.D. 1890 | E. Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. [1907
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.D.

*Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897
(Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petriburg.]
Bp. Suffragan of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Lewis Clayton, D.D. (Canonry House, Peterborough) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1903) ...£720
Canons Residentiary (each £360).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | C. T. Cruttwell, M.A. 1904
Bp. of Leicester ... 1887 | Wm. Bury, M.A. 1908
Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Bishop Thicknesse, D.D., *Northampton* (1875) £80
Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, M.A., *Leicester* (1899) £200
Ven. E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S....1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., A. P. Moore. B.C.L.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
(The Palace, Ripon.)
Bp. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James Pulleine, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Darlington) '88
Bp. Suffragan of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) 1905
Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D. (1895) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. T. Waugh, M.A....1891 | G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905 | Archd. Hall 1908
Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.
Archdeacons.
Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* 1905
Ven. Fras. Chas. Kilner, M.A., *Craven* (£200) 1896
Ven. Henry A. Hall, M.A., *Richmond* (£200) 1894
Beneficed Clergy, 347; *Curates*, 192.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L. £250
Regist. and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.
London Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Rochester. £3,800.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) ... .1905
(Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean, Very Rev. Ernald Lane, D.D. (1904) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92 | Prof. Cooke, M.A....1908
E. B. Ottley, M.A....1907 | Archd. Rowe, M.A. 1908
Organist, B. Luard Selby.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* (£200) 1906
Ven. John Tetley Rowe, M.A., *Rochester* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 195; *Curates, &c.*, 175.
Chancellor, F. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

St. Albans. £3,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (*cons.* 1896). (Highams, Woodford, Essex.) 1903
[Signs Edgar Alban :]
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, D.D. (Rectory, Chelmsford) 1894
Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking) 1901
Dean, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrance, D.D. 1900
Organist, W. L. Luttman, MUS.BAC.
Archdeacons.
Vy. Rev. W. J. Lawrance, D.D., *St. Albans* (1884) £200
Bishop of Colchester, D.D., *Colchester* (1894) £600
Bishop of Barking, D.D., *Essex* (1894) £450
Beneficed Clergy, 627; *Curates*, 225.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S....1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 28 Great George St., S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. 1889
(Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.]
Dean, Very Rev. Shadrach Pryce, M.A. (1899) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Thomas, M.A. '86 | W. H. Fletcher, M.A. ...'97
Arch. Evans, M.A. '97 | Arch. Wynne-Jones, M.A. '97
Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. David Evans, M.A., *St. Asaph* 1897
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 1886
Ven. LL. Wynne-Jones, M.A., *Llangollen*..... 1897
Beneficed Clergy, 207; *Curates, &c.*, 106.
Chancellor, John Eldon Bankes, K.C.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. 1897
(Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd, D.D. (Cantreff Rectory, Brecon) 1903
Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
W. Williams, B.A. 1893 | Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
Robert Camber-Williams, M.A. ...1899 | C. G. Brown, M.A. 1908
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.
Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
Ven. Owen Evans, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1901) £200
Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200
Ven. E. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1907) ... £400
Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates, &c.*, 130.
Chancellor, Arthur Lewis, M.A. (1908).
Registrar, T. W. Barker, Carmarthen.

*Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right. Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885 (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs John Sarum.]
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 | Archd. Buchanan, M.A. '95
Ed. R. Bernard, M.A. '89 | E. S. Bankes, M.A. ... 1898
Organist, Charles F. South (1883).
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts* 1874
Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* 1875
Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset* 1902
Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
Registrar, A. R. Malden, M.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.
Bishop's Sec., Carnegy Johnson, B.A.

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. 1907 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Archdeacon, Ven. H. Stowell Gill, M.A. (1895) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (*cons.* 1895) (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.) 1905
Bp. Suff. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J. C. Leeke, D.D. 1905
Bp. Suffragan of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Cecil Hook, D.D. 1905
Canons Residentiary.
W. Thompson, D.D. (*Chan.*) | Archd. Taylor, M.A.
R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. | Bishop of Kingston-on-
Allen Edwards, M.A. | Thames.
Organist, A. M. Richardson, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Saml. M. Taylor, M.A., *Southwark* 1904
Ven. G. W. Daniell, M.A., *Kingston* 1904
Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* 1906

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (*cons.* 1901) (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904
Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Edward Ash Were, D.D. (Callingwood Hall, Burton-on-Trent) 1889
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* 1894
Bishop of Derby, D.D., *Derby* 1901
Beneficed Clergy, 498; *Curates, &c.*, 219.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Joint Registrars, J. Borough; D'Oyley S. Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles William Stubbs, D.D, 1906 (Lis. Escop, Truro.) [Signs C. W. Truron:]
Bishop of St. Germans, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle Cornish, D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), 1905
Canons Residentiary.
A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887 | G. V. Sampson, M.A. 1902
E. C. Corfe, M.A. ...1904 | R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907
(Each of above £400.) | (£300)
Archdeacons (each £200).
Bishop of St. Germans, *Cornwall* 1888
Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* ...1892
Organist, M. J. Monk, MUS.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 234; *Curates*, 72; *other Clergy*, 36.
Chancellor, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888).
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Principal Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Wakefield. £3 000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (*cons.* 1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) 1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield* 1892
Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Halifax* ...1906
Organist, J. N. Hardy, MUS.B.
Beneficed Clergy, 178; *Curates, &c.*, 118.
Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar and Sec., W. F. L. Horne, B.A., Wakefield.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. (*cons.* 1891) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) 1905 [Signs Huyshe Worcester.]
Dean, Very Rev. William Moore Ede, D.D. (1908)
Canons (each £800). [£1,450
W. Knox-Little, M.A. '81 | T. Teigumouth Shore 1891
T. L. Claughton, M.A. '86 | J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905
Organist, Ivor Atkins, MUS.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester* 1889
Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A., *Coventry* 1908
Beneficed Clergy, 381; *Curates, &c.*, 433.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
Sec. and Registrar, J. H. Hooper, M.A., Worcester.

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

William Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D., *Archbishop of York* 1891–1908.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Hon. A. J. R. Anson...	*Qu'Appelle* ...	1884	1892
Arthur H. Baynes.....	*Natal*	1893	1900
Alfred Barry	*Sydney, N.S.W.*	1884	1889
C. H. Boutflower	*Dorking*	1905	1908
Edward T. Churton ...	*Nassau*	1886	1900
Robt. Kestell-Cornish	*Madagascar*...	1874	1895
Charles J. Corfe	*Korea*	1889	1904
Nathaniel Dawes	*Rockhampton*	1892	1908
Alfred Earle.....	*Marlborough*	1888	1904
Philip K. Fyson	*Hokkaido*.....	1898	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul.....	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
A. G. Sumner Gibson	*Cape Town* ...	1894	1906
Field Flowers Goe.....	*Melbourne*.....	1889	1902
William T. Harrison...	*Glasgow*.....	1888	1903
Ernest Noel Hodges...	*Travancore* ...	1890	1904
Ernest G. Ingham.....	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1896
Edward R. Johnson...	*Calcutta*.....	1876	1898
Samuel E. Marsden...	*Bathurst*	1869	1885
Herbert Mather	*Antigua*.....	1897	1904.
John Mitchinson	*Barbados* ...	1873	1881
H. H. Montgomery	*Tasmania*...	1889	1902
James Moorhouse.....	*Manchester*	1876	1903
G. Evans Moule.....	*Mid-China*...	1880	1907
Louis George Mylne.....	*Bombay*	1876	1897
G. Albert Ormsby.....	*Honduras* ...	1893	1907
James L. Randall	*Reading*.....	1889	1908
Wm. Moore Richardson	*Zanzibar* ...	1895	1900
Peter S. Royston	*Mauritius* ...	1872	1890
Chas. Maurice Stack ...	*Clogher* ...	1886	1902
Waite Hocken Stirling	*Falklands* ...	1869	1901
Edmund Craig Stuart	*Waiapu*	1877	1893
Fras. Hy. Thicknesse...	*Leicester* ...	1888	1902
Samuel Thornton	*Ballarat*	1875	1900
Jas. Edwd. Cowell Welldon	*Calcutta* 1898		1901
M. J. Stone-Wigg	*New Guinea*	1898	1908

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the Archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.
The Very Rev. the Deans.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, Canon Trevor.
Clergy, T. Edwards; D. R. Lewis.
BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Church.
Clergy, Preb. S. A. Boyd; F. Hancock.
BIRMINGHAM.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, H. Sutton; C. W. Barnard.
BRISTOL.—*Chapter*, Canon Tetley.
Clergy, Canon R. G. Livingstone; C. Griffiths.
CANTERBURY.—*Chapter* (vacant).
Clergy, H. Bartram; Bp. of Croydon.
CHICHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Sanderson, D.D.
Clergy, R. J. Salmon; A. M. Deane.
ELY.—*Chapter*, Canon V. H. Stanton, D.D.
Clergy, J. H. Macaulay; H. H. B. Ayles.
ETON.—J. J. Hornby, *Provost*.
EXETER.—*Chapter*, Canon Edmonds.
Clergy, R. Martin; W. E. R. Pryke. [D.D.
GLOUCESTER.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson,
Clergy, H. Proctor; J. S. Sinclair.
HEREFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon Palmer. (Ingram.
Clergy, E. F. Clayton; E. A. Winnington-
LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, A. H. Talbot.
Clergy, C. N. Bolton; E. Philips.
LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Canon R. Bullock.
Clergy, G. W. Jeudwine; A. E. Moore.
LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Prebendary J. T. Harding.
Clergy, Edward Lloyd; J. R. Buckley.
LONDON.—*Chapter*, Canon W. E. C. Newbolt; Canon H. H. Henson. (*Westminster.*) *Clergy*, Preb. A. J. Ingram; (a vacancy).
NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon F. A. J. Hervey.
Clergy, Canon F. B. de Chair; R. V. Barker.
OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon C. Bigg.
Clergy, J. O. Johnston; A. O. Drummond.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter*, Bishop of Leicester.
Clergy, Canons C. R. Ball and H. S. Gedge.
ROCHESTER.—*Chapter* (vacant).
Clergy, Canon H. Arnott; (vacant).
ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, F. H. Fisher; F. Fox Lambert.
ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon W. H. Fletcher.
Clergy, David Jones; D. Davis.
ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Swansea.
Clergy, T. R. Walters; M. J. Powell.
SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon E. S. Bankes.
Clergy, Canon M. Hankey; D. Macleane.
SOUTHWARK.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Canons Bristowe and Edwards.
SOUTHWELL.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Canon Keymer; C. J. Hamilton.
TRURO.—*Chapter*, A. J. Worlledge.
Clergy, A. C. Thynne; C. E. Hammond.
WINCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon A. S. Valpy.
Clergy, E. F. Bowring; W. Durst.
WINDSOR.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry.
WORCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Knox Little.
Clergy, Canon E. A. Waller; G. Arbuthnot.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Manchester; Carlisle; Chester; Sodor and Man; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

YORK.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Hull; Canon J. Watson. *Clergy*, H. Robinson; Canon Argles. *Clergy of Cleveland*, C. N. Gray; Ven. Chancellor Hutchings. *Of E. Riding*, Canon Lambert; W. J. F. V. Baker. *Of Sheffield*, Canons Gilmore and Wilson.
CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness. *Clergy*, Canon Hall; F. L. H. Millard. *Clergy of Westmorland*, Canons Trench and Rawnsley. *Clergy of Furness*, J. U. N. Bardsley; C. Whitaker.
CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Blencowe. *Clergy*, W. E. Tort; Canon Binney. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, Canon Gore; A. Symonds.
DURHAM.—*Chapter*, Canon Body. *Clergy*, Canons Baily and Hopkinson. *Clergy of Auckland*, Chancellor T. E. Espin; Canon H. Martin.
LIVERPOOL.—*Clergy*, Canons Smithwick and Hodgins. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canon Penrhyn; J. B. Cox.
MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Kelly. *Clergy*, Canons Russell and Cleworth. *Lancaster*, E. D. Banister; J. Phipps Hornby. *Blackburn*, Bishop of Burnley; Bishop Thornton.
NEWCASTLE.—*Clergy of Northumberland*, Canons Lister and Lowe. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canons Wilsden and Walker.
RIPON.—*Chapter* (vacant). *Clergy of Richmond*, S. G. Beal; H. Pollexfen. *Craven*, Canon Nash; W. A. Shuffrey. *Ripon*, Canons Wood and Geldart.
SODOR AND MAN.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Moore. *Clergy*, Canon E. B. Savage.
WAKEFIELD.—*Clergy of Halifax*, Canons Ivens and Savage. *Clergy of Huddersfield*, Canon How; T. H. Bywater.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

Sees.	PROVINCE OF CANADA.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Algoma	George Thornelоe, D.D....	1897	32
Fredericton	J. A. Richardson, D.D....	1907	78
Huron	D. Williams, D.D.	1905	158
Montreal	(vacant)	1908	121
Niagara	John P. Du Moulin, D.D.	1896	63
Nova Scotia	C. Lamb Worrell, D.C.L.	1904	113
Ontario	W. L. Mills, D.D.	1901	140
Ottawa	C. Hamilton, D.D. (*cons.* '85)	1896	
Quebec	A. Hunter Dunn, D.D. ...	1892	81
Toronto	Arthur Sweatman, D.D. ..... Archb. & Metrop. ..... Wm. Day Reeve, D.D., *Asst. Bp.*	1879 1907 1907	183

	PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.		
Athabasca	(vacant)		9
Calgary	W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D.	1887	21
Keewatin	Joseph Lofthouse, D.D.	1901	—
Mackenzie River	(vacant)	1907	8
Moosonee	G. Holmes, D.D.	1905	15
Qu'Appelle	John Grisdale, D.D.	1897	23
Rupertsland	S. P. Matheson, D.D., *Archbp. of Rupertsland* (*cons.* '03)	1905	86
Saskatchewan	J. A. Newnham, D.D. (*cons.* 1893)	1904	21
Yukon	Isaac Stringer, D.D.	1905	7
British Columbia	W. W. Perrin, D.D. ...	1893	21
New Westminster and Kootenay	John Dart, D.C.L.	1895	43

	PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Bombay	Edwin Jas. Palmer, D.D.	1908	82
Calcutta	R. S. Copleston, D.D. (*cons.* 1875), *Met.*	1902	142
Chhota Nagpur	F. Westcott, M.A.	1905	30
Colombo	Ernest A. Copleston, D.D.	1903	83
Lahore	George A. Lefroy, D.D....	1899	107
Lucknow	Alfred Clifford, D.D.	1893	97
Madras	Henry Whitehead, D.D...	1899	134
Nagpur	Eyre Chatterton, D.D. ...	1902	32
Rangoon	Arthur M. Knight, D.D.	1902	40
Tinnevelly & Madura	A. A. Williams, D.D.	1905	95
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, D.D. ...		1905	41

	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland	Moore R. Neligan, D.D.	1902	85
Christchurch	Churchill Julius, D.D. ...	1890	63
Dunedin	Saml. Tarratt Nevill, D.D.	1874	34
Melanesia	Cecil Wilson, M.A.	1894	24
Nelson	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D.	1892	25
Waiapu	Wm. Leonard Williams	1895	44
Wellington	Frederick Wallis, D.D....	1895	48

	PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Bathurst	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D....	1887	47
Goulburn	C. G. Barlow, D.D. (*cons.* '91)	1902	48
Grafton and Armidale	Henry Edwd. Cooper, D.D. (*cons.* 1895)	1901	60
Newcastle	J. F. Stretch, D.D. (*cons.* '95)	1906	50
Riverina	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D.	1895	16
Sydney	W. Saumarez Smith, D.D., *Abp.; Primate of Australia & Metrop. N.S.W.*	1890	213

	PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.		
Ballarat	A. V. Green, LL.D. (*cons.* '94)	1900	79
Bendigo	J. D. Langley, D.D.	1907	29
Gippsland	Arth. Wellesley Pain, D.D.	1902	27
Melbourne	Hy. Lowther Clarke, D.D., *Archbishop and Metrop.*	1902	163
Wangaratta	Thos. H. Armstrong, D.D.	1902	27

Sees.	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.	Apptd.	Clg.
Brisbane	St. Clair Donaldson, D.D., *Archbishop & Metrop.*	1904	6
Carpentaria	Gilbert White, D.D.	1900	
New Guinea	(vacant)	1908	
N. Queensland	George H. Frodsham, D.D.	1902	2
Rockhampton	George D. Halford	1908	1

	INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
Adelaide	Arthur N. Thomas, D.D.	1906	9
Bunbury	Fredk. Goldsmith, D.D.	1904	2
Perth	Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D.	1894	6
Tasmania	John Edward Mercer, D.D.	1902	8

	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein	Arthur Chandler, D.D....	1901	4
Capetown	W. M. Cameron, D.D. ...	1906	3
Grahamstown	Chas. E. Cornish, D.D. ...	1899	3
Lebombo	Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B.	1893	
Mashonaland	E. N. Powell, D.D.	1907	1
Natal	Fredk. Saml. Baines, D.D.	1901	4
Pretoria	W. M. Carter, D.D. (*cons.* '91)	1902	3
St. Helena	W. A. Holbech, D.D.	1905	
St. John's, Kaffraria	J. W. Williams, D.D.	1901	4
Zululand	Wilmot L. Vyvyan, D.D.	1902	2

	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua	Walter Farrar, D.D.	1905	3
Barbados	W. P. Swaby, D.D. (1893)	1900	5
Guiana	E. A. Parry, D.D.	1900	3
Honduras	Herbert Bury, D.D.	1908	1
Jamaica	E. Nuttall, D.D. *Abp. Prim.* 1880; A. E. Joscelyne, D.D. *Asst.*	1905	9
Nassau	W. B. Hornby, D.D. (*cons.* 1892)	1904	2
Trinidad	John F. Welsh, D.D.	1904	2

	UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Caledonia	F. H. Du Vernet, D.D. ...1904		1
**China, Mid-*	Herbert James Molony	1907	3
**China, North*	C. Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	1
**China, West*	W. Wharton Cassells, D.D.	1895	1
**Korea*	Arthur B. Turner, D.D.	1904	1
**Equatorial Africa (Western Niger, &c.)*	Herbert Tugwell, D.D. ...	1894	5
Assistant-Bishops	I. Oluwole (1893); J. Johnson (1900); N. T. Hamilyn (1904).		
Falklands	...Edward Francis Every, D.D.	1902	3
Fuh-Kien	.....Horace M. E. Price, D.D.	1905	
Gibraltar	..... Wm. Edwd. Collins, D.D.	1904	16
Hokkaido (Japan)	(vacant)	1908	
**Jerusalem*	... Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D. ...	1887	5
Khartoum	...Llewellyn H. Gwynne, D.D.	1908	—
Kiushiu (S. Japan)	Hy. Evington, D.D.	1894	5
**Likoma*	..... Gerard Trower, D.D.	1901	13
**Madagascar*	Geo. Lanchester King, D.D.	1899	32
Mauritius	... Fras. A. Gregory, D.D. ...	1904	23
Mombasa	..... Wm. George Peel, D.D.	1899	21
Newfoundland	L. Jones, D.D.	1878	72
Osaka (Japan)	Hugh Jas. Foss, D.D. ...	1899	20
Polynesia	..... T. C. Twitchell, D.D. ...	1908	—
Shantung (China)	Geoffrey D. Iliff, D.D.	1903	—
Sierra Leone	Edmund H. Elwin, D.D.	1901	41
Singapore, &c.	Geo. Fredk. Hose, D.D. ...	1881	22
**South Tokyo*	W. Awdry, D.D. (*cons.* '95)	1897	27
Uganda	..... A. R. Tucker, D.D.	1890	44
Victoria, Hong Kong, G. H. Lander, D.D.		1907	43
**Zanzibar*	..... Frank Weston, D.D.	1908	33

* Missionary Bishops.

SUFFRAGAN AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses as given below:—

Barking (*St. Albans*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Beverley* (*York*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*St. Albans*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Durham* (*Durham*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Ipswich* (*Norwich*); *Islington* (*London*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Reading* (*Oxford*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Sheffield* (*York*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Swansea* (*St. David's*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (*cons.* 1867)	1896 ...	55,359 ...	90 ...	19 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (*cons.* 1894)	1897 ...	98,796 ...	147 ...	78 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D....	1897 ...	10.205 ...	68 ...	14 ...	1,500
Cuam ...	Rt. Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D.....	1890 ...	9.723 ...	60 ...	10 ...	1,493
York	Rt. Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D. ...	1894 ..	31.935 ...	100 ...	35 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D. ...	1896 ...	50.741 ...	105 ...	18 ...	2,140
Killaloe...	Rt. Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.	1897 ...	9,222 ...	58 ...	10 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D.	1897 ...	31,210 ...	97 ...	26 ...	1,542
Down	Rt. Rev. John Baptist Crozier, D.D. (*cons.* 1897)	1907 ...	204,773 ...	165 ...	56 ...	1,750
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D. ...	1900 ...	9.691 ...	55 ...	18 ...	1,462
Cassory ...	Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D. (*cons.* 1903)	1907 ...	22.446 ...	101 ...	34 ...	1,535
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D.	1907 ...	9,805 ...	53 ...	11 ...	1,408
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D.....	1908 ...	37.183 ...	65 ...	10 ...	1,273

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. Wm. Colquhoun, B.D.; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D.; Sir J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; Capt. R. Wade Thompson.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (Incorporated 1870), Thomas Greene, M.A., 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme Governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £556,324, charged with annuities to 126 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £8,878,274, made up of *Commutation* £556,324, *Parochial Sustentation* £5,484,004, *Episcopal Sustentation* £562,944, *Glebes purchase* £351,036, *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,867,750, and *Balances* £55,213.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £6,715,557. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £205,650. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1907, was £100,616, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £269,946.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1901, was 581,089, or 13·0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Rowland Ellis, D.D....	1906	46*	£860
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	17	578
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1903)	1904	34	*983
Edinburgh	John Dowden, D.D.	1886	82	*£887
Glasgow ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	83	*939
Moray	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	24	*787
St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D....	1908	49	*699

* With residence.

Registrar to Primus, W. Roberton, S.S.C., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 404. Parsonages, 148. Clergy, 335. Communicants, 51,289.

The Church of Scotland.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 for his services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are over 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; th number of communicants in 1907 was 702,075 The sum of £520,997 was raised in 1907 for churcl and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 year 451 chapels, at a cost of £1,673,330, have bee endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra* The original parishes were 924, in addition t which there are 451 new and 42 Parliamentary parishes, a total of 1,417; besides a large num ber of churches and mission stations. The Presbyterian form of Church government a first set up in Scotland was superseded in 166 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Lord Kinnaird.

MODERATOR, 1908, Right Rev. Theodore Marshall, D.D. *Agent*, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle St., Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1907, there were 1,631 congregations and 28 preaching stations. The total membership exceeded 506,000, and there were 2,369 Sunday Schools, with 241,160 scholars and 25,385 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 331 European Mission Agents and 4,063 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,044,093 13s. 2d. *Offices*, 1 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.* — According to the Census of 1901, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 443,494. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 657 ministers, 568 congregations, with 105,982 communicants, 84,698 families, 8,240 Sabbath-school teachers, and 94,735 scholars. During the year 1907-1908 this branch contributed by congregational effort £205,078 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £265,662. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors, and has 31 ministerial with 6 medical missionaries in foreign parts. *Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Londonderry.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 345 congregations, 15 preaching stations, and 85,755 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 78 missionaries abroad, including 32 women. In 1906 the amount raised for all purposes was £204,774. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A. *Financial Sec.*, John Leggat, 7 E. India Avenue, E.C. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington, in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleyans; but no evidence is forthcoming to establish its accuracy, which is more than doubtful. *Pres.*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A.; *Sec.*, Rev. J. Hornabrook.

Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being—

1 *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of

ll the denominations which have arisen out of he Methodist movement. — *President*, Rev. . Pickett.

2. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was ormed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism ; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions —the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828 ; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers ; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, on suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

United Methodist Church.—The three latter denominations—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Churches—secured an Act of Parliament in 1907 to authorise their union into one denomination, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline. A fund of 100,000 guineas has been raised to commemorate the union.—*President*, Rev. W. J. Townsend, D.D. ; *Secretary*, Rev. J. Packer.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1907–1908 £200,671 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £39,404 ; and £13,716 was expended for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 253 in the four theological colleges. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £56,076 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £16,642 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom ; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars
Wesleyan Methodists	2,695	19,804	520,889	30,927	3,574	990,264
Primitive Methodists	1,156	16,189	212,204	...	4,467	465,726
United Methodist Church	833	5,577	148,224	9,871	2,337	315,993
Independent Methodists (1888)	...	432	8,673	441	144	27,324
Wesleyan Reformers	21	527	8,077	412	196	22,312

Other Religious Denominations.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England come next to the Methodists ; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated ; in consequence great numbers repaired to North America ; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,661 churches and preaching stations containing 1,694,879 sittings ; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,197. Of these 238 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 79 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 44 are occupied in secretarial work, and 378 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1908–9, Rev. R. W. Thompson, D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 44 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Sec.*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 38 Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents ; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1907, 4,069 chapels and 2,133 pastors. The members numbered 429,877, Sunday-school teachers 58,802, and Sunday scholars 587,160. In the U.S. they form one of the most numerous religious bodies, the "members" alone numbering over 6,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London W.C.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, *q.v.* At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,442 ; chapels and places of worship, 1,661 ; ministers and preachers, 1,293 ; deacons, 6,281 ; communicants, 185,935 ; on probation, 2,152 ; Sunday-school teachers, 28,451 ; scholars and teachers, 219,639 ; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants), 342,804. A sum amounting to £301,762 was col-

lected for various religious purposes in 1907. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools There are 301 English congregations with 27,557 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. *Moderator of General Assembly*, 1908-1909, Rev. William Evans, M.A. *Sec.*, Rev. R. J. Rees, M.A., Aberystwyth. *Statistical Secs.*, Rev. J. Evans, Denbigh; and Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn, near Aberystwith.

The SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Sept., 1908, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employés* was 21,186, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 8,224. *Local Officers* 52,789. The number of countries occupied was 53, and of languages used 28. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 118 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 139 Slum Posts, 17 Prison-Gate Homes, 207 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 130 Workshops and Factories, 60 Labour Bureaux, 18 Farms, &c. GENERAL, William Booth.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 18,860 members in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,471 in Ireland, has 420 recorded ministers, including over 150 women; their places of worship, in 1907, numbered 420. The Friends support their own poor. *Central Office for Great Britain*, 12 Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. Ireland has a separate organization, with *Office*, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers and 16,811 scholars. The Moravians (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have about 60 congregations and preaching stations. The Catholic Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Church (Swedenborgians), 75 societies, with 1,714 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 220,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers (*Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi's Office, Finsbury Square, E.C.). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at eleven millions. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

The Roman Catholic Church.

IN *England*, from 1623 to 1850, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, with first 1, then 4, and afterwards 8 Districts or Vicariates; in 1850 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 1 Archiepiscopal and 12 (now increased to 15) Episcopal Sees. In *Scotland* Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, from 1694 to 1878, with first 1, then 2, and afterwards 3 Districts or Vicariates; in 1878 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees. In *Ireland* the Hierarchy consists of 4 Archiepiscopal and 23 Episcopal Sees.—Besides the United Kingdom, Hierarchies are established in British America, India, and Australasia. There are now in the British Empire 30 Archiepiscopal and 108 Episcopal Sees, and 34 Vicariates and 12 Prefectures Apostolic. Including 2 Delegates Apostolic, 6 Coadjutors and 8 Bishops Auxiliary, the Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire are 184, distributed as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Archbishop.	Cons.	Clergy.
Westminster	Francis Bourne (*translated from* Southwark 1903) ...	1895	516
	Patrick Fenton, Bishop Auxiliary...	1904	
	W. A. Johnson, Bp. Auxiliary	1906	
	Bishops.		
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1879	285
Clifton	George A. Burton ...	1902	136
Hexham and Newcastle	Thomas W. Wilkinson	1888	217
	Richard Collins, Asx.	1905	
Leeds	William Gordon	1890	160
	J. E. Cowgill, Coadj.	1905	
Liverpool ...	Thomas Whiteside ...	1894	442
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy.....	1879	105
Newport	John C. Hedley	1873	88
Northampton	Fredk. Wm. Keating	1908	86
Nottingham .	Robert Brindle, D.S.O.	1889	127
Plymouth ...	Charles Graham	1891	129
Portsmouth .	John Baptist Cahill...	1900	250
	Wm. T. Cotter, Asx.	1905	
Salford	Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	319
Shrewsbury ..	Hugh Singleton	1908	88
Southwark ...	Peter E. Amigo	1904	507
Wales, Menevia,	Francis Mostyn	1895	79

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

St. Andrews & Edinburgh	James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	86
Glasgow ...	John Maguire	1894	289
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen.....	Donald Chisholm.....	1899	72
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	25
Dunkeld	Angus MacFarlane...	1901	47
Galloway.....	William Turner	1893	32

IRELAND.—*Archbishops.*

Armagh	Michael Card. Logue (*succeeded* 1887).....	1879	177
Dublin	William J. Walsh ...	1885	559
	N. Donnelly, Bp. Asx.	1883	
Cashel	Thomas Fennelly (*succeeded* 1902).....	1901	117
Tuam	J. Healy (*tr.* 1903) ...	1884	142
	Bishops.		
Achonry	John Lyster	1888	51
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	102
Clonfert	Richard Owens.....	1894	110
Clonfert	Thomas O'Dea	1903	75
Clogher	Robert Browne.....	1894	139
Cloyne	Thomas O'Callaghan.	1884	190
Cork	Charles MacHugh ...	1907	110
Derry	Charles MacHugh ...	1907	110
Down & Connor,	John Tohill	1908	167
Dromore	Henry O'Neill	1901	55
Elphin	John Clancy	1895	104
Ferns	James Browne	1884	135
Galway and Kilmacduagh	Francis J. MacCormack (*translated* 1887) ...	1872	78
Kerry	John Mangan	1904	128
Kildare and Leighlin,	Patrick Foley	1896	151
Killala.....	John Conmy	1892	41
Killaloe	Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore	Andrew Boylan	1907	104
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	169

IRELAND. *Bishops—continued.*		Cons.	Clergy.
Meath	Laurence Gaughran..	1906	164
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg.	1884	119
Raphoe	Patrick O Donnell ...	1883	77
Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Waterford & Lismore,	R. A. Sheehan	1892	167

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES. EUROPE. *Bishops:—*		Cons.
Malta	Peter Pace (Abp. of *Rhodes*)	1877
	Paul Farrugia, Bp. Aux.	1907
Gozo	John Camilieri	1889
Gibraltar	G. R. Barbieri, Vicar Apost.	1901

AMERICA.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Sbarretti.

Archbishops.

Quebec	Louis Nazaire Bégin	1888
	Paul Eugene Roy, Bp. Aux.	1908
Halifax	Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston	Charles Gauthier	1898
Montreal	Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
	Zotique Racicot, Bp. Aux.	1904
Ottawa	Joseph Thomas Duhamel	1874
Port of Spain	Albert Knapp	1908
Toronto	Fergus Patrick McEvay	1899
St. Boniface	Louis Philip A. Langevin	1895
St. John's, Newfoundland,	Michael Howley	1892
Vancouver, B.C.	(Vacant)	

Bishops.

Alexandria	William A. MacDonnell	1906
Antigonish	John Cameron	1870
Charlottetown	Charles McDonald	1890
Chatham, N.B.,	Thomas F. Barry	1900
Chicoutimi	Michael Labrecque	1892
Hamilton	Joseph Thomas Dowling	1887
Harbour-Grace,	John March	1906
Joliette	Joseph Archambeault	1904
London	(Vacant)	
New Westminster,	Alexander Macdonald	1908
Nicolet	Joseph S. Brunault	1899
Pembroke	N. Z. Lorrain	1882
Peterborough	Richard O'Connor	1889
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal	1891
Rimouski	Andrew Blais	1890
Roseau	Philip Schelfhaut	1902
St. Albert	Emile Joseph Légal	1897
St. George's, N.F.,	Neil MacNeil	1895
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard	1906
St. John, N. Brunswick,	Timothy Casey	1902
Sault Ste. Marie,	David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard	1892
Athabasca	Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
Demerara	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence,	Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.	1905
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899
Jamaica	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap.	1907
Mackenzie	Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902

AFRICA. *Bishops:—*

Cape Colony	East...Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West...John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
Gold Coast	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906
Lagos	Joseph Lang, Vic. Ap.	1902
Natal	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Nyassa	Joseph Dupont, Vic. Ap.	1897
Orange R. Colony,	Matthew Gaughren, V.A.	1903
Orange River,	J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis	Peter Austin O'Neill	1896
Port Victoria, Seychelles,	Mark Hudrisier	1899
Shiré	Augustus Prezeau, Vic. Ap.	1908
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Transvaal	William J. Miller, Vic. Ap.	1904
Uganda, or Upper Nile,	Henry Hanlon, V.A.	1894
Victoria Nyanza, North,	H. Streicher, V. A.	1897
Zanzibar	Emilius Allgeyer, Vic. Ap.	1897

ASIA.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops.

		Cons.
Agra	Charles Gentili	1897
Bombay	Hermann Jürgens	1907
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman	1902
Colombo	Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus	Peter Zoghbe	1906
Madras	Joseph Colgan	1882
	John Aelen, Bp. Coadj.	1902
Verapoly	Bernard Arguinzonis	1896

Bishops.

Allahabad	Peter Gramigna	1904
Arabia (Aden)	Bernardine T. Clarke, V. Ap.	1902
Burma, East	Victor Emml. Segrada, V. A.	1908
Burma, North	Eugene O. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changanacherry,	Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.	1896
Cochin	Xavier M. de Oliveira	1898
Coimbatore	Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca	Peter J. Hurth	1894
Ernakulam	Louis Pareparambil, V.A.	1896
Galle	Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hyderabad	Peter A. Vigano	1897
Jaffna	Henry Joulain	1893
Kandy	Clement Pagnani	1879
Krishnagur	Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconum	Hugh M. Bottero	1899
Lahore	Fabian A. Eestermans	1905
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore	Abundius Cavadini	1896
Meliapur	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
Mysore	Eugene Louis Kleiner	1890
	Augustine F. Basló, Coadj.	1906
Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1907
Poona	Henry Doering	1907
Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly	John Mary Barthe	1890
Trichur	John Menachery, Vic. Ap.	1896
Trincomalee	Charles Lavigne	1887
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clere	1891

AUSTRALASIA. *Archbishops:—*

Sydney	Cardinal Patrick Moran (*transf. from* Ossory 1884)	1872
	Michael Kelly, Abp. Coadj.	1901
Adelaide	John O'Reily	1888
Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1882
Hobart	Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1883
New Guinea	L. Andrew Navarre, Vic. Ap.	1887
	A. G. de Boismenu, Bp. Coad.	1899
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874

Bishops.

Armidale	Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Auckland	George M. Lenihan	1896
Ballarat	Joseph Higgins	1888
Bathurst	John Dunne	1901
Christchurch	John J. Grimes	1887
Cooktown	Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap.	1898
Dunedin	Michael Verdon	1896
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1887
Geraldton	William Kelly	1898
Gilbert Islands,	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1907
Goulburn	John Gallagher	1895
Lismore	Jeremiah Doyle	1887
Maitland	James Murray	1865
	Patrick Dwyer, Coadj.	1897
Perth	Matthew Gibney	1886
Port Augusta	John Norton	1906
Rockhampton	James Duhig	1905
Sale	James Corbett	1887
Sandhurst	Stephen Reville	1885
Victoria	F. X. Gsell, *Administrator.*	
Wilcannia	John Dunne	1887

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., *All Souls* ..... Elect. 1907

High Steward, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton*..... 1896

Vice-Chan., T. H. Warren, D.C.L., President of *Magdalen* 1906

Proctors, F. J. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham*; E. Barker, M.A., *Merton* .....

Burgesses, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*, 1878; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of *All Souls* 1899

Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1876

Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of *All Souls*..... 1905

Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.D., *Lincoln* 1880

Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, John F. Payne, D.M., *Magdalen* 1899

Bodley's Librarian, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* 1882

Sub-Librarians, F. Madan, M.A., *B.N.C.*, 1880; A. E. Cowley, M.A., *Magdalen* 1899

Keeper of Archives (vacant) .....

Acting Secretary of Museum, G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *Merton* .....

Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1900

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, D.Litt., *B.N.C.* 1884

Keeper of the Indian Institute, Professor Macdonell, *C.C.C.*.....

Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke* 1907

Assistant Registrar, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.* 1907

Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dublin), *Queen's* 1897

Bampton Lecturer for 1909, Rev. W. Hobhouse, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*.....

Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* 1873

Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908

Coroners of the University, W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*..... 1908

Univ. Counsel, J. A. Hamilton, M.A., K.C., *Magd.* 1906

Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* .....

Bedels, A. S. Renshaw, *Law*; E. Parker, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts*; H. M. S. Lodge, *Divinity*.....

Organist, F. Iliffe, Mus.D., *St. John's* 1900

Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy..... 1900

Hebdomadal Council.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.

Heads of Houses, The Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Principal of *Jesus*; Principal of *B.N.C.*; Master of *Univ.*; President of *C.C.C.*

Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Physiology; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Professor of Comparative Physiology; the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Professor of Human Anatomy.

Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson, M.A.; H. A. Wilson, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; S. Ball, M.A.; W. M. Geldart, M.A.

1. Public Examiners: *Final Honour Schools.*

In Literis Humanioribus, W. W. How, M.A., *Merton*; C. C. J. Webb, *Magd.*; F. C. S. Schiller, D.Litt., *C.C.C.*; J. L. Myres, *Ch. Ch.*; R. R. Marett, M.A., *Exeter.*

In Scientiis Math. et Phys., A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*; P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; C. H. Sampson, M.A., *B.N.C.*

In Scientiâ Naturali, Preliminary, D. H. Nagel, M.A., *Trin.*; R. E. Baznes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; F. Gotch, D.Sc., *Magd.*; T. Moore: H. B. Hartley, M.A., *Balliol*; R. W. T. Gunther, M.A., *Magd.*; P. Groom, D.Sc., *Exeter. Final*, T. C. R. Whetham; W. N. Stocker, M.A., *Brasenose*; W. H. Perkin; N. V. Sidgwick, M.A., *Lincoln*; J. B. Leathes; W. Ramsden, D.M., *Pembroke*; G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *Exeter*; A. Dendy, D.Sc., *London*; J. Reynolds Green, D.Sc. (*Camb.*); D. H. Scott, *Ch. Ch.*; C. Lapworth, D.Sc.; Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc.

In Jurisprudentiâ, Preliminary, A. E. W Hazell, B.C.L., *Jesus*; M. W. Patterson, M.A., *Trin.*; E. F. Carritt, M.A., *Univ.*

In Jurisprudentiâ, Final, W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., *St. John's*; R. W. Lee, M.A., *Worc.*; J. C. Miles, B.C.L., *Merton.*

In Historiâ Modernâ, R. Lodge, M.A., *B.N.C.*; A. Hassall, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. H. Hulton, B.D., *St. John's*; G. Baskerville, M.A., *Keble*; H. W. C. Davis, M.A., *Balliol.*

In Sacrâ Theologiâ, E. W. M. O. De la Hey, M.A., *Keble*; C. J. Ball, M.A., *Queen's*; H. A. Wilson, M.A., *Magd.*

In English Language and Literature, Prof. A. S. Napier, *Merton*; W. H. Hadow, M.A., *Worc.*; Prof. Nicol Smith; J. W. H. Atkins, M.A. (*Camb.*).

Modern Languages, A. J. Carlyle, M.A., *Univ.*; Dr. L. Brandin; Dr. J. G. Robertson; Dr. K. Breul.

Final Pass Schools.

C. T. Kemshead, M.A., *Magd.*; N. F. Mackenzie, M.INST.C.E.; C. D. Fisher, M.A., *Ch.Ch.*; H. D. Cunningham, M.A., *Worc.*; G. E. Underhill, M.A., *Magd.*; W. H. Moberley, M.A., *Linc.*; W. H. V. Reade, M.A., *Keble*; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A., *B.N.C.*; E. J. Carlyle, M.A., *Merton*; S. L. Ollard, M.A., *St. Ed. Hall*; B. Bruce, M.A., *St. John's*; F. L. Armitage, M.A., *Trin.*; E. W. Webster, M.A., *Wad.*; A. L. Pedder, M.A., *Magd.*; L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Oriel*; J. C. V. Behan, B.C.L., *Hertf.*; A. S. Prankerd, D.C.L., *Worc.*; T. R. Potts, D.C.L., *Linc.*; P. J. Kirkby, M.A., *Exeter*; W. Addis, M.A., *Ball.*; C. F. N. Hicks, M.A., *Keble*; G. F. Carter, M.A., *B.N.C.*; H. D. Farquharson.

2. Moderators:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, C. Cookson, M.A., *Magd.*; J. U. Powell, M.A., *St. John's*; A. S. Owen, M.A., *Keble*; G. C. Richards, M.A., *Oriel*; A. J. Drewitt, M.A., *Wad.*

In Disciplinis Mathematicis, J. E. Campbell, M.A., *Hertf.*; A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Merton*; C. H. Thompson, M.A., *Queen's.*

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, A. Clark, M.A., *Linc.*; C. M. Blagden, M.A., *Ch.Ch.*; W. H. Fyfe, M.A., *Merton*; F. G. Brabant, M.A., *C.C.C.*; H. L. Henderson, M.A., *New Coll.*; (one vacancy).

3. Masters of the Schools.

H. B. Cooper, M.A., *Keble*; R. J. Tiddy, M.A., *Trin.*; G. R. Scott, M.A., *Merton*; F. H. Hall, M.A., *Oriel*; A. W. Cave, M.A., *Magd.*; J. B. Baker, M.A., *Non-Coll.*

Professors, &c.	Elect.
Anatomy (Lees Reader), J. Barclay, M.A....	
Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, Hon. D.C.L., *Ball.*	1895
Arabic (Laud's), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., *New Coll.*	1888
Arabic (Ld. Almoner's), G. F. Nicholl, M.A., *Ball.*	1878
Archæology (Linc.), P. Gardner, M.A., *Linc.*	1887

	Elect.
ssyriology, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., *Queen's*...	1891
stronomy (Savilian), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1893
otany (Sherard), S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd.*	1888
eltic, Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., Principal of *Jesus*	1877
hemistry (Waynflete), W. Odling, M.A., *Worc.*	1872
hinese, T. L. Bullock, M.A., *New Coll.*	1898
ivil Law (Regius), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1893
olonial History (Beit), H. E. Egerton, M.A., *C.C.C.*	1906
omparative Anatomy (Linacre), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1906
omparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*	1901
ivinity (Regius), W. Ince, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1878
ivin. (Margaret), W. Sanday, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1895
ccles. Hist. (Reg.), E. W. Watson, M.A., *St. John's*	1908
ngineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A.	1908
nglish History—Ford Lecturer, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *All Souls*	1908
nglish Literature and Anglo-Saxon, Arthur S. Napier, M.A., D.Litt., *Merton*	1885
nglish Literature, W. A. Raleigh, M.A., *Magdalen*	1904
xegesis (Ireland), W. Lock, D.D., Warden of *Keble*	1895
xp. Phil., R. B. Clifton, M.A., *Merton*	1865
ine Art (Slade), C. J. Holmes, Hon. M.A.	1905
eology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Queen's*	1897
eometry (Savilian), W. Esson, M.A., *New Coll.*	1897
reek (Regius), G. G. A. Murray, M.A., *New Coll.*	1908
ebrew (Regius), S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1882
istory, Ancient (Camden), F. Haverfield, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1907
uman Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter*	1885
nternational Law (Chichele), T. E. Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1874
Interpretation of Holy Scripture (Oriel), G. A. Cooke, M.A., *Magdalen*	1908
Jurisprudence (C.C.C.), P. Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L.	1903
Latin Literat. (C.C.C.), R. Ellis, M.A., *C.C.C.*	1893
Law (Vinerian), A. V. Dicey, B.C.L., Hon. D.C.L., *All Souls*	1882
Logic (Wykeham), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., *New Coll.*	1889
Medicine (Reg.), W. Osler, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.*	1904
Mineralogy (vacant)	
Modern History (Chichele), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (Reg.), C. H. Firth, M.A., *Balliol*	1904
Moral Philosophy (Waynflete), T. Case, M.A., President of *Corpus*	1889
Moral Philosophy (Whyte), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1897
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.A., D.Mus., *Magdalen*	1908
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, B. P. Grenfell, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1908
Pastoral Theology (Reg.), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.D.	1907
Physics (Wykeham Prof.), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New*	1900
Physiology (Waynflete), F. Gotch, M.A., D.Sc., *Magdalen*	1895
Poetry, J. W. Mackail, M.A., *Balliol*	1906
Political Econ., F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., *Balliol*	1891
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's*	1892
Romanes Lecturer, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., M.P.	1908
Rural Economy (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, F.L.S.	1906

ded.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribn. to Univer. purposes.	Under-graduates.	Members of Con-vocation.
				£	£		
437	*All Souls*	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., *Warden*	1881	30,360	5,190	4	69
262	*Balliol*	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., *Master*	1907	19,555	136	256	435
509	*Brasenose*	C. B. Heberden, M.A., *Principal*	1889	22,672	1,269	130	300
532	*Ch. Ch.*	T. B. Strong, D.D., *Dean*	1901	63,406	3,333	323	731
516	*CorpusChristi*	Thomas Case, M.A., *President*	1904	19,319	1,628	82	252
314	*Exeter*	W. W. Jackson, D.D., *Rector*	1837	17,869	101	197	500
374	*Hertford*	H. Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	8,382	18	135	141
571	*Jesus*	Sir John Rhys, M.A., D.Litt., *Principal*	1895	20,736	1,007	152	183
427	*Lincoln*	W. W. Merry, D.D., *Rector*	1884	10,780	293	108	199
456	*Magdalen*	T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (*Vice-Chan.*), *Pres.*	1885	70,254	7,565	189	371
270	*Merton*	T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden*	1903	34,083	2,733	124	290
386	*New Coll.*	W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden*	1903	45,146	2,630	306	456
326	*Oriel*	C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L., *Provost*	1905	19,019	584	117	254
524	*Pembroke*	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., *Master*	1899	8,729	78	113	182
340	*Queen's*	J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	36,678	1,606	163	280
555	*St. John's*	J. Bellamy, D.D., *President*	1871	35,945	971	233	317
554	*Trinity*	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *President*	1907	15,230	248	183	406
249	*University*	R. W. Macan, M.A., D.Litt., *Master*	1906	18,761	214	199	321
513	*Wadham*	P. A. Wright-Henderson, D.D. *Warden*	1903	11,286	188	126	221
714	*Worcester*	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost*	1903	9,706	39	127	238
269	*St. Edmund*	E. Moore, D.D., *Principal*	1864	—	—	36	33
369	*Keble*	W. Lock, D.D., *Warden*	1897	—	—	233	293
368	*Non-Coll. Stu.*	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor*	1890	—	—	224	153
	Marcon's	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.		—	—	32	12
	Pope's	J. O'F. Pope, M.A.		—	—	13	11
	HunterBlair's	(*temporary*) E. S. Parker, M.A.		—	—	8	2
		Total				3,813	6,670

	Elect.
Russian, &c., W. R. Morfill, M.A., *Oriel* ...	1889
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus*.....	1899
Septuagint, R. H. Charles, M.A., *Exeter* ..	1905
Zend Philology, L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.....	1898
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, M.A., *Jesus*.....	1893

PRIZEMEN, &c., 1908.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.

English Essay—G. Scott, *New Coll.*
Latin Verse—No candidate.
Latin Essay—J. N. Dark, *St. John's.*
GAISFORD. *Greek Verse*—R. A Knox, *Balliol.*
,, *Greek Prose*—L. W. Hunter, *New Coll.*
NEWDIGATE. *Engl. Verse*—J. S. Huxley, *Balliol.*
COBDEN—R. V. Lennard, B.A., *New Coll.*
Welsh Prize—S. B. White, *Keble.*
Arnold—R. B. Mowatt, B.A., *C.C.C.*; G. A. C. Sandeman, B.A., *Ch. Ch.*
Lothian—R. H. Soltau, *Pembk.*
Stanhope—E. S. Lyttell, *Univ.*
Conington—T. Ashby, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.* (1906).
Ellerton—N. P. Williams, B.A., *Magd.*
Rolleston—C. C. Dobell, B.A., *Trin. Camb.*
Greek Testament (senior)—C. H. Boughton, B.A., *Wadh.*; R. H. Lightfoot, B.A., *Worc.*
Greek Testament (junior)—A. Gaunt, *Trin.*
Septuagint (senior)—E. H. Lightfoot, B.A., *Worc.*
Septuagint (junior)—C. J. G. Saunders, *St. John's.*
Squire—D. C. Simpson, B.A., *Wadh.*
Gladstone Memorial—M. L. R. Beaven, *Exeter.*
M. Arnold Memorial—H. Birkhead, B.A., *Trin.*
English Poem—S. J. W. L. Lucas, M.A., *Univ.*
Herbert Memorial—N. H. P. Somerset, *Queen's.*
Beit—C. B. Martin, *Balliol.*
Oldham—No award.

SCHOLARS, &c., 1908.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship—H. R. Dean, B.M. M.A., *New Coll.*
Craven (Fellow)—M. S. Thompson, B.A., *C.C.C.*
Vinerian—W. A. Greene, *All Souls.*
Hertford—P. H. Shaw Stewart, *Balliol.*
Ireland—P. H. Shaw Stewart, *Balliol.*
Craven—P. H. Shaw Stewart, *Balliol*; L. J. Stein, *Balliol*; F. C. Geary, *C.C.C.*
Derby—J. D. Beazley, B.A., *Balliol.*
Abbott—A. H. M. Salmon.
John Locke—C. L. Burt, B.A., *Jesus.*
Chinese—Munenao Yamaski, *Non-Coll.* (1906).
Burdett-Coutts—E. R. Lloyd, B.A., *Wadham.*
Kennicott (senior)—M. H. Segal, B.A., *Non-Coll.*
,, *(junior)*—No award.
Philip Walker Studentship—J. S. C. Douglas, B.M., *Ch. Ch.* (1907).
Pusey and Ellerton—H. S. Hooke, *Jesus.*
Boden Sanskrit—Mukand Lal Puri, *Exeter.*
Denyer and Johnson—H. Marriott, B.A., *Keble*; E. F. Morrison, B.A., *Linc.*
Eldon, Law—J. C. V. Behan, *Hertford* (1907).
Mathematics (senior)—A. V. Billen, B.A., *Univ.*
,, *(junior)*—V. W. O. Miley, *B.N.C.*
,, *(exhibition)*—R. H. Crump, *C.C.C.*
Geography—T. Dunbabin, *C.C.C.*
Passmore Edwards—H. J. Rose, B.A., *Exeter.*
Squire—G. M. Webster, *Exeter*; B. D. Wilkins, *Oriel.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1908
Vice-Chancellor, A. J. Mason, D.D., *Pemb.*	1908
High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.*	1891
Repre. in Par., S. H. Butcher, M.A., *Trin.* John Fred. Peel Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*	1906
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*	1900
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.A., K.C., *Trin.*	1899
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., *St. John's*	1876
Registrary, J. Willis Clark, M.A., *Trin.* ...	1891
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.*	1889
Counsel, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, M.A., K.C., *Magd.*	1879
Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., *Trin.*	1877
A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*.....	1900
Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., *King's*	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, S. F. Harmer, Sc.D., *King's*	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.	1908
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*	
Curator in Zoology, D. Sharp, M.A.	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hugel, M.A., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, M.A.	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of *Trinity Hall*; the Master of *Pembroke*; Prof. Forsyth, *Trin.*; Prof. Sir R. S. Ball, *King's*; R. F. Scott, M.A., *St. John's*; Dr. Gaskell, *Trin. Hall*; W. Durnford, *King's*; **J. H. Gray, *Queens'*, till 7 Nov., 1910.** The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; the President of *Queens'*; Professor Kenny, *Down*; Professor Seward, *Emm.*; Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; Dr Tanner, *St. John's*; W. L. Mollison, M.A. *Clare*; R. S. J. Parry, B.D., *Trin.*, till 7 Nov. 1912.

PROFESSORS.	Elect
Agricultural Botany, R. H Biffen, M.A., *Emm.*	190
Agriculture (Drapers) T. B. Wood, M.A., *Cai.*	190
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *St. John's* ..	188
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius*	189
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., *Christ's*	187
Arabic (Sir T. Adams), E. G. Browne, M.A. *Pem.*	190
,, *(Lol. Ahm.)*, A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.*	189
Arch. (Disney), W. Ridgeway, M.A., *Caius*	190
Astro. (Lowndes), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., *King's*	189
Astronomy (Plumian), Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., M.A., *Trin.*	188
Biology, W. Bateson, M.A., *Joh.*	190
Biology (Quick), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Chr.*	190
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., *Emmanuel* ...	190
Chemistry, W. J. Pope, M.A., *Pet.*	190
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.*	189
Civil Law (Reg.), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St. John's*	187
Divinity (Regius), H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius*	189
,, *(Mort.)*, W. R. Inge, M.A., *King's* ...	190
,, *(Ireland.)*, W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.*...	190
,, *(Norrisian)*, F. C. Burkitt, M.A., *Trin.*	190
,, *(Ely)*, V. H. Stanton, D.D., *Trin.*	188
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), Henry Melville Gwatkin, M.A., *Emmanuel*	189
Expl. Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, M.A., *Trin.*	188
Fine Art (Slade), C. Waldstein, Litt.D., *King's*	190
Geology (Woodwardian), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Clare*	189

eck (Reg.), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., *Trin.*	1906
brew (Reg.), R. H. Kennett, M.A., *Queens'*	1903
tin, J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's* ...	1872
w (Down.), C. S. Kenny, LL.D., *Down.* ...	1907
ternational Law, L. Oppenheim, M.A. ...	1908
thematics (Lucasian), J. Larmor, M.A., *Joh.*	1903
chanism and Applied Mechanics, Bertram Hopkinson, M.A., *Trin.*	1903
dicine (Downing), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.*	1894
ntal Philo. & Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1897
neralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trinity* ...	1881
dern Hist. (Reg.), J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's*	1902
ral Philos., W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's*	1900
sic, Sir Charles V. Stanford, Mus.D., *Trin.*	1887
tural Philosophy (Jacksonian), Sir James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse*	1875
thology, G. S. Woodhead, M.A., *Trin. H.*	1899
sic (Regius), T. C. Allbutt, M.D., *Caius*	1892
ysiology, J. N. Langley, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1903
litical Econ., A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's* ...	1908
llerian, A. R. Forsyth, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1895
nskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *Joh.*	1906
rgery, F. H. Marsh, M.A., *Down.*	1903
ology, &c., Adam Sedgwick, M.A., *Trin...*	1907
lsean Lect., Rev. J. J. N. Figgis, Litt.D., *Cath.*	1908
dy Margaret Preacher, Right Rev. T. W. Drury, D.D., *Christ's*	1908

READERS.

ssical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'*	1907
ssics (Brereton), W. Ridgeway, M.A., *Cai.*	1907
parative Philology, P. Giles, M.A., *Emm.*	1891
any, F. F. Blackman, M.A., *Joh.*	1904
Law, H. D. Hazeltine, Hon. M.A., *Emm.*	1907
estry, A. Henry, M.A., *Caius*	1907
mmatic, Israel Abrahams, M.A., *Chr.*	1902
dark in Bibliography, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.*	1907
manie, K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's*	1900
nance, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., *King's*	1900
n. Physiology, F. G. Hopkins, M.A. *Emm.*	1902
logy, A. E. Shipley, M.A., *Christ's*.....	1908
allurgy (Goldsmiths), C. T. Heycock, M.A., *King's*.....	1908

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Classics (Epigraphy & Dialects), S. G. Campbell, M.A., *Christ's.*	
Ancient History, L. Whibley, M.A., *Pem.*; N. Wedd, M.A., *King's.*	
Mathematics, Dr. Hobson, *Chr.*; Dr. Baker, *St. John's*; H. W. Richmond, M.A., *King's*; J. G. Leathem, M.A., *Joh.*; R. A. Herman, M.A., *Trin.*	
Mathematics (Stokes Lecturer), Dr. Hobson.	
,, *(Cayley Lecturer)*, Dr. Baker.	
Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Searle, M.A., *Pet.*; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid.*	
Botany, A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Trin.*	
,, R. P. Gregory, M.A., *St. John's.*	
Chemistry, Dr. Sell; Dr. Fenton.	
Organic Chemistry, S. Ruhemann, M.A., *Caius.*	
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*	
Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates (vacant),	
Advanced Physiology, Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Shore.	
Agricultural Physiology, F. H. A. Marshall, M.A., *Christ's.*	
Physiology, Dr. Anderson.	
Physiology of the Senses, W. H. R. Rivers, M.A., *St. John's.*	
Experimental Psychology, Dr. Myers.	
Advanced Human Anatomy, Dr. Barclay-Smith.	
Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Anningson.	
Medicine, Dr. Humphry.	
Midwifery,	
Surgery, G. E. Wherry, M.A., *Down.*	
Geology, Dr. Marr.	
History, O. Browning, M.A., *King's*; B. E. Hammond, M.A., *Trin.*; J. B. Mullinger, M.A., *St. John's.*	
Moral Science, Dr. Keynes.	
Moral Science (Sidgwick Lecturer), W. E. Johnson, M.A., *King's.*	
Hygiene, Dr. Graham-Smith.	
Pathology, Dr. Cobbett.	
Pathology (Huddersfield Lecturer), T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., *St. John's.*	
Harmony and Counterpoint, Dr. Wood.	
Persian, R. A. Nicholson, M.A., *Trin.*	

COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross income of Coll.	Undergrads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
			£			
Catharine	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., *Master*	1861	5,860	79	112	237
Christ's	John Peile, Litt.D., *Master*	1887	14,778	210	402	850
Clare	Edward Atkinson, D.D., *Master*	1856	15,372	216	309	679
Corpus Christi.	Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A., *Master*	1906	9,974	97	251	429
Downing.....	Frederick Howard Marsh, M.A., *Master*	1907	8,092	143	99	307
Emmanuel ...	William Chawner, M.A., *Master*	1895	19,173	229	375	829
Gonville & Caius	Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A., *Master*	1903	27,143	287	452	1,065
Jesus	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., *Master*	1885	12,406	175	210	456
King's	Montague Rhodes James, Litt.D., *Provost* ...	1905	35,889	165	444	911
Magdalene.....	Stuart Alexander Donaldson, M.A., *Master*...	1904	4,616	74	91	202
Pembroke	Arthur James Mason, D.D., *Master*	1903	12,369	263	413	942
Peterhouse.....	Adolphus William Ward, Litt.D., *Master* ...	1900	7,852	68	212	367
Queens'	Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, M.A., *President* ...	1906	6,775	181	170	464
Sidney-Sussex.	Charles Smith, M.A., *Master*	1890	13,291	92	160	362
St. John's	Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master*	1908	41,536	231	938	1,489
Trinity	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master*.....	1886	75,938	698	2,179	3,673
Trinity Hall ...	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., *Master*	1902	9,506	153	245	576
HOSTELS.						
Selwyn College	R. Appleton, M.A., *Master*	1898	...	110	70	292
Non-Coll. Stdts.	W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *King's, Censor*	1907	...	118	21	163
	Not on College Boards	...	...	...	158	158
	Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1908)	...	320,570	3,589	7,311	14,451

Palæography, E. H. Minns, M.A., *Pemb.*
Aramaic, N. McLean, M.A., *Christ's.*
English, G. C. Macaulay, M.A., *Trin.*
Physical Anthropology, Dr. Duckworth.
Agriculture (Gilbey), Major P. A. Craigie, C.B.
Palæozoology, H. Woods, M.A., *Joh.*
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., *Joh.*
Ethnology, Dr. Haddon.
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare.*
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., *King's.*
Philosophy of Religion, Dr. Tennant.
Economics (Girdlers'), H. O. Meredith, M.A., *King's.*
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Geography, H. V. Oldham, M.A., *King's*; P. Lake, M.A., *Joh.*; A. R. Hinks, M.A., *Trin.*
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. S. F. Fletcher, M.A., *King's.*
Sir Robert Rede's, Sir E. M. Satow, G.C.M.G.
Leslie Stephen, W. A. Raleigh, M.A., *King's.*

MATRICULATIONS.

1898-99 ...	945	1902-1903	906	1905-1906	1,067
1899-1900	932	1903-1904	936	1906-1907	1,083
1900-1901	878	1904-1905	933	1907-1908	1,164
1901-1902	901				

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Abbott, J. K. Best, *Queens'*; T. J. E. Sewell, *Queens'* (Æq.) ... 1908
Allen, G. R. Mines, B.A., *Sid.* ... 1908
Barnes, S. J. Edwards, *Sid.* ... 1907
Battie, J. C. Wordsworth, *Trin.* ... 1907
Bell (1) H. L. Guillebaud, *Pemb.*, (2) C. C. Brown, *Trin.*; C. A. Storey, *Trin.* (Æq.) ... 1908
Browne (Sir Wm.), P. J. Pearse, *Trin.* ... 1905
Charles Oldham Shakespeare, T. S. Sterling, B.A., *Down.* ... 1908
Charles Oldham Classical, D. S. Robertson, *Trin.* ... 1908
Clerk Maxwell, F. Horton, B.A., *St. John's* 1906
Craven, F. E. Adcock, *King's* ... 1908
Crosse, F. S. Marsh, B.A., *Selw.* ... 1907
Davies, R. Hackforth, *Trin.* ... 1903
Harkness, T. O. Bosworth, B.A., *Joh.* ... 1908
Lightfoot, A. A. Seaton, B.A., *Pemb.* ... 1908
Pitt, D. S. Robertson, *Trin.* ... 1907
Porson, J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.* ... 1908
Squire in Law (Ja. Will.), O. H. Jones, *Joh.* 1908
„ *(Rebecca Flower)*, L. D. Smith, *St. John's* 1908
Stewart of Rannoch (Greek and Latin) R. W. Howard, *Trin.*; A. E. Vere-Walwyn, *Pet.*; *(Sacred Music, open)* W. C. D. Browne, *Cla.*; M. H. Spinney, *Selw.* (Æq.); *(Sacred Music, restricted)* J. C. M. Ferguson, *Emm.*; *(Hebrew, open)* (1) K. M. Robathan, *Cai.*; (2) E. C. Inman, *Cai.*; *(Hebrew, restricted)* no candidates ... 1908
Tyrwhitt (Hebrew), (1) A. E Talbot, B.A., *Emm.*; (2) F. J. Padfield, B.A., *Cai.* ... 1908
Waddington, E. G. Selwyn, *King's* ... 1907
Whewell (1) D. W. Ward, B.A., *Joh.*; (2) C. K. Webster, B.A., *King's. Re-elected*: N. de M. Bentwich, B.A., *Trin.* ... 1908

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

Anthony Wilkin, A. R. Brown, B.A., *Trin.* 1906
Arnold Gerstenberg, A. E. Baker, B.A., *Trin.* 1906
Balfour, C. C. Dobell, B.A., *Trin.* ... 1908
Burnaby, K. J. Saunders, B.A., *Emm.* ... 1908
Craven, H. Mattingley, B.A., *Cai.* ... 1908
Frank Smart, S. Manzham, B.A., *Emm.* ... 1908
Isaac Newton, J. B. Hubrecht, B.A., *Chr.* ... 1908
John Lucas Walker, L. Noon, M.A., *Trin.* 1906
Prendergast, A. W. Gomme, *Trin.* ... 1908

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Adam Smith, E. A. Benians, M.A., *St. John's* 1906
Adams, Dr. E. W. Brown, *Christ's* ... 190
Bhaonagar (Medal), A. R. Dalal, B.A., *Joh.* 190
Browne (Sir Wm.) Medals, (Greek Epigram) A. S. F. Gow, *Trin.*; *(Latin Epigram)* G. G. Morris, *Trin.*; *(Latin Ode)* J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*; *(Greek Ode)* A. S. F. Gow, *Trin.* ... 190
Burney, K. J. Saunders, B.A., *Emm.* ... 190
Carus (for Bachelors), not awarded; *(for Undergraduates)* L. S. Thornton, *Emm.* 190
Chancellor's Medals: Classics, (1) D. S. Robertson, *Trin.*; (2) E. G. Selwyn, B.A., *King's* ... 190
English Verse, E. G. G. Butler, *Trin.* 190
English Law (not awarded) ... 190
Cobden, W. T. Layton, B.A., *Cai.* ... 190
Evans (not awarded) ... 190
Gedye, E. Mellanby, B.A., *Emm.* ... 190
George Long (not awarded) ... 190
George Williams (not awarded) ... 190
Gladstone Memorial, J. E. S. Green, *Pet.*; F. D. Purser, *Trin.* (Æq.) ... 190
Gordon Wigan, L. A. Levy, B.A., *Cla.* ... 190
Hare, A. E. Dobbs, B.A., *King's* ... 190
Harness, J. P. S. R. Gibson, B.A., *Sid.* ... 190
Hebrew, R. S. Cripps, B.A., *Joh.* ... 190
Hebrew (Mason), J. H. Bentley, B.A., *Joh.*; A. E. Taylor, B.A., *Emm.* (Æq.) ... 190
Hulsean (not awarded) ... 190
Jeremie (1) E. C. Dewick, B.A., *Joh.*; (2) A. E. Talbot, B.A., *Emm.* ... 190
Kaye, E. A. Edghill, B.A. ... 190
Le Bas, F. F. Oaten, B.A., *Sid.* ... 190
Maitland, L. Alston, B.A., *Christ's* ... 190
Members, (Latin Essay) J. R. M. Butler, *Trin.*; *(English Essay)* W. N. Ewer, B.A., *Trin.* ... 190
Norrisian, H. N. Nowell, M.A. ... 190
Porson, C. A. Storey, *Trin.* ... 190
Powis (Medal), W. C. Cleary, *Trin.* ... 190
P. Consort, H. J. W. Tillyard, B.A., *Cai.* ... 190
Raymond Horton Smith, T. R. Elliott, B.A., *Trin.* ... 190
Scholfield (not awarded) ... 190
Seatonian, P. J. Loseby, M.A., *Emm.* ... 190
Sedgwick (no essay received) ... 190
Seeley (Medal), H. W. V. Temperley, B.A., *King's* ... 190
Smith, W. J. Harrison, B.A., *Cla.*; J. E. Littlewood, B.A., *Trin.*; J. Mercer, B.A., *Trin.* ... 190
Thirlwall, P. C. Sands, B.A., *St. John's*; J. H. E. Crees, B.A., *St. John's* ... 190
Tyson (Medal) (not awarded) ... 190
Walsingham (Medal), E. Mellanby, B.A., *Emm.* ... 190
Wiltshire, W. C. Smith, *Corp.* ... 190
Winbolt Prize, L. B. Turner, B.A.; *King's* ... 190
Winchester, (1) W. B. Brierley, *Chr.*; (2) (Æq.) E. H. P. Muncey, *Joh.*; E. G. Selwyn, *King's*; M. A. Young, *King's* ... 190
Yorke (no essay sent in) ... 190

SENIOR WRANGLER (1908).

Æq. { S. Brodetsky, *Trin.*
A. W. Ibbotson, *Pemb.*

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1907, £52,212 10 5

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1907.

Total payments ...	£47,961 10 5
Balance due to Chest ...	4,251 0 0
	£52,212 10 5

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, South Kensington, S.W. 1836 and 1900.

THE University was reconstituted in 1900, and as now an "Academic" Department for the organisation and control of higher education in its various constituent "Schools" and other institutions throughout London, as well as an "External" Department for the continuation of its old functions of examining and conferring degrees upon students throughout the country and in all parts of the Empire.

Number entered by matriculation or otherwise in 1907–8, 3,277. Internal students at present time, 3,648.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Job Collins, M.D., M.P.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, LL.B.
Principal, Henry Alexander Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) P. J. Hartog, B.Sc.; (*External Council*) A. Milnes, M.A.; (*University Extension*) R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.
Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.
Clerk of Committees, C. F. Trenerry, D.Sc.
Asst. of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.
Clerk of Convocation, H. E. Allen, LL.B.
Esquire Bedell, G. H. B. Kenrick, LL.D.
Accountant, E. Brewer.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.Sc.
Representative on General Medical Council, Philip Henry Pye-Smith, M.D., F.R.S.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir Francis Mowatt, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir John Wolfe-Barry. *By Convocation* — (*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), R. C. B. Kerin, Prof. S. L. Loney, Dr. T. L. Mears, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Sir Albert Rollit; (*Laws*), The Master of the Rolls (Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy); (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Prof. Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Walter Palmer, Dr. J. Wade, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, Dr. F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, H. H. Clutton, A. P. Gould. *Representing University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *By King's College*, Dr. T. Buzzard, Rev. Dr. A. C. Headlam. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Lord Macnaghten. *By Inner Temple*, Arthur Cohen. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Marshall Warmington. *By Gray's Inn*, C. A. Russell. *By Law Society*, H. J. Johnson, R. Pennington. *By Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir Thomas B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Sidney Webb. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Sir Owen Roberts. *By the Faculties* — (*Theology*), Rev. Prof. W. H. Bennett; (*Arts*), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Miss B. Edgell, Prof. C. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill; (*Laws*), Prof. J. Cutler; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Dr. H. A. Caley, Dr. L. E. Hill, Prof. E. H. Starling; (*Science*), Prof. J. B. Farmer, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. Sir Wm. Ramsay, Dr. A. D. Waller; (*Engineering*), Prof. D. S. Capper; (*Economics*), H. J. Mackinder.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING.

The Teaching of the University is organised under three categories:—(1) That conducted by the University itself; (2) that conducted by the several "Schools of the University"; (3) that conducted at the other Institutions at which there are "Recognised Teachers of the University."

The University.

On January 1, 1907, University College, which was by the Statutes of 1900 made a "School of the University" in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics, was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part. Matriculated students working at the College in any of these Faculties are "Internal Students of the University." Other Institutions maintained directly by the University are the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, and Goldsmiths' College at New Cross.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. (1826).

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., LL.D.
Treasurer, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.
Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.
Lady Superintendent of Women Students, Rosa Morison.
Chief Librarian, R. W. Chambers, M.A.
Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.

Warden, William Loring, M.A.
Principal of Day Training Dept., The Warden.
Vice-Principals, do., T. Raymont, M.A.; Miss Caroline Graveson, B.A.

PROFESSORS AND OTHER TEACHERS.

The Teaching Staff of the University is organised under two categories:—(1) "Appointed Teachers," *i.e.*, such as have been appointed by the University with the express designation of "Appointed Teachers"; (2) "Recognised Teachers," *i.e.*, such as have been appointed either by the University itself or by one of its "Schools" or by one of the other Institutions at which instruction is given under its auspices, and have been recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, 1908–10.

Theology, Rev. Prof. Albert William Greenup, D.D.
Arts, Prof. Israel Gollancz, Lit.D.
Laws, William Nembhard Hibbert, LL.D.
Music, Charles William Pearce, Mus. Doc.
Medicine, Prof. Sidney Harris Cox Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
Science, Prof. John Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, Prof. William Ernest Dalby, M.A.
Economics, Arthur Lyon Bowley, M.A.

APPOINTED TEACHERS.

Professors.

Anatomy, G. D. Thane, LL.D
Applied Mathematics (*Goldsmid*), Karl Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.

Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, M.A.
Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, General, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
Do., Organic, J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.
Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, Litt.D.
Education, John Adams, M.A.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Electrical Engineering (*Pender*), J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby, M.A.
English History, A. F. Pollard, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit. (*Quain*), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
French & Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, M.A.
German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Hygiene (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.
Latin, A. E. Housman, M.A.
Mathematics (*Astor*), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Mechanical Engineering, J. D. Cormack, B.Sc.
Music (*King Edward*), Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy (*Grote*), Carveth Read, M.A.
Physics (*Quain*), F. T. Trouton, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology (*Jodrell*), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, Edwin Cannan, LL.D.
Protozoology, E. A. Minchin, M.A.
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, M.A.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Zoology & Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*), J. P. Hill, D.Sc.

Professor-Superintendent of the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution, T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S.
Director of the Physiological Laboratory, A. D. Waller, M.D.

Readers.

Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.
Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
Experimental Psychology, C. Spearman, Ph.D.
Foreign Trade, A. J. Sergeant M.A.
Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A.
German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; W. Perrett, Ph.D.; J. Steppat, Ph.D.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
Meteorology, W. N. Shaw, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Palæography & Economic History, H. Hall, F.S.A.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, M.A.
Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, M.A.

Lecturer on Ethnology (*Martin White*), A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS.

The number of "Recognised Teachers" in the several Faculties is as follows:—

Theology, 20; *Arts*, 143; *Laws*, 14; *Music*, 22; *Medicine*, 354; *Science*, 203; *Engineering*, 54; *Economics*, 16. There is also a number of "Temporarily Recognised Teachers," who deliver Special Lectures in *Physiology*, *Botany*, *Zoology*, *Geology*, and *Sociology*, under the direct control of the University.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculties of Theology, Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics:—

King's College, Strand, W.C., 1828.
Principal of College, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
Vice-Principal, J. M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal, Ladies' Dept., Miss H. Oakeley, M.A.
Secretary, Walter Smith.
Librarian, F. W. Walton, M.A.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

St. John's Hall, Highbury (The London College of Divinity, Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greemup, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Governor, Rev. G. Fletcher.

In the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering:—

The East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.
Registrar, T. C. Hodson.

In the Faculties of Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Vice-Principal (vacant).
Secretary, Miss E. M. Boyd.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Secretary of Council, Miss E. T. McKnight, M.A.

In the Faculty of Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.
Resident Mistress, Miss C. L. Maynard.
Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

In the Faculty of Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* pp. 279–280.)

In the Faculties of Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.
Rector, Henry Taylor Bovey, LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Alexander Gow, M.A.

In the Faculty of Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.
President, Lord Rothschild.
Chairman, Sidney Webb, LL.B.
Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves.

Faculty of Science—In Agriculture only:—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent. (Under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey.)
TERMS COMMENCE: Jan. 18, May 1, and Oct. 1.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashcombe.
Clerk to the Governors, J. T. Welldon, B.A. (Ashford).
Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Vice-Principal, F. V. Theobald, M.A.
Secretary & Bursar, H. W. Kersey.

In the Faculty of Engineering :—

entral Technical College, Exhibition Road, S.W.
rofessors, O. Henrici, PH.D., F.R.S., *Mechanics and Mathematics; Emeritus Professor*, W. C. Unwin, F.R.S.; W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., *Civil and Mech. Eng.* (*Dean*); W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., *Elect. Eng.*; H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D., F.R.S., *Chemistry; Secy. Board of Studies*, A. L. Soper; *Registrar*, John Jones.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1831.

TERMS (1909).—*Epiph.*, Jan. 15 to March 16.
aster, Apr. 23 to June 22. *Mich.*, Oct. 8 to Dec. 7.
overnors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
'arden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
ub-Warden, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

PROFESSORS.

ivinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.
reek and Classical Lit., Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
athematics, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.
ebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
edicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
irgery, F. Page, M.D.
hysiology, T. Oliver, M.D.
natomy, R. Howden, M.B.
omparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens.
usic, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.
utors, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.; Rev. D. Walker, D.D.
egistrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
ffiliated Colleges — Codrington, Barbados; Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

aster, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.
nsor and Bursar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

HATFIELD HALL.

rincipal, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.
ursar, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S HALL.

rincipal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

rincipal, E. Robinson.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

nsor, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

nsor, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1832.

esident, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.
gistrar, F. Page, M.D.
easurer, Cecil A. Cochrane, M.A.
cretary, R. Howden, M.B.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1871 (formerly Durham College of Science).

ERMS (1908).—Sept. 28 to Dec. 23. 1909.—Jan. 11 to March 20; April 20 to June 30.
esident, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
rincipal, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
cretary, F. H. Pruen.
easurer, T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., J.P.

PROFESSORS.

athematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
ysics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
emistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
ology, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc. (*Vice-Principal*).
atural History, G. S. Brady, D.Sc., F.R.S.
tany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
assics, J. W. Duff, M.A.
g. Lang. & Literature, Allen Mawer, M.A.
riculture & Rural Econ., D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.
Mining & Surveying, Henry Louis, D.Sc.
Education, Mark R. Wright, M.A.
Headmaster, School of Art, R. G. Hatton.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1908).—*Mich.*, Oct. 6 to Dec. 19.
,, (1909).—*Lent*, Jan. 12 to March 26.
Easter, April 20 to July 3.

Chancellor, The Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, LL.D., K.C.
Treasurer, E. J. Broadfield, LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Tutor, Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.
Clerk of Convocation, Percy Raby, LL.B.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek, Ronald M. Burrows, M.A.
Latin, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.
English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.
French, Victor Kastner, B. ès L.
German, Arwid Johannson, M.A.
Semitic Languages, Hope W. Hogg, M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Mediæval & Modern History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Ancient & Mediæval History, J. Tait, M.A.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D.
Education, J. J. Findlay, PH.D.; M. E. Sadler, LL.D.
Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
Architecture, S. H. Capper, M.A.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.
Physics, Ernest Rutherford, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Arthur Schuster, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.; W. H. Perkin, PH.D., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, H. C. H. Carpenter, PH.D.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
Geology, W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Faculty of Law.

Professors, A. Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., W. A. Copinger, LL.D., and J. S. Seaton, M.A.

Faculty of Commerce.

Professor, S. J. Chapman, M.A.

Faculty of Theology.

Biblical Criticism, A. S. Peake, M.A.; H. W. Hogg, M.A.
Comparative Religion, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.

Faculty of Technology.

Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Nicholson, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, A. Schwartz, M.I.E.E.
Chemistry (vacant).

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, A. H. Young, LL.D.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D.
Materia Medica, R. B. Wild, M.D.
Comp. Pathology & Bacteriol., A. S. Delépine, M.Sc.
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.
Medicine, Clinical, Graham Steell, F.R.C.P.
Do., Systematic, G. R. Murray, M.D.
Systematic Surgery, G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
Clinical Surgery, F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics & Gynæcology, Sir W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. Dixon Mann, M.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).
The Professors of Education (see above).
Master of Method, H. T. Mark, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Barbara Foxley, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1908).—Oct. 5 to Dec. 19.
,, (1909).—Jan. 11 to Mar. 27; Ap. 19 to July 3.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, M.A.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton.
Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal & Registrar, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.
Secretary, George H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.
Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Botany, W. Hillhouse, M.A.
Geology & Physiography, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mechanical Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Civil Engineering, S. M. Dixon, M.A.
Electrical Engineering, Gisbert Kapp, M.Sc.
Brewing, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc.
Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc.
Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com.
Accounting, S. S. Dawson, F.C.A.
Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.
English Lang. & Lit. (vacant).
Mental and Moral Philosophy, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French, Clovis Bévenot, M.A.
German, Karl Wichmann, Ph.D.
History, J. H. B. Masterman, M.A.
Education, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Music, Granville Bantock.

Faculty of Medicine.
Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; A. H. Carter, M.D.
Surgery, Bennett May, F.R.C.S.; G. Barling, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, A. Robinson, M.D.
Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.
Elementary Biology, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Therapeutics, A. Foxwell, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, Edward Malins, M.D.
Gynæcology, J. W. Taylor, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.
Lunacy & Mental Dis., E. B. Whitcombe, M.B.
Operative Surgery, Jordan Lloyd, F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmology, Priestley Smith, F.R.C.S.
Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (*Hon. Sec.*).

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.
Head Mistress (women), Miss A. H. Joyce, B.A.
Master of Method (men), Frank Roscoe.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1908).—Oct. 6 to Dec. 18.
,, (1909).—Jan. 12 to March 26; April 27 to July 10.

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.
Registrar, P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.
Librarian, John Sampson, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.
Greek, J. L. Myres, M.A.
Latin, Herbert A. Strong, LL.D.
Classical Literature, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.
French, C. Bonnier, Ph.D.
Spanish (vacant).
Teutonic Languages, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
Celtic, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
English Lang. & Philol., H. C. Wyld, B.Litt.
English Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.
Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
History, J. M. Mackay, LL.D.
Modern History, Ramsay Muir, M.A.
Philosophy, John MacCunn, LL.D.
Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archæology, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods and Practice of Archæology, J. Garstang, B.Litt.
Egyptian Archæology, Percy E. Newberry.
Mediæval Archæology, F. P. Barnard, M.A.
Social Anthropology, J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.
Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M. (*Dean, Law*).
Commercial Law, W. J. Sparrow, LL.D.
Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.
Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Chemistry, James Campbell Brown, D.Sc.
Physical Chemistry, F. G. Donnan, Ph.D.
Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. H. Gibson, M.A. (*Dean, Science*).
Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.
Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.
Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, Sir Rubert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, H. Briggs, M.D
Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.
Tropical Med., Maj. Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S.
Bio-Chemistry, B. Moore, D.Sc.
Comparative Pathology, H. E. Annett, M.D.
Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, W. Owen Williams, F.R.C.V.S.
Dean, Arts, A. Mair, M.A.
Dean, Medicine, K. W. Monsarrat, F.R.C.S.
Dean, Engineering, J. Wemyss Anderson, M.Eng.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.
Warden, Miss G. M. Butler.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).
Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss S. Melhuish, M.A.
Warden, F. T. Sharpe, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.
Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1908).—Oct. 5 to Dec. 22.
,, (1909).—Jan. 12 to March 24; April 21 to July 3 (Medicine, to July 17).

Chancellor, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, N. Bodington, LL.D.
Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law), Science & Technology.
Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D.; B. M. Connal, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
English Lang. and Lit., C. E. Vaughan, M.A.
French, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.
German, A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.
History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.
Education, J. Welton, M.A.
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.
Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics, W. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S. (*Dean, Science*).

rganic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, B.Sc.
ology, W. Garstang, D.Sc.
otany, V. H. Blackman, M.A.
eology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
ngineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
ining, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc. (*Dean, Technology*).
extile Industries, Roberts Beaumont, M.Sc.
eeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc.
eather Industries, H. R. Procter, M.Sc.
uel & Metallurgy, W. A. Bone, D.Sc., F.R.S.
griculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

School of Medicine.

natomy, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
hysiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
athology, A. S. Grünbaum, F.R.C.P. (*Dean Medicine*).
edicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
urgery, H. Littlewood, M.Sc.
bstetrics, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
herapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, H. J. Campbell, M.D.
ublic Health, J. S. Cameron, M.D.
orensic Medicine (vacant).

HEFFIELD UNIVERSITY. 1905. (£2,000.)

ERMS (1907).—Oct. 2 to Dec. 18.
,, (1908).—Jan. 8 to Apr. 1; Apr. 29 to June 25.
ancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.
ro-Chancellors, Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.; G. Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.
ice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
reasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.
egistrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
utor for Women Students, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS.

athematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A. (*Dean, Pure Science*).
hysics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
hemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
ology, Alfred Denny, M.Sc.
otany, B. H. Bentley, M.A.
eology, A. McWilliam, M.Met.
eography, R. N. Rudmose Brown, B.Sc.
nglish Lang. & Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.
istory, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
assics, W. C. Summers, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*).
rench, A. T. Baker, Ph.D.
erman, Julius Freund, Ph.D.
ducation, J. A. Green, M.A.
aw, W. F. Trotter, LL.M.
ngineering, W. Ripper, M.INST.C.E. (*Dean, Applied Science*).
ining Engineering, F. W. Hardwick, M.A.
vil Engineering, J. Husband, B.Eng.
lectrical Engineering, E. H. Crapper, B.Eng.
pplied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, B.Sc.
etallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met.
natomy, C. J. Patten, M.D.
hysiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
edicine, W. Dyson, M.D.; D. Burgess, F.R.C.P.
ateria Medica, &c., W. T. Cocking, M.D.
urgery, R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S.
., Operative, Arthur Connell, F.R.C.S.
athology, J. M. Beattie, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*).
idwifery, R. Favell, Ch.M.
orensic Medicine, Archibald Young, M.B.
phthalmology, Simeon Snell, D.Sc.
ublic Health, R. P. Williams, M.D.
fectious Diseases, E. H. Williams, M.D.
ental Diseases, W. S. Kay, M.D.
ental Surgery, &c., F. Harrison, L.D.S.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

istress of Method, Katherine L. Johnston, B.A.

ENGLISH COLLEGES.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall St., E.C.

Clerk to the Joint Gresham Committee, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.—G. H. Blakesley.

BRISTOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1876.

President, The Bishop of Hereford.
Principal, C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S.
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, E. Fawcett, M.D.
Tutor, Women Students, Miss M. C. Staveley, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss M. F. Pease.
Registrar & Secretary, James Rafter.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts and Science.

Chemistry, F. Francis, D.Sc.; *Mathematics*, Frank R. Barrell, M.A.; *Experimental Physics*, A. P. Chattock, M.I.E.E.; *Engineering*, R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.; *Geology & Zool.*, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.; *Psychology*, The Principal; *Modern History*, G. H. Leonard, M.A.; *Eng. Lit. and Language*, R. P. Cowl, M.A.; *Public Administration and Economics*, H. B. Lees Smith, M.A.; *Greek and Latin*, Francis Brooks, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, F. H. Edgeworth, M.B., J. Michell Clarke, M.D.; *Surgery*, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; J. Swain, F.R.C.S.; *Anatomy*, Edward Fawcett, M.D.; *Physiology and Histology*, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.; *Midwifery*, W. C. Swayne, M.D.; *Pathology*, I. Walker Hall, M.D.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.—(Women) *Mistress of Method*, Miss M. F. Pease; (Men) *Master of Method*, T. S. Foster, M.A.; (Women's Hostel) *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. Cook.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.
PROFESSORS.—*Physics & Geology*, The Principal; *Chemistry and Biology*, W. H. Lewis, M.A.; *History and Literature*, W. J. Harte, M.A.; *Mathematics*, H. F. Lunn, M.A.; *Education*, Rev. A. W. Parry, B.Sc.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—*Professor of Education*, Prof. Parry; *Lady Tutor*, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD COLLEGE. 1878.

Chairman, Councillor George Lunn, J.P.
Principal, J. B. Gaunt, B.Sc.
Registrar, R. Thomson.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
Registrar, P. H. Stevenson, F.C.I.S.
PROFESSORS.—*History, Literature, and Pol. Econ*, The Principal; *Classics and Philosophy*, F. S. Granger, Litt.D.; *Modern Languages*, E. Weekley, M.A.; *Chemistry*, F. S. Kipping, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Natural Sciences*, J. W. Carr, M.A.; *Mathematics and Physics*, W. H. Heaton, M.A.; *Engineering*, W. Robinson, M.E.; *Education*, A. Henderson, B.A.; *Experimental Physics*, E. H. Barton, D.Sc.; *Mechanical Engineering*, A. Morley, M.Sc.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.—*Normal Master*, Prof. Henderson, B.A.; *Normal Mistress*, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.
PROFESSORS.—*Geography and Geol.*, H. N. Dickson, D.Sc.; *Hist.*, The Principal; *Classics*, W. G. de Burgh, M.A.; *Math.*, A. L. Bowley, M.A.; *Chemistry*, J. K. H. Inglis, D.Sc.; *Physics*, G. J. Burch, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, F. Keeble, D.Sc.; *Zoology*, F. J. Cole, B.Sc.; *Agric.*, J. Percival, M.A.; *Fine Art*, W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; *Music*, H. P. Allen, D.Mus.; *Educ.*, H. S. Cooke, M.A.; *Eng. Lit.*, Miss E. J. Morley; *French*, A. V. Salmon, B. ès L.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY UNIV. COLL.

Principal, S. W. Richardson, D.Sc.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.
PROFESSORS.—*Classics and English*, W. F. Masom, M.A.; *French and German*, P. Studer, M.A.; *Mathematics*, E. L. Watkin, M.A.; *Physics & Appld. Electricity*, The Principal; *Chemistry*, D. R. Boyd, D.Sc.; *Biology and Geology*, F. Cavers, D.Sc.; *Engineering*, J. Eustice, B.Sc.; *History*, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.; *Education*, F. Clarke, M.A.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES, 1893. (£4,000.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Protector, H.M. The King.
Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Do. Senior Deputy, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.
Do. Junior Deputy and Standing Counsel, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Roberts, LL.D.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Prof. E. Edwards, M.A.
Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Treas., Guild of Graduates, Edgar Jones, M.A.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Davies, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872). (£4,000.)

TERMS (1908).—15 Sept. to 18 Dec.
" (1909).—12 Jan. to 2 Ap.; 20 Ap. to 22 June.
Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.
Do., Welsh Library, R. Ellis, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, The Principal; J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.
Oriental, German, & Italian Languages, H. Ethé, PH.D.
English Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
History, Edward Edwards, M.A.
Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.D.
Political Science, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.
Chemistry, J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc.
Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Zoology and Geology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.
Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
Welsh & Comparative Philology, Edwd. Anwyl, M.A.
French, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
Education, Foster Watson, M.A.
Law, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.
Music, David Jenkins, Mus.Bac.
Agriculture, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.
Do. (Chemistry). J. J. Griffith, B.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss E. A. Fewings.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, Prof. J. W. Marshall, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884). (£4,000.)

TERMS (1908).—29 Sept. to 16 Dec.
" (1909).—7 Jan. to 24 March; 15 April to [29 June.
Principal, Sir Harry Reichel, LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Constitutional History, The Principal.
History, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
Greek, T. Hudson Williams, M.A.
Latin, E. V. Arnold, Litt.D.
French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
German, Thomas Rea, M.A.
English Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, PH.D.
Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.
Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, SC.D., F.R.S.
Physics, E. T. Jones, D.Sc.
Chemistry, K. J. P. Orton, PH.D.
Botany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.
Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
Agriculture, T. Winter, M.A.
Zoology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.
Forestry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss H. M. M. Lane.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883). (£4,000.)

TERMS (1908).—6 Oct. to 18 Dec.
" (1909).—5 Jan. to 18 Mar.; 13 Ap. to 25 June.
Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, SC.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. Norwood, M.A.
Latin, D. A. Slater, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, Litt.D.
English Lang. & Literature, H. Littledale, M.A.
French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barbier.
Education, W. Phillips, M.A.; H. M. Mackenzie.
Mathematics & Astron., H. W. Lloyd Tanner, D.SC., F.R.S.; R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.
Celtic, Thomas Powel, M.A.
Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.
Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.
Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.
Zoology, W. N. Parker, PH.D.
Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Geology, W. S. Boulton, B.Sc.
History, H. Bruce, M.A.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, M.Met.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.

ABERDARE HALL.

Lady Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1827.

TERMS (1908).—*Michaelmas*, 15 Oct. to 17 Dec.
" (1909).—*Lent*, 21 Jan. to 25 March.
Easter, 29 April to 1 July.
Principal & Sen. Bursar, Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Math. & Phys. Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
English & Philos., H. Walker, LL.D., *Jr. Bursar.*

atin, Rev. G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian.*
Hebrew & Theology, Rev. E. T. Green, M.A., *Censor.*
Welsh & Classics, Rev. E. L. Thomas, M.A., *Steward.*
Theology (Lect.), Rev. C. Cryer, M.A.
Mathematics (Lect.), Rev. B. Davies, M.A.
History (Lect.), Rev. W. W. Longford, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privileg[e] of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.

(£10,800.)

Number of Students (1907–1908), 548.

Winter Session (1908–1909), 8 Oct. to 17 March.
Summer Session (1909), 21 April to 29 June.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, LL.D.
Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, D.Sc.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, J. M. Anderson. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D. £900

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A.	£750
Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D.	600
Greek, John Burnet, M.A.	750
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. (*Dean, Science*)	750
Moral Philosophy, Alfred E. Taylor, M.A.	600
Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A.	750
Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D.	650
Chemistry, Thos. Purdie, B.Sc.	650
Education, John Edgar, M.A.	500
Engl. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*)	600
Anatomy, James Musgrove, M.D.	566
Physiology, Percy T. Herring, M.D.	425

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Warden, Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D. (*Dean, Theol.*).

PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal	£688
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D.	600
Ecclesiastical Hist., Rev. John Herkless, D.D.	616
Oriental Languages, Rev. D. M. Kay, D.D.	600

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £764
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterston.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A.	£524
Natural Philosophy, William Peddie, D.Sc.	520
Chemistry, Hugh Marshall, D.Sc.	577
Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A.	511
Botany (White's), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E.	279
Anatomy (Cox's), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D. (*supra*)	
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A.	
Engin. and Drawing, T. C. Fidler, M.I.C.E.	537
Pathology, L. R. Sutherland	486
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D.	173
Medicine, Alex. M. Stalker	155
Midwifery, Jno. A. C. Kynoch	161
Materia Medica, Chas. R. Marshall (*Dean, Medicine*)	489

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

(£20,880.)

Number of Students (1907–8), 2,557.

TERMS (1908).—12 Oct. to 18 Mar.
„ (1909).—13 April to 29 June.

Chancellor, Lord Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston.
Principal, Donald MacAlister, D.C.L. *£1,100
Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, J. S. Phillimore, M.A.	*£1,000
Greek, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A.	*1,000
Civ. Engineering & Mechanics, Archibald Barr, D.Sc.	900
Logic & Rhetoric, Robert Latta, D.Ph.	*800
Moral Philosophy, Hy. Jones, LL.D.	*800
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.	*1,000
Mathematics, Wm. Jack, LL.D.	*1,440
English Lang. & Lit., Wm. M. Dixon, Litt.D.	900
History, Dudley J. Medley, M.A. (*Dean, Arts*)	900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles, LL.D.	800
Divinity, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D.	*521
Church History, James Cooper, D.D.	*437
Biblical Criticism, W. Stewart, D.D. (*Dean, Theology*)	558
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., W. B. Stevenson, B.D.	*700
Law, William M. Gloag, B.A. (*Dean, Law*)	*800
Conveyancing, James Moir, LL.D.	600
Materia Medica, R. Stockman, M.D.	700
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D.	1,200
Surgery, Sir William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S.	800
Practice of Medicine, S. Gemmell, M.D.	*800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
Anatomy, John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.	*1,645
Zoology, John G. Kerr, M.A. (*Dean, Science*)	800
Geology, John W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.	700
Mining, Chas. Latham, M.INST.M.E.	600
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S.	830
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D.	1,100
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*)	600
Clinical Surgery, Sir H. C. Cameron, M.D.	216
Clinical Medicine (vacant)	305
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D.	1,100
Political Economy, W. Smart, LL.D.	600

Clerk of Senatus, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.
Assistant do., W. I. Addison; A. Morrison.
Librarian, James L. Galbraith.
Registrar of Gen. Council, W. I. Addison.
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.
Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£14,400.)

Number of Matriculated Students (1907–8), 932.
Winter Session (1908), 13 October to 17 March;
Summer Session (1909), 27 April to 9 July.

Chancellor, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., D.C.L. 1903
Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. 1908
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, C.V.O., D.D. *£800
Represent. in Parlt., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.
Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.
Librarian and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the amounts received in the year 1906–1907; each of those marked has an official residence in addition.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A. *£800
Humanity, Sir Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L. *800
English, Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A. 700
Hist. & Archæology, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A. ‡680
Logic, William Leslie Davidson, LL.D. 700
Mathematics, Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. *800
Moral Philosophy, Jas. Black Baillie, D.Ph. 700
Nat. Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S. 1,000
Systematic Theology, Rev. William Alexander Curtis, B.D. ..... ‡448
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.... ‡509
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D. ‡461
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, D.D. 600
Law, James Mercer Irvine, LL.B. 600
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.... †900
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D. 600
Chemistry, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S. ..... †900
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S.... †1,300
Surgery, Alexander Ogston, C.M. 600
Materia Medica, Jno. Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. 700
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D. 600
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D. ... 600
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. ... †750
Pathology, D. J. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. †900
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A. 700

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.
(£25,920.)

Number of Matriculated Students, 3,196.
WINTER SESSION, 1 Oct., 1908, to 19 Mar., 1909.
SUMMER SESSION, 4 May to 14 July, 1909.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.
Rector, Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, LL.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.
Represen'ative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D.
Sec. of Univ. Court, Emer. Professor Taylor, D.D.
Sec. of Senatus, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie.
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, John Stirton.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A. £1,100
Greek, Alexander W. Mair, M.A. 1,100
Mathematics, Geo. Chrystal, LL.D. (*Dean, Arts*) 1,270
Logic & Metaphysics, A. S. Pringle Pattison, LL.D. 900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A. 900
Natural Philos., James G. MacGregor, D.Sc.. 1,100
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A. 900
Astronomy, F. W. Dyson, M.A. 400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace 600
Music, Frederick Niecks, Mus.D. (*Dean, Music*) 652
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., Julius Eggeling, Ph.D. 600
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc. 800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D. (*Dean, Science*) 800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.... 800
Education, Alexander Darroch, M.A. 700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. 600
Ancient History and Palæography, P. Hunie Brown, LL.D. 750
Celt. Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A. 600
Divinity, William P. Paterson, D.D. 634
Ecclesiastical Hist., Jas. Mackinnon, Ph.D. 394
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. 800
Biblical Criticism, John Patrick, D.D. (*Dean, Divinity*) 754
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt. (*Dean, Law*) 600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, LL.D. £70
Constitut. Law & Hist., J. Kirkpatrick, LL.D. 60
History, Richard Lodge, M.A. 90
Scots Law, John Rankine, K.C., LL.D. 95
Conveyancing, J. L. Mounsey, W.S. 70
Materia Medica, Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.D. 1,20
Forensic Med., H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.B. 80
Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc., Ph.D. 1,40
Surgery, John Chiene, C.B., M.D. 1,20
Medicine, J. Wyllie, M.D. 90
Anatomy, D. J. Cunningham, M.D. (*Dean, Medicine*) 1,60
Pathology, William Smith Greenfield, M.D. 1,48
Midwifery, Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D. 80
Clinical Medicine, Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, J. Wyllie.
Clinical Surgery, Francis M. Caird, M.B. ... 80
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D. 1,51
Physiology, Edward A. Schafer, LL.D. 1,40
Zoology, James Cossar Ewart, M.D. 1,61
Public Health, &c., C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc. 60

Ireland.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

Elected

Chancellor, (vacant)
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hn. D. H. Madden, LL.D. 188
Provost, Anthony Traill, LL.D. 190
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., LL.D. 189
James H. M. Campbell, K.C. 190
SENIOR FELLOWS.
Vice-Provost, B. Williamson, Sc.D.
Senior Dean & Catechist, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D
Senior Lecturer, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.
Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D.
Bursar, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D.
Registrar, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.
Auditor, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. N. White (*actg.*) D.D. 1907
(Archbp. King's), Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D. 1888
Pastoral Theology, C. B. Dowse, M.A. 1906
Law, Civil (*Regius*), C. F. Bastable, LL.D. 1908
,, *Feudal and English* (*Regius*), George Vaughan Hart, LL.D., K.C. 1897
,, *Crim. & Constitut.*, R. G. S. Leonard, B.A. 1904
History Modern, John H. Wardell, M.A.... 1904
,, *Eccles.*, Rev. Hugh J. Lawlor, D.D. 1898
,, *Ancient*, W. G. Goligher, M.A. ... 1904
Arabic, Lucas White King, LL.D. 1905
German, Robert A. Williams, Ph.D. 1907
Greek (*Regius*), John Isaac Beare, M.A. 1903
Greek, Biblical, Rev. Newport White, D.D. 1906
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D. 1900
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A. 1896
Latin, J. G. Smyly, M.A. 1904
Romance Languages, M. A. Gerothwohl, D.Litt. 1907
Sanskrit, Mark Collins, Ph.D. 1908
Royal Astronomer, Edwd. T. Whittaker, Sc.D. 1906
Math. (*Erasmus Smith*), W. S. Burnside, Sc.D. 1879
Natural Philosophy, F. Purser, M.A. 1902
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (*Erasmus Smith*), W. E. Thrift, M.A. 1901
Oratory and Eng. Lit., E. Dowden, Litt.D. 1867
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, LL.D.... 1882
Moral Philosophy, H. Stewart Macran, M.A. 1901
Anat. & Surg., And. F. Dixon, Sc.D. 1903
University Anatomist, Charles B. Ball, M.D. 1898

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the Normal Salaries received in the year 1907-1908 with the exception of those marked ‡ which are the amounts received in the year 1906-1907. Each of those marked * has an official residence in addition; the salaries marked † are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

Elected.

ysics (Regius), James Little, M.D. 1895
rgery (Regius Prof.), Chas. B. Ball, M.Ch. 1895
rgery, Edward H. Taylor, M.D. 1906
tany, Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D. 1904
emistry, Sydney Young, D.Sc. 1903
plied Chemistry, E. A. Werner 1904
gineering, Thos. Alexander, M.E. 1887
ology & Mineralogy, John Joly, Sc.D. ... 1897
usic, Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc. 1894
mp. Anat. & Zool., H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1879
ucation, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. 1905
rriculture, W. A. Barnes, B.A. 1906
blic Orator, Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D. 1904

REGISTRARS.

w School, Robert Russell, M.A. 1892
hool of Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1879
hool of Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A. 1901
dian & Civil Serv., L. C. Purser, Litt.D. 1895
hool of Music, H. S. Macran, M.A. 1900

YAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1880.

Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

ancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown, K.P.
ce-Chancellor, Sir Christopher Nixon, Bt., M.D.
retaries, Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D. ; J. McGrath, LL.D.
ief Clerk, Harry Campbell.
rarian, Alexander P. McAllister, B.A.
rator, W. E. Adeney, D.Sc.
rk of Convocation, C. F. Doyle, M.A.

FELLOWS AND EXAMINERS.

ssics, Rev. H. Browne, M.A. ; R. K. McElderry, M.A. ; J. MacMaster, D.Lit. ; C. H. Keene, M.A. ; . Semple, M.A. ; T. Crawford, M.A. ; R. M. Henry, M.A.
dern Languages, E. Cadic, D.Lit. ; V. Steinberger, M.A. ; W. F. T. Butler, M.A. ; Max Freund, Ph.D.
glish, J. W. Bacon, M.A. ; P. J. Merriman, M.A. ; ev. G. O'Neill, M.A. ; G. G. Smith, M.A. ; V. F. P. Stockley, M.A. ; W. F. Trench, M.A.
story, W. J. Carbery, M.A. ; Rev. R. J. Semple, M.A.
thematics, A. C. Dixon, M.A. ; H. C. McWeeney, M.A. ; M. F. Egan, M.A. ; James Rice, M.A. ; G. . Thompson, M.A. ; William A. Houston, M.A.
tural Philosophy, W. Bergin, M.A. ; J. A. McClelland, D.Sc. ; W. B. Morton, M.A. ; A. W. onway, D.Sc. ; F. E. W. Hackett, B.Sc.
ntal and Moral Sciences, John Park, D.Lit. ; W. agennis, M.A. ; Rev. George Woodburn, M.A. ; ev. J. Darlington, M.A. ; Rev. M. Cronin, D.D. ; M. O'Sullivan, M.A.
it. Econ. W. Graham, M.A. ; Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A.
mistry, E. A. Letts, D.Sc. ; Hugh Ryan, D.Sc. ; . E. Dixon, M.D.
tural Sciences, Marcus Hartog, D.Sc. ; G. Sigerson, M.D. ; Gregg Wilson, D.Sc. ; J. B. Butler, A.
logy, R. J. Anderson, M.D. ; H. J. Seymour, B.A.
h, Rev. E. Hogan, D.Lit. ; D. Hyde, LL.D. ; sborne J. Bergin, B.A.
rew, Rev. R. H. F. Dickey, D.D.
nish, Rev. T. Wheeler.
gineering, E. Townsend, D.Sc. ; M. F. Fitzgerald, B.A. ; C. W. L. Alexander, B.E.
dic, S. Myerscough, Mus. Bac. ; L. Walker, us. Doc.
y, J. M. Sweetman, LL.D. ; J. S. Baxter, LL.B.
dagogy, Rev. M. Maher, D.Lit. ; Rev. H. ingsmill Moore, D.D.
riculture, A. E. Mettam, B.Sc. ; T. Carroll.
kkeeping, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A.

In the Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, Joseph P. Pye, M.D. ; Johnson Symington, M.D. ; Edward P. McLoughlin, M.B.
Physiology, J. J. Charles, M.D. ; D. J. Coffey, M.B. ; T. H. Milroy, M.D.
Medicine, J. I. Lynham, M.D. ; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D. ; J. A. Lindsay, M.D.
Surgery, J. S. McArdle, M.Ch. ; C. Y. Pearson, M.Ch. ; T. Sinclair, M.D.
Ophthalmic Surgery, Artl.ur W. Sandford, M.Ch. ; Louis Werner, M.B.
Midwifery, Sir J. W. Byers, M.D. ; A. J. Smith, M.B.
Medical Jurisprudence, James N. Meenan, D.P.H. ; P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Materia Medica, Sir W. Whitla, M.D. ; M. Dempsey, M.D.
Sanitary Science, Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Pathology, E. J. McWeeney, M.D. ; A. E. Moore, M.B. ; W. St. Clair Symmers, M.B.
Mental Diseases, G. Revington, M.D.

BELFAST—QUEEN'S COLLEGE. 1845.

TERMS (1908).—20 Oct. to 19 Dec. (1909).—4 Jan. to 3 April ; 19 April to 12 June.

President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
Registrar, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Bursar, William Wylie.

PROFESSORS.

Greek Language, Samuel Dill, Litt.D.
Latin Language, Robert Mitchell Henry, M.A.
Mathematics, Alfred Cordew Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy, William Blair Morton, M.A.
Hist. & Eng. Literature, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, D.Lit.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Natural History, Gregg Wilson, D.Sc.
Modern Lang., Max Freund, Ph.D.
Jurisprudence & Political Econ., W. Graham, M.A.
English Law, Jas. Sinclair Baxter, LL.B.
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (Dunville), T. Hugh Milroy, M.D.
Medicine, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, Sir William Whitla, M.D.
Midwifery, Sir John W. Byers, M.D.
Pathology (Musgrave) W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.
Civil Engineering, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.

CORK—QUEEN'S COLLEGE. 1845.

TERMS (1908).—20 Oct. to 8 Dec. (1909). 23 Jan. to 3 April ; 19 April to 12 June.

President, Bertram C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Bursar, S. Hollins.
Registrar, W. F. Butler, M.A.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek Language, Charles Haynes Keene, M.A.
Latin Language, John P. Molohan, M.A.
Mathematics, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, William Bergin, M.A.
History and English Literature, William F. P. Stockley, M.A.
Mental and Social Science, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Natural History, Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Modern Languages, W. F. T. Butler, M.A.
English Law, George C. Green, B.A.
Anatomy, B. C. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, John Dundon, M.B.
Midwifery, Henry Corby, M.D.
Physiology, D. J. Barry, F.R.C.S.
Engineering, C. O'D. L. Alexander, M.Sc

GALWAY—QUEEN'S COLLEGE. 1845.

TERMS (1908).—20 Oct. to 22 Dec. (1909).—4 Jan. to 3 April; 19 April to 12 June.
President, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, E. Townsend, D.Sc.
Bursar, J. I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.

PROFESSORS.

History, English Lit. & Mental Science, Wilbraham FitzJohn Trench, M.A., M.R.I.A.
Greek, Robert K. McElderry, M.A.
Latin, Charles Exon, M.A.
Mathematics, William A. Houston, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, The President.
Chemistry, Alfred Senier, Ph.D.
Natural Hist., &c., R. J. Anderson, M.D.
Modern Languages, V. Steinberger, F.R.U.I.
Jurisprud. & Polit. Econ., J. H. Wardell, M.A.
English Law, James A. Sweetman, LL.D.
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph P. Pye, F.R.U.I.
Medicine, John I. Lynham, F.R.U.I.
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkead, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Edward Townsend, D.Sc.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

Supreme Governing Body, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops; with a *Rectorial Council*, consisting of the Rector, and Heads of Colleges.
Rector, Most Rev. P. O'Donnell, D.D.

Constituent Colleges:

MAYNOOTH.—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. D. Mannix, D.D.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin).—*President*, Very Rev. W. Delany, S.J., LL.D.; *Registrar*, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
BLACKROCK.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. T. J. Fogarty.
CARLOW.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D.
CLONLIFFE.—*Pres.*, Very Rev. Canon J. J. Dunne.
MEDICAL SCHOOL (Cecilia St., Dublin).—*Dean*, D. J. Coffey, M.B.; *Registrar*, E. P. McLoughlin, F.R.U.I.

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

ASPATRIA AGRICULT. COLL., near Carlisle.
President, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.
Principal, J. Smith Hill, B.Sc.
Practical Agric. & Agric. Eng., H. F. Hill.
Agricultural Chemistry, J. Robinson, N.D.A.
Bookkeeping & Practical Surveying, E. T. Bruce, P.A.S.I.
Agric. Law, Botany & Forestry, The Principal.
Veterinary Science, H. Thompson, M.R.C.V.S.

CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.
Chairman of Governing Body, Lord Moreton.
Principal, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
Agriculture, Drysdale Turner.
Dairying, Drysdale Turner; C. D. Stewart.
Poultry Farming, W. Brown.
Estate Manage. & Forest., H. Pritchard, F.S.I.
Chemistry, E. Kinch, F.C.S.; W. James.
Geology, Botany, & Nat. Hist., A. Rutherford, M.A.
Physics and Mechanics, P. G. Gundry, Ph.D.
Land Surv. & Prac. Engineering, W. A. Thain.
Veterinary Science, Bacteriology, &c., A. C. Duncan, M.R.C.V.S.
Bookkeeping, Architectural Drawing, W. A. Thain.

DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, West Lavington, Wilts.
Headmaster, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
Literature, C. T. Apps, M.A.
Science & Mathematics, J. Watson, B.Sc.

DURHAM (Coll. of Science, see p. 272).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE Newport, Salop.
Principal, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
Vice-Principal & Math., J. C. Brown, F.A.S.I.
Clerk, R. P. Liddle.
Chemistry, B. F. Davis, F.I.C.
Botany & Hort., C. T. Malthouse, F.R.H.S.
Veterinary, W. T. Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.
Dairying, F. Pendlebury.
Agriculture, W. Vaughan; J. Williams.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY COLLEGE, Kingston-on-Soar, Derby.
Principal, J. F. Blackshaw, F.C.S.

READING (Univ. Coll., see p. 274).

S.E. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Wye, Ke (see p. 271).

UCKFIELD AGRICULTURAL & HORTICU TURAL COLLEGE & TRAINING FARM. (East Sussex County Council.)
Chemistry, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc., *Principal*.
Agriculture, T. Hacking.
Land Agency, Surveyg., &c., R. C. Andrew, N.D.
Veterinary Hygiene, E. W. Morris, M.R.C.V.S.
Horticulture, W. Goaring, F.R.H.S.
Poultry Farming, S. C. Sharpe.
Beekeeping, R. Baldwin; *Carpentry*, G. Alderto

W. OF SCOTLAND AGRIC. COLL., Glasgov
Chairman, Very Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D.
Secretary, J. Cuthbertson (6 Blythswood Sq.).
Agriculture, Robert Patrick Wright, F.R.S.E.
Botany and Forestry, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc
Chemistry, R. A. Berry, F.I.C.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted b the Royal Institute of British Architects i London and at various Provincial centres. Th diplomas granted are A.R.I.B.A. and F.R.I.B.A
BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Art.—*Hea Master*, R. Catterson-Smith; *Sec.*, A. H. Leaney
BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Art.—*Principa* C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.
BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Hea Master*, W. H. Bond.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
,, Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
DERBY, Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W Shurlock, B.Sc.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.— *Headmaster*, James Ward, A.R.C.A.; *Registrar* B. I. Tilly.
GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.*, Sir James Flem ing. *Professors*, E. Bourdon, B.A.; A McGibbon, A.R.I.B.A.; W. R. Watson Technical College (*q.v.*).
HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).
LEEDS, University (*q.v.*).
,, Institute of Science, Art, and Literature —*Sec.*, Arthur Tait.
LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting Sculpture and Architecture, Bur lington House, W.—*Keeper*, E Crofts, R.A.; *Librarian*, W. F. Yeames, R.A.; *Secretary*, F. A. Eaton, M.A.; *Registrar*, E. F. Dixon.
,, Architectural Association, 18 Tufton St., S.W.—*Secretary*, D. G. Driver.
,, University College (*q.v.*).
,, King's College (*q.v.*).
MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A.
NOTTINGHAM, University College (*q.v.*).

DENTAL.

YAL LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, ental Hospital, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.—*Dean*, J. F. Colyer, L.R.C.P.

DRAMA.

ADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART, 62 Gower St., W.C. *-Pres.*, Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, George F. Bancroft, M.A.

ENGINEERING.

There are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *London*, *Durham*, *Manchester*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, and *Sheffield*; *Titles*; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *Royal University of Ireland*, and the Queen's Colleges at *Belfast*, *Cork*, and *Galway*.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, A.INST.C.E.

ELECTRICAL STANDARDIZING, TESTING AND TRAINING INSTITUTION, Faraday House, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C. *Princ.*, H. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Marine, Motor, Mechanical and Colonial), 307, 309, 311 Regent St., W.—Henry Spooner, M.I.M.E.

SANDHURST PARK ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Farnham, Hants.—*Master*, W. Arthur Rix, M.A.

LEGAL.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

(2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.)

The Council is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

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Vice-Chairman, E. L. Levett, K.C.

Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.

Secretary, H. C. A. Bingley; *Clerk*, C. H. Worthy.

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(Royal Courts of Justice.)

Secretary & Librarian, R. Riches.

THE LAW SOCIETY

(100–113 Chancery Lane, W.C.)

The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, the admission of solicitors, and the discipline of the profession. Number of members, 8,644.]

President, 1908–9, James Samuel Beale.

Vice-President, William Howard Winterbotham.

Secretary, Edward Walter Williamson.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students).—*Chairman* (*ex officio*), the President of the Society; *Vice-Chairman* (*ex officio*), the Vice-President of the Society.

Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Parkes. *Readers*, A. Andrewes-Uthwatt; A. M. Carver.

The Society's system provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all male students on payment of the prescribed fees.

INNS OF COURT.

Joint Board of Examiners appointed by the Four Inns of Court for conducting the Examination of students previous to admission at an Inn of Court.]

Middle Temple.—C. C. M. Plumptre; A. Stewart; Ringwood; G. H. B. Kenrick.

Inner Temple.—J. E. Aldous; H. Chitty; H. S. Henriques; Herman Cohen.

Lincoln's Inn.—G. H. J. Hurst; W. H. Draper; Horton Smith; A. S. Gaye.

Gray's Inn.—A. S. May; N. Middleton; A. M. Wilshere; N. L. Macaskie.

Secretary to the Board, Frederick Dapp, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar.]

Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Macnaghten.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Marshall Warmington, Bart., K.C.

Chairman of the Board of Studies, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cozens Hardy.

Clerk of the Council, Frederick Dapp.

READERS.

Jurisprudence, &c., J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.
Assistant, S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.

Constitutional Law, A. T. Carter, D.C.L.

Procedure, Civ. & Crim., W. B. Odgers, D.C.L., K.C.

Real and Personal Property, A. F. Topham, LL.M.
Assistant, W. J. Whittaker, LL.B.

Common Law, Hugh Fraser, LL.D.
Assistant, J. Gerald Pease, B.A.

Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.
Assistant, G. M. T. Hildyard, B.A.

Hindu & Mahomedan Law (*Lecturer*), L. de Gruyther, K.C.

Roman-Dutch Law (*Lecturer*), W. R. Bisschop.

MEDICAL.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 299 Oxford St., W.—*President*, Donald MacAlister, M.D. *Registrars: England*, H. E. Allen, LL.B.; *Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54 George Sq., Edinburgh; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unqualified person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858.

There is a similar penalty in regard to Dentistry.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 674 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. In-patients, 1905, 7,279; out-patients, 137,156.—*Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The largest general hospital in England; 929 beds; nearly 100 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry rooms and board. 39 prizes and scholarships awarded annually.—*Warden*, Munro Scott, Turner Street, Mile End.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 608. The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually.—*Dean*, Dr. Eason.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—651 beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over 30 house appointments open to qualified students; clinical clerkships and dresserships may be held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London.—*Medical Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 340. Three entrance scholarships, value £100, £50, and £25, also one of £50 for students of Oxford or Cambridge, awarded annually. — *Dean*, H. Campbell Thompson, F.R.C.P.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 281, to be increased shortly to 341. In-patients 1907, 3,902. Out-patients 1907, 23,691. Six entrance scholarships, value £145 to £25, awarded annually in Sept.—*Dean*, W. H. Clayton Greene.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Number of beds, 287.—*Dean*, F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 212.—*Dean*, E. Rock Carling, F.R.C.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower St., W.C.—Number of beds, ; *Dean*, H. Batty Shaw, F.R.C.P.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Number of beds, 225.—*Dean*, Peyton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of £30 and £60 awarded annually. Resident and other appointments open to qualified students. Fees are inclusive of all necessary classes, and students can hold all clinical clerkships, &c., without extra fee. Clinical posts at New Hospital for Women are also open to them.—*Dean*, Miss Cock, M.D. *Sec.*, Miss Douie, M.B.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (under Government auspices). Connected with Seamen's Hospital Society, Albert Dock Hospital, E.—*Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W.—*Director*, Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, Millbank, S.W.—*Commdt. and Director of Studies*, Col. D. Wardrop, R.A.M.C.

The above are constituent Colleges of the University of London.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For qualified men only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 6 guineas; one month, 3 guineas; or £30 perpetual.—*Dean*, L. A. Bidwell.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only).—245 beds.—*Sec.*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Gt. Portland St., W.—*Dean*, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Aberdeen University.
Belfast, Queen's College.
Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol, University College.
Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Cambridge University.
Cardiff, University College.
Cork, Queen's College.
Dublin University.
Dublin, Catholic University.
Dublin, Royal University.
Durham University.
Edinburgh University.
Galway, Queen's College.
Glasgow University.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester, University.
Newcastle, Durham Coll. Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
St. Andrews University.
Sheffield University.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]
TERMS:—Jan. 22 to April 25; May 16 to July 31; Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.
Commandant, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

Commandant, Brig.-Gen. T. Capper, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

CAVALRY SCHOOL, NETHERAVON.

Commandant, Col. W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., C.M.G.
Adjutant, Maj. P. J. Bailey, D.S.O.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, SHOEBURYNESS.

Commandant, Col. W. L. White, *p.s.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. C. M. Nuttall, R.A.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE, Red Barracks, Woolwich.

[Officers who pass through the advanced class of the college have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.*, after their names in Service Lists.]
Commandant, Col. G. R. Townshend, R.A., *p.a.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. C. A. H. Campbell, R.A.
Chief Instructors, Maj. E. F. Hoblyn, R.A.; Maj. C. E. Phipps, R.A., *p.a.c.*; Maj. H. G. Leahy, R.A.

PROFESSORS.

Chemistry & Physics, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, Ph.D.
Electricity, H. T. Davidge, B.Sc.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, Chatham.

Commandant, Col. J. A. Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.
Brigade Major, Maj. A. T. Moore, R.E.

MOUNTED INFANTRY SCHOOL, LONGMOOR.

Commandant, Col. F. Hacket-Thompson, C.B.
Asst. do., Col. S. T. B. Lawford.
Adjutant, Maj. A. J. McNeill.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

Commandant, Col. G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.
Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. N. R. McMahon, D.S.O.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, S. AFRICA. Bloemfontein.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. M. G. Wilkinson.

BALLOON SCHOOL, ALDERSHOT.

Commandant, Col. J. E. Capper, C.B., R.E.

SCHOOLS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Chief Instructors, Maj. S. G. R. S. Caulfeild *Plymouth*; Maj. G. F. H. Le Breton Simmons *Portsmouth*.

WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (1741).

TERMS (*about*), Feb. 1—July 24 and Sept. 15—Dec. 23.

Commandant, Col. A. Graham Thomson.
Adjutant, Capt. J. G. Dooner, R.A.
Asst. Adjt., Capt. D. Smith, R.A.
Med. Off., Maj. G. A. Moore, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Mathematics & Mechanics, W. Foord Kelcey, B.A.
Military Engineering, Maj. E. D. Swinton, D.S.O., R.E.
Artillery, Maj. A. M. Tyler, R.A.
Military Topography, Maj. A. S. Dunlop, R.A.
Mil. Hist. and Tactics, Maj. F. H. G. Stanton, R.A.
Experimental Science, Capt. R. S. Walker, R.E.
French, Albert Barrère.
German, A. Weiss, Ph.D.
Chaplain, Rev. S. H. Wingfield-Digby.

SANDHURST—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (1799).

TERMS (*about*) Feb. 1—July 25 and Sept. 15—Dec. 20.

Commdt., Col. W. Capper, *p.s.c.*
Add. in Comd., Col. N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., *p.s.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. W. G. Braithwaite, D.S.O.
Quarter-Master, Lt. J. C. Duff.
Riding Master, Maj. A. W. Waite.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. C. C. Reilly, R.A.M.C.
Asst. Surg., Lt.-Col. J. Tidbury, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. M. Archibald, B.A.

CHELSEA—DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

Commandant, Col. A. M. Murray, M.V.O.
Lt.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O.
Headmaster, Lt. J. H. Howell.

DUBLIN—ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

Commandant, Col. R. W. Deane.
Lt.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. B. Smyth, M.V.O.
Headmaster, Lt. F. W. Clover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admitted as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.

President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.
Chairman, H. Weston Eve, M.A.
Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Lit.
Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artizans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, *Chairman*; Rt. Hon. Alfd. Lyttelton, M.P.; James Stuart, M.P., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Walter Leaf, Litt.D.
Secretary, R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES (Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.

The income (£100,700) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]

Chairman of Governors, Sir J. Savory, Bart.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Roberts.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

TERMS, 1908–9:—Sept. 24 to Dec. 16; Jan. 11 to April 3; May 3 to July 24.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1908 was 514. There are 92 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 436 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 3,675 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 2 Fellows, 23 Associates, and 392 Licentiates were elected in 1908.]

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Edward E. Cooper.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Marion White, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, F. W. Renaut.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

TERMS (1909):—Jan. 11 to April 3; May 6 to July 28; Sept. 27 to Dec. 18.

Patron, H.M. The King.
President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L., Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.
Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (£30,747).

TERMS (1909) commence 2nd M. in Jan., 4th M. in April, and 4th M. in Sept.

Principal, William H. Cummings, Mus.Doc. £1,000
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham 350
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. C. P. Smith ... 200
Professors, 130 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

TERMS (1909) commence Jan. 4, April 19, and Sept. 20.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, T. Weekes Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

President, John Spencer Curwen, F.R.A.M.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, Mus.Bac.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872), Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

TERMS (1909):—Jan. 20 to April 11; April 29 to July 21; Sept. 25 to Dec. 17.

Chairman of Board, Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

TERMS (1908):—Oct. 1 to Dec. 23. (1909).—Jan. 12 to April 5; April 27 to July 26.

Patroness, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Hounslow.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. G. Balfour, late H.L.I.
Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Major J. Bett.
Director of Music, Capt. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney.
Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. Slessor, R.M.A.
Adjutant, Lt. J. McF. Mitchell, R.M.L.I.
Director of Music, and Lt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Berners Street, W.
Principal, J. H. Lewis, Mus.D.
Chairman, J. M. Bentley, Mus.Doc.
Secretary, George A. Stanton.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.
President, Vice-Admiral Sir John Durnford, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Naval Education, Prof. Ewing, C.B., M.A., F.R.S.
Captain, Edward C. Villiers, R.N.
Commander, John D. Kelly, R.N.
Professors: Mathematics, Carlton J. Lambert, M.A.; W. Burnside, M.A., F.R.S.; *Applied Mechanics*, James B. Henderson, D.Sc.; *Physics*, J. W. W. Waghorn, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, V. B. Lewes; *Fortification*, Col. Lewis Conway-Gordon, R.M.A.; Lieut. H. Blount, R.M.A. (*Assistant*).
Assist. to Director, George Williams, R.N.
Medical Officers, Fleet-Surg. John H. Stenhouse, M.B.; Wm. Willes.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N.
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Civil Engineer, G. S. Jacob.
Curator of Museum, Hon. Lieut. Thos. Pratt, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DEVONPORT.
Captain, L. G. Tufnell, C.M.G., R.N.
Engineer-Capt., J. H. W. H. Ellis, R.N.
Engineer-Commander, S. M. G. Bryer, R.N.
Headmaster, J. Crocker, A.M.I.C.E.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.
Captain, T. D. W. Napier, M.V.O., R.N. (*Espiègle*).
Commander, H. F. Buller, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, M.A.
Heads of Depts., Rev. E. H. Arkwright, M.A. (*Mod. Lang.*); J. W. Mercer, M.A. (*Math.*); Rev. R. P. Davidson, M.A. (*Hist. & Eng.*); A. P. McMullen, M.A. (*Science*); Rev. W. Hall, R.N. (*Navigation*).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.
Captain, A. H. Christian, R.N. (*Racer*).
Commander, R. S. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, M.V.O., R.N.
Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.A.
Heads of Depts., J. Watt, M.A. (*Science*); W. L. Bunting, M.A. (*Geog.*); W. M. Poole, M.A. (*French*); R. Nettell, M.A. (*Math.*); L. B. Corbett, M.A. (*Eng.*).
ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.—*Supt.*, Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, R.N.; *Headmaster*, J. E. Evans, B.A.

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Acheron* (for stokers), *Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers), *Ganges*, *Impregnable* (2 ships). *Indus* (3 ships, for supernumerary artificers). *Nelson* (for stokers), *Tenedos* (3 ships, for boy artificers); and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (see Societies).

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkhead. *Comm.*, Lieut. H. W. Broadbent, R.N.
TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.*, Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N. *Sec.*, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.
TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society).
TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt. Supt.*, A. Wellesley Brenan.

Hospital Training Ship.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, *Exmouth* (p. 311).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Education (London) Act, 1903, which applies the provisions of the Education Act, 1902 with certain modifications, to London, came in force May 1, 1904.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton; *Sec.*, C. H. Johnson, B.A.
CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N.—*Principal*, Francis Black, B.E.A., A.R.C.A.
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, W. R. Lethaby; *Secretary*, C. W. Beckett.
CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Principal*, L. C. Nightingale.
HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Headmaster*, Francis Hawkes.
NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Hunting ton, B.Sc.
PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A. *Secretary*, J. E. Leak.
PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Headmaster*, J. Bowyer.
SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards; *Secretary*, W. A. Andrews.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.; *Secretary*, A. R. Forbes.
SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.—*Principal*, A. J. Newton.
SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Director*, S. Hicks; *Sec.*, J. E. Tapley.
WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Sec.*, Miss K. O. Helmore. *Headmaster*, School of Art, Monat Loudan.
L.C.C. TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Temporary premises, Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, S.W.).—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss B. M. Cunnington.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, J. Harwood.

KBECK COLLEGE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, G. Armitage Smith, M.Lit. ; *Sec.*, H. Wells-Eames.

ROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.MECH.E. ; *Sec.*, W. M. Richardson.

TY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, LL.B. ; *Sec.*, D. Savage.

RTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkenwell.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.SC., F.R.S.E. ; *Sec.*, W. K. Davis.

RTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N.—*Prin.*, R. S. Clay, D.SC. ; *Sec.*, W. M. Macbeth.

GENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education*, Robert Mitchell ; *Sec.*, L. Harris.

R JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, PH.D. ; *Sec.*, W. H. Davison, M.A.

UTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A. ; *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

OOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, W. Gannon, M.A. ; *Sec.*, A. J. Naylor.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

LDENHAM INSTITUTE, Pancras Road, N.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. S. Mingard.

RMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett.

URCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting. *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

AFT SCHOOL, 37–39 Stepney Green, E.—*Principal*, Gilbert C. Cooke.

VAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Secretary*, W. F. Holmes.

LDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden*, W. Loring, M.A.

CKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A. ; *Clerk to the Governors*, A. Crew.

(a) *Hackney Technical Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.E.

(b) *Sir John Cass Hackney Institute*, Cassland Road, N.E.

ERALD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (for Leather Trades).—*Principal*, Dr. T. Gordon Parker.

RLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. R. Buxton, M.A. ; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Sheepshanks.

YAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Secretary*, Miss M. ffennell.

LORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder.

BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Manager*, C. Harrap.

OOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Secretary*, C. McEnroe.

NDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, M.A. ; *Hon. Sec.*, William Hicks.

RKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Rd., N.W. —*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

CKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, ee Road, Blackheath.—*Headmaster*, J. H. ale.

CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 81 Clapton Common.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. Edith Giles.

LAMBETH, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Headmaster*, T. McKeggie.

ST. MARTIN'S, Castle St., Endell St., Long Acre. —*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

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City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C.

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Chairman of Council, The Earl of Halsbury.
Treasurer, S. Steuart Gladstone.
Chairman Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary, Sir John Watney.
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(2) TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors*, S. P. Thompson, D.SC., F.R.S., *Electr. Engineering and Principal* ; E. G. Coker, D.SC., *Mechan. Eng.* ; R. Meldola, F.R.S., *Chemistry* ; A. R. Brophy, *Head Master of Applied Art* ; *Registrar*, K. Dove.

(3) TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL, 122 & 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.—*Supt. of Studies*, J. C. L. Sparkes.

(4) DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Supt.*, Sir Philip Magnus ; *Asst.*, G. Udny Yule.

CITY AND GUILDS LEATHER TRADES' SCHOOL, 42 Bethnal Green Road, E.—*Headmaster*, F. Y. Golding.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield St., W.—*Director*, H. Phillips Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.—*Secretary*, William Houston, B.A.

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CITY OF BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.SC. (*Chemistry and Dyeing*) ; *Textile Industries*, Prof. A. F. Barker ; *Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering*, Prof. G. F. Charnock, A.M.I.C.E. ; *Secretary Education Committee*, Thos. Garbutt, Manor Row, Bradford.

BIRMINGHAM (Vittoria Street—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, Arthur J. Gaskin ; *Sec.*, A. H. Leaney.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, C. H. Draper, D.SC.

BRISTOL MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, B.SC. ; *Secretary*, G. H. Pope, M.A. ; *Treasurer*, P. L. King ; *Registrar*, L. Ford ; *Librarian*, A. M. Westphal ; *Professors*—*Appl. Physics and Elect. Eng.*, D. Robertson, B.SC. ; *Chemistry*, The Principal ; *Organic Chemistry*, F. W. Rixon, PH.D. ; *Civil and Mech. Eng.*, John Munro, M.I.MECH.E. ; *Math.*, E. S. Boulton, M.A.

• Branch of the Borough Polytechnic.

DERBY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.; *Biology*, W. B. Randles, B.Sc.; *Chemistry*, A. J. Walker, Ph.D.; *Engineering*, R. D. Whitehead, A.I.MECH.E.; *Physics*, The Principal; *Electrical Engineering*, R. M. Archer, B.Sc.; *Modern Languages*, B. Tacchella, B.A.; *Mathematics*, J. M. Child, B.A.; *English*, W. P. Goudie, B.A.; *Registrar*, J. L. Rees.

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Natural Philosophy, James Muir, D.Sc.
Chemistry, G. G. Henderson, D.Sc.
Technical Chemistry, Thomas Gray, D.Sc.
Metallurgy, A. H. Sexton, F.C.S.
Mechanics, J. G. Longbottom, A.R.C.S.
Electrical Engineering, Magnus Maclean, D.Sc.
Motive Power Eng., A. L. Mellanby, D.Sc.
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Secretary, Thomas Thorp.

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CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—*Warden*, Rev. J. O. F. Murray, D.D.
CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Rickard, M.A.
CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.
DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary).—*Principal*, Rev. W. C. Roberts, M.A.
ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. W. Randolph, D.D.
HIGHBURY.—See p. 271.
ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. School).—*Principal*, Rev. R. Lakeman Collins, M.A.
ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Alfred Lightfoot, M.A.
LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, M.A.
LICHFIELD.—*Prin.*, Rev. Preb. E. E. Harding, M.A.
LINCOLN.—*Principal*, Rev. Chancellor Crowfoot, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.
LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. H. R. Johnson, M.A.
LONDON (King's College, W.C.).—*Principal*, Rev. Arthur C. Headlam, D.D.
MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Warden*, Rev. B. Horner, M.A.; *Superior*, Rev W. H. Frere, M.A.
OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D.
OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev George H. Bown, M.A.
RIPON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Battersby-Harford, M.A.
SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon Abbott, M.A.
WARMINSTER (St. Boniface Missionary College).—Rev. Arthur H. Anstey, M.A.
WELLS.—*Princ.*, Rev. Henry Leighton Goudge, M.A.

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EDINBURGH.—*Principal*, Canon A. Mitchell, B.D.

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RANMOOR, SHEFFIELD (United Methodist).—*Principal*, Rev. J. S. Clemens, B.D.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—See p. 271.

Congregational.

BANGOR (Independent Coll., 1841).—*Principal*, Rev. L. Probert, D.D.
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BRECON.—*Principal*, Rev. Th. Lewis, B.D.
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HACKNEY, Hampstead.—See p. 271.
MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).—*Principal*, Rev. Walter F. Adeney, D.D.
NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.—See p. 271.
NOTTINGHAM.—*Principal*, Rev. D. L. Ritchie.
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Physiology and Histology, T. G. Brodie.
Biology, H. W. Marett Tims.
Materia Med. and Hygiene, G. H. Wooldridge.
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Anatomy and Histology, O. Charnock Bradley.
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Physiology and Histology, John Lindsay, M.D.
Chemistry and Physics, R. A. Berry, Ph.D.
Hygiene, Duncan MacLeod, M.R.C.V.S.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy and Toxicology, A. S. McQueen, M.R.C.V.S.
Botany, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc.
Bacteriology, Hamilton Browning, M.D.

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Physiology, D. J. Coffey, M.B.
Chemistry, G. Ebrill, B.A.
Surgery, J. J. O'Connor, M.R.C.V.S.
Anatomy, J. F. Craig, M.R.C.V.S.
Medicine, J. F. Craig.
Materia Medica, G. Dunne, M.R.C.V.S.
Botany, J. Adams, M.A.
Zoology, J. A. Clarke.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME, 1840–1907.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1840	15,730,813	19,927	2,600,692	2,909	8,155,521	11,194	1840
1845	16,739,136	17,402	2,742,167	2,679	8,205,061	7,101	1845
1850	17,773,324	20,537	2,872,821	3,363	6,877,549	17,108	1850
1855	18,829,000	19,971	2,978,065	2,869	6,014,665	5,220	1855
1860	19,902,713	12,068	3,054,738	2,414	5,820,960	2,979	1860
1865	20,990,940	14,740	3,136,057	2,355	5,641,086	2,661	1865
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,222,837	2,400	5,525,210	3,048	1870
1875	24,045,385	10,654	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,705,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1885	27,490,041	10,500	3,907,736	1,956	4,924,342	1,573	1885
1890	28,763,673	9,242	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,659	1,193	1890
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,155,654	1,653	4,584,434	1,006	1895
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,436,658	1,835	4,458,501	1,087	1900
1905	34,152,977	10,483	4,676,603	2,314	4,301,565	1,367	1905
1906	34,547,016	10,823	4,726,070	2,157	4,388,006	1,303	1906
1907	34,945,600	10,834	4,776,063	2,007	4,377,056	1,338	1907

Secondary Education.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W. A. Evans, 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.).—The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference, (*b*) at London or some University town. The admission of schools to the Conference is decided by the committee, and in considering applications the committee has regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered, the numbers in the school, and the number of resident undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the school. As a general rule there should be 100 boys at least in any school represented at the Conference, and about ten resident undergraduates at the Universities who have gone direct from the school. The Universities Joint Committee meets terminally to consider matters of joint interest to the Universities and Public Schools.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS (*Asst. Secy.*, H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.).—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a day school for boys, the school being (*a*) recognised by the Board of Education as Secondary; (*b*) administered under a definite form of public or corporate control (*e.g.*, Board of Education Scheme); (*c*) managed by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Pres.*, W. G. Connolly, LL.D., Waterford; *Secy.*, H. S. McIntosh, M.A., Belfast) is similar to the H.M.A. in aims and objects.

A LIST OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WITH THE NAMES OF THE HEAD MASTERS.

*The * denotes membership of the Head Masters' Conference; the §, of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters.*

ABERDEEN.—H. F. Morland Simpson, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—T. H. Sifton, M.A.
ABERGELE (County School).—J. Williams, M.A.
§ABINGDON (Roysse's).—Rev. T. Layng, M.A.
ACCRINGTON (Municipal).—F. Bastow, B.Sc. [B.A.
ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends).—F. Andrews,
ACTON (County School).—G. H. Clarke, M.A.
ALCESTER.—Rev. R. W. Clarke, M.A.
ALDENHAM (Herts).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A.
ALFORD (Lincs.).—J. A. Staley, M.A.
ALNWICK (Duke's School).—P. W. Shelford, B.A.
ALRESFORD (Perin's).—Archbld. M. Stewart, B.Sc.
ALTON (Eggar's).—George Johnston Poole, M.A.
AMERSHAM.—R. E. Yates, B.A.
AMPLEFORTH (York, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. E. Matthews,
ANDOVER.—R. O. Bishop, M.A. [M.A.
APPERLEY BRIDGE (Leeds).—A. Vinter, LL.D.
APPLEBY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
ARDINGLY (College).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
ASHBOURNE (Qn. Eliz.).—W. J. Butcher, B.Sc.
ASHBURTON (Devon).—J. Mortimer, B.A.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Rev. L. W. Lloyd, M.A.
ASHFORD (Kent).—John Evans, M.A.
ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
ATHERSTONE.—W. W. Exell, M.A.
ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—R. Baile, M.A.
AYLESBURY.—T. Osborne, M.A.
BAKEWELL (Derby: Co-ed.).—W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
BANBURY (Municip. Sch.).—R. Luscombe, B.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
BARNET (Qn. Elizabeth).—W. Lattimer, M.A.
BARNSLEY (Holgate's).—Rev. C. Stokes Butler, M.A.
BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—C. C. Cox.
BARROW-ON-SOAR (Loughborough).—F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A.
§BARRY (County School).—Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
§BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—Rev. J. H. Chadwick, M.A.
*§BATH COLLEGE.—A. Trice Martin, M.A., F.S.A.
BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
,, §(Kingswood, Wesl.).—W. P. Workman, M.A.
,, §(City Secondary Sch.).—F. C. Holmes, B.A.
,, (Downside, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. L. Ramsay, M.A.
§BATLEY.—Rev. Langton Samuel Calvert, M.A.
§BATTERSEA.—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
,, §(Sir Walter St. John's).—J. G. Taylor, B.A.
,, §(Polytechnic School).—S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.
BEAMINSTER.—Eustace A. How, B.Sc.
BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, B.A.
*BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, *R.C.*).—Rev. Charles Galton, S.J.
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden. [M.A.
*§BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (1552).—J. E. King,
,, §(MODERN SCHOOL.—Cecil Wm. Kaye, M.A.
BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.
,, (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—R. M. Jones, M.A.
,, (Campbell Coll.).—R. A. H. MacFarland, M.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—H. S. MacIntosh, M.A.
BENTHAM.—Rev. T. B. Hardy, B.A.
*§BERKHAMPSTED (Herts).—Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.
§BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
BEULAH HILL, S.E. (St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Brother Attale.
§BEVERLEY.—T. B. Williams, M.A.
BEWDLEY (Gr. School).—Rev. J. M. Schulhof, M.A.
§BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Stuart Fergusson, B.A.
§BINGLEY.—W. Dazeley, B.Sc.
*§BIRKENHEAD (Sch.).—F. Griffin, M.A.
,, §(Institute).—J. Smallpage, B.A.
*§BIRMINGHAM (King Edward VI. School).—R. Cary Gilson, M.A.
,, §(Aston).—E. W. Floyd, M.A.
,, §(Central Sec. Sch.).—L. M. Jones, B.Sc.
,, §(Five Ways).—Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy, M.A.
,, (Camp Hill).—G. H. Ball, M.A.

*§BIRMINGHAM (Bourne Coll.)—T. J. S. Hooson, B.A.
,, (Oratory Sch., *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Norris.
,, (St. Philip's, *R.C.*).—Rev. R. O. Eaton, B.A.
§BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.)—R. Bousfield, M.A.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—J. Bruce Payne, M.A.
,, §(College).—F. S. Young, M.A.
§BLACKBURN.—George A. Stocks, M.A.
§BLACKFORD, Sexey's School (Wedmore, Som.).—E. H. Smith.
BLACKHEATH (Prop.).—E. Provis, M.A.
,, §(Missionary).—W. B. Hayward, M.A.
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas School).—A. P. O'Leary, M.A.
,, §(County School).—W. Greenhalgh.
§BLOXHAM (Banbury).—Rev. G. H. Ward, M.A.
§BODMIN.—J. B. Wilkinson.
§BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A.
,, §(Ch. Inst.).—Rev. J. E. Kent, B.Sc.
,, §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. Thornton, M.A.
BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
*§BOSTON (Lincs.).—W. White, M.A.
BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
§BOVEY TRACEY.—T. C. Sharrott, M.A.
§BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
*§BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks).—Rev. H. B. Gray, D.D.
*BRADFORD (1662).—Rev. W. Hulton Keeling, M.A.
,, §(Thornton Gr. School).—J. Latham, LL.D.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. H. Brennan.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
*BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
,, §(County School).—N. John.
§BRENTWOOD.—Rev. Edwin Bean, M.A.
§BREWOOD.—Rev. H. E. Gill, M.A.
§BRIDGNORTH.—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
§BRIDGWATER (Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow,
§BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A. [M.A.
§BRIGG.—H. L. Higgins, M.A.
§BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
*§BRIGHTON COLL.—Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.
,, §(Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
*§BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCH.—Cyril Norwood, M.A.
,, (Cathedral School).—Rev. H. W. Pate, M.A.
,, §(Colston's School).—A. Finn, LL.D.
,, §(Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
,, §(Merch. Vent. School).—G. R. Curthoys.
,, §(Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—W. T. Crank.
§BROCKLEY.—W. J. Addis, M.A.
*§BROMSGROVE SCHOOL (Worcestershire).—F. J. R. Hendy, M.A.
§BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—Rev. W. Henwood, M.A.
§BRUTON (King's).—David Evans Norton, M.A.
,, §(Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, F.C.S.
§BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—W. Fuller, M.A.
§BUNGAY.—Rev. A. H. Gardner, M.A.
§BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
§BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
§BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, M.A.
§BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—E. T. England, M.A.
§BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—Rev. H. A. Hebb, M.A.
§BUXTON (Derbyshire).—R. A. Little, LL.D.
§CAISTOR (Lincs.).—A. Brooke, M.A.
CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—Rev. F. McDowell, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE*§(The Leys).—Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.
,, *§(Perse, Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
,, §(County).—Rev. C. J. N. Child, M.A.
§CAMDEN (Sec. Sch.), N.W.—A. Kahn, M.A.
§CAMELFORD.—D. B. Harte, M.A.
CANTERBURY*§(King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. A. J. Galpin, M.A.
,, *(St. Edmund's).—Rev. W. J. Burnside, M.A.
,, (Kent Coll.).—Frank M. Facer, B.A.
,, (Simon Langton Schs.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
*§CARLISLE.—Rev. G. H. Williams, M.A.
§CARNARVON (Co. Sch.).—J. de G. Gaudin, M.A.
§CARTMEL (Dual Sch.).—Joseph S. Cooper, M.A.
§CATERHAM (Congregat.).—Rev. H. E. Hall, M.A.
§CATFORD BRIDGE, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—J. H. Hampton, B.A.
CAVENDISH, Suffolk (Grey's).—(Vacant.)
§CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
§CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
*§CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Rev. G. H. Rendall, Litt.D.
§CHELMSFORD.—F. W. Rogers, M.A.
§CHELSEA (St. Mark's).—J. W. Jarvis.
§CHELSEA (S. W. Poly.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
*CHELTENHAM COLLEGE (1841).—*Principal*, Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A.
,, *§(Dean Close School).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—H. Sydney Jones, M.A.
*CHESTER (King's Sch.)—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
,, (City and Co.)—J. A. McMichael, B.Sc.
§CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Bennett, M.A.
*§CHIGWELL (Essex).—Rev. Canon Swallow, M.A.
§CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—F. B. Osborne.
CHORLEY.—F. Durrant Fox, M.A.
*§CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—W. C. Green, M.A.
§CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
*§CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E.C.—Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.
CLAPHAM COMMON (*R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Unwin.
§CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
§CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
*§CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—Rev. A. A. David, M.A.
§CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J.
§COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A. [M.A.
§COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—P. Shaw-Jeffrey,
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
§COLESHILL (Birmingham).—Rev. J. G. Fenn, B.A.
CORBY (Lincs.).—Rev. C. St. J. Wright, B.A.
CORK.—Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A.
§COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—Rev. A. D. Perrott,
,, §(Bablake Sch.).—J. I. Bates, B.Sc. [M.A.
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A.
§CRANBROOK (Kent).—William S. Lee, M.A.
§CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—(Vacant.)
§CREDITON.—J. E. Burton, M.A.
§CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
§CREWKERNE.—T. B. MacDermot, LL.D.
*§CROSBY, Liverpool, (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
*§CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
,, §(Middle).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
§DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—Philip Wood, M.A.
§DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
DARTMOUTH (R. Nav. Coll.).—C. E. Ashford, M.A.
§DAVENTRY.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
*§DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
§DERBY SCHOOL (1160).—Rev. A. E. Crawley, M.A.
§DEVIZES (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
§DEVONPORT (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
§DEWSBURY (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.

DEYTHEUR (Oswestry).—Rev. W. B. Dowell Lee,
DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A. [LL.D.
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
DOUAI ABBEY SCH. (Woolhampton R.S.O., *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. A. S. Taylor, O.S.B.
§DOVER COLL.—Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A
DRAX (Selby).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—G. Thompson, M.A.
,, (St. Andrew's).—W. G. Sullivan, M.A.
,, (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
,, (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. W. Crawford, M.A.
DUDLEY.—H. Watson, B.A.
DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
,, §(Alleyn's).—F. Collins, M.A.
DUNGANNON (Co. Tyrone ; Royal School).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
§DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
§DURHAM SCHOOL.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
DURHAM (Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EALING (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
EASINGWOLD.—G. Sandham, B.A.
§EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*Rector*, Reginald Carter, M.A.
EDINBURGH (High School).—J. Marshall, LL.D.
,, (Institution).—G. O. Turner, M.A.
,, (George Heriot's School).—J. B. Clark, M.A.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—
1. Ladies' College; 2. G. Watson's Coll. (Ladies') —see p. 294).
3. George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A.
4. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—W. Wallace Dunlop, M.A.
5. James Gillespie's School.—A. Blacklaws, B.A.
EDMONTON (Latymer's).—W. A. Shearer, M.A.
ELLAND (Yorks).—J. Stewart Ross, B.Sc.
ELLESMERE.—Rev. H. Woolsey, M.A.
ELTHAM COLLEGE (1840).—Rev. A. E. Rubie, D.D.
ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
ENFIELD.—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—A. C. McDonnell, M.A.
§EPSOM COLL.—Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.
ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*Provost*, Rev. James J. Hornby, D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A.
EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
EXETER.—W. Allison Cunningham, M.A.
,, §(Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
,, (Hele's).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
EYE (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
FALMOUTH.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—Rev. F. B. Menneer,
FAVERSHAM.—Rev. F. M. Crapper, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Wreight's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.
§FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870). — Rev. William Augustus Heard, LL.D.
FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.)—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davisson, M.A.
FOREST SCHOOL (Walthamstow).—Rev. Ralph Courtenay Guy, M.A.
FOWEY (Cornwall).—W. Hawkins, B.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, LL.D.
FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—Rev. W. T. Titterington.
GAINSBOROUGH.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A. [M.A.
§GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—W. W. Vaughan,
GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, B.A.
,, (High Sch.).—John Hutchison, LL.D.
GLASGOW (Allan Glen's).—John G. Kerr, LL.D.
,, (Kelvinside Acad.).—W. Cecil Laming, M.A.
*GLENALMOND, Perthshire (1841).—*Warden*, Rev. Archibald R. F. Hyslop, M.A.
§GLOSSOP.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A. [M.A.
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden,
,, (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
§GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
§GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
§GRANTHAM (1528).—Rev. W. T. Keeling, M.A.
§GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
§GRAYS (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, LL.B.
§GREAT AYTON (Yorks : Friends').—F. R. Arundel.
§GREAT BLENCOWE (Cumb.).—F. B. Sandford, M.A.
§GREENHITHE (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker.
§GREENWICH (Roan).—C. M. Ridger, M.A.
§GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
*§GUERNSEY (Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penney, M.A.
§GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
§GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
§HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
*HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts) (1862).—*Master*, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.
§HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
HALIFAX §(Heath).—W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (Crossley Orphan School).—W. C. Barber.
§HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.). — Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
§HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Cricklewood).—R. W. Hinton, B.A.
§HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
§HANDSWORTH.—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
§HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestersh.).—A. James, M.A.
HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Scothill, B.A.
*HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—Rev. Prebendary Wood, D.D., M.V.O.
,, §(John Lyon's).—Ernest Young, B.Sc.
§HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—E. W. Hopewell, B.A.
§HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
§HASTINGS.—W. H. La Touche, M.A.
§HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers')—H. R. Norris, M.A.
§HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon.
§HAWKSHEAD (Ambleside).—Rev. R. M. Samson, M.A.
§HELSTON (County School).—R. S. W. Heydon, M.A.
§HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*§HEREFORD SCHOOL.—Rev. W. H. M. Ragg, M.A.
§HERTFORD.—G. W. Kirman, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—Rev. Charles G. Dewberry, M.A.
*HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—J. A. H. Johnston, M.A.
§HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
§HINDLEY (Wigan).—E. Law.
§HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1648).—G. L. Brotherton, M.A.
§HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A.
§HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
*HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Rowson,
HOLYHEAD (County).—R. Pugh Jones, M.A. [M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
§HORNSEY (Stationers').—Henry Chettle, M.A.
HORSHAM (1532).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
§HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
§HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury) (King James's Gr. Sch.).—Robert S. Crump, M.A.
HULL.—*§(Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A
,, §(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.

§Huntingdon.—J. H. Howgate, B.A.
Hurstpierpoint (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
§Hutton (Lancs).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
§Hyde (Cheshire).—C. H. Burden, B.A.
§Ilkley (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A.
§Ilminster.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
Inverness (Coll.).—W. D. Monro, M.A.
*§Ipswich (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
,, §(Munic. Secondary Sch.).—P. Wilkinson, B.A.
*Isle of Man (King William's Coll.).—Rev. E. H. Kempson, M.A.
,, §(Douglas Gr. Sch.).—J. A. Barthèlemy, B.Sc.
§Isleworth (Co. Sch.)—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
*§Islington, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—J. Easterbrook, M.A. [M.A.
*Jersey (Victoria Coll.).—L. V. Lester-Garland,
Keighley.—Thomas P. Watson, M.A.
§Kendal.—S. A. Moor, M.A.
,, §(Stramongate Sch.).—W. Sessions, B.Sc.
§Keswick (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
Kettering.—James H. Gill, B.A.
Kibworth (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A. [M.A.
§Kidderminster (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby,
§Kimbolton.—Rev. A. G. G. Bibby, M.A.
§Kingsbridge.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
*§King's College School, Wimbledon Common.—Douglas Smith, M.A.
§King's Lynn (King Edward VII.)—Rev. Walter Boyce, M.V.O., M.A.
§Kingston-on-Thames.—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
,, §(Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
§Kington (Lady Hawkins).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
§Kirkby Lonsdale (Dual).—T. R. Burnett, Ph.D.
Kirkby Ravensworth.—Rev. W. Illingworth, M.A.
Kirkcaldy, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
Kirkham.—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
Kirton (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A. [B.Sc.
Knaresborough (King James's).—C. W. Hefford,
Knutsford (Cheshire).—W. H. Edwards, M.A.
Lampeter (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
*§Lancaster (Royal).—Rev. H. A. Watson, M.A.
*Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—Bernard H. Tower, M.A.
Langport.—S. G. Day, M.A.
Launceston (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
,, §(Horwell Gr. Sch).—Rev. F. G. Witt, B.A.
*§Leatherhead (St. John's).—Rev. A. F. Rutty,
*§Leeds.—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A. [M.A.
,, §(Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
,, (Arnley).—C. Darling, M.A.
§Leek (High School).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
*§Leicester (Wyggeston).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
§Leicester Sq., W.C. (Tenison's).—J. F. Arnold.
§Leigh (Lancs).—W. H. Leek, B.A. [M.A.
§Leighton Park (Reading: Friends').—J. Ridges,
§Lewisham (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
§Leyland (Lancs).—F. Jackson.
§Leyton (County School).—H. Hills, B.Sc.
§Lichfield (Edward VI.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
§Lincoln.—F. H. Chambers, M.A.
Lisburn (Ireland) (Friends').—W. D. Braithwaite, B.Sc.
*§Liverpool (College).—Rev. J. B. Lancelot, M.A.
,, §(Institute).—Henry V. Weisse, B.A.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*)—Rev. J. Browne, S.J.
,, (St. Edward's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon Banks, B.A.
§Llanberis (County Sch.).—J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
Llandaff (Cathedral Sc.).—Rev. P. R. Cleave, M.A.
*Llandovery Coll.—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
§Llandrindod Wells (Co. Sch.).—W. Saunders, B.A.
§Llanelly (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, B.A.
Llanfair (County Sch.).—E. Thomas, B.A.
Llangefni (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
Londonderry (Foyle Coll.).—J. C. Dick, M.A.
§Longton (Staffs., Mixed).—Walter Harris, Ph.D.
Loretto School, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830).—A. R. Smith, M.A.
§Loughborough.—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
§Louth.—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
Lowestoft (Tech. Sch.).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
Lucton (Herefordsh.).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
§Ludlow.—Rev. H. F. Hastings, M.A.
Lurgan Coll. (Co. Armagh).—James Cowan, M.A.
§Luton (Modern Sch.).—T. A. E. Sarderson, M.A.
§Lutterworth.—Rev. R. Norwood, M.A.
Lymm (Cheshire).—Cecil H. S. Willson, M.A.
§Lytham (King Edward VII.).—H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
§Macclesfield.—Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A.
§Maidenhead (Modern Sch.).—F. Fairman, M.A.
Maidstone.—Rev. C. G. Duffield, M.A.
§Maldon.—R. P. A. Mumford, M.A.
*Malvern College, Worcestershire (1863).—Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
*§Manchester (Grammar Sch.).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
,, §(The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Hall, D.Litt.
,, §(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. A. Poock, D.D.
§Mansfield (Notts).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
,, §(Brunt's).—C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
§March (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Ford, B.A.
Market Bosworth.—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
Market Drayton.—F. C. Woodforde, B.A.
§Market Harborough.—F. Hammond, M.A.
§Market Rasen.—C. Elliot, M.A.
*§Marlborough College, Wilts (1843).—*Master*, Frank Fletcher, M.A. [B.A.
§Marlow (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner,
Masham (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
§Mercers' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—Rev. D. L. Scott, LL.D.
*§Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. (1561).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
*Merchiston Castle (Edinburgh).—G. Smith, M.A.
§Merton (Surrey).—A. N. Disney, M.A.
§Middlesbrough (High Sch.).—W. Edwards, M.A.
§Midhurst (Sussex).—Thos. Hay, M.A.
*Mill Hill School, N.W.—J. D. McClure, LL.D.
§Mirfield (Yorks).—William Todd, M.A.
§Mold (County School).—W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
*Monkton Combe (Bath).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
*Monmouth.—L. James, M.A.
§Morpeth (Edward VI., 1551).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
Mottram-in-Longdendale (Cheshire).—E. J. Salmons, B.A.
Moulton (Lincs.).—A. S. Hatt.
Mount St. Mary's (Derbyshire, *R.C.*).—Rev. P. Wolfe, S.J.
§Nantwich & Acton.—A. T. Powell, M.A.
Navan.—Rev. J. Reunison, B.A.
§Neath (County School).—J. G. Davies, M.A.
Needham Market (Theobald's, 1632).—H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
§Newark.—E. A. Menneer, M.A.
§Newbury.—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A. [M.A.
*§Newcastle High Sch. (Staff.). F. Harrison,
§Newcastle-on-Tyne (Royal).—S. C. Logan, M.A.
,, § Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. K. Mann.
§Newchurch (Lancs).—T. E. Jackson, M.A.
§New Cross (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Rd., S.E.).—A. E. Selter, D.Sc.
§Newport (Essex).—W. Waterhouse, M.A.
,, §(Mon.).—F. E. Battersby, M.A.

§NEWPORT (Salop).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
,, (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, (Newton Coll.).—Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
§NORMANTON.—C. E. Brittain, M.Sc.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Gr. Sch.).—G. Hare.
NORTHAMPTON (County). —E. Reynolds, M.A.
§NORTHWICH.—Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
*§NORWICH.—Rev. Eustace F. Gilbard, M.A.
,, (Ed. VI., Middle).—W. R. Gurley, M.A.
,, (Municipal School).—A. R. Golden, B.A.
*§NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
§NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—Rev. S. G. Waters, M.A.
OAKAMOOR (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon E. B. Hymers.
§OAKHAM (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
OCKBROOK (Derby, Moravian).—Rev. E. Walder, M.A.
§ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—*Master*, F. C. Britten, M.A.
§OLDHAM (Hulme School).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
ORMSKIRK.—James R. Bate, B.Sc.
OSWESTRY.—John J. Lloyd Williams, M.A.
*§OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
*§OXFORD (St. Edward's).—J. Millington Sing, M.A.
,, *§(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A.
,, *§(Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A. [M.A.
,, (Cathedral).—Rev. F. W. Walbrand-Evans,
,, §(City Technical).—A. F. Kerry, M.A.
OXFORD HOUSE (Junction Rd., N.).—C. FitzGerald
PEMBROKE DOCK.—T. H. Jones, M.A.
§PENARTH (County School).—G. Jones, M.A.
§PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—J. W. Fulford, M.A.
§PENGAM (Lewis' County).—R. W. Jones, B.A.
PENKETH, Warrington (Friends').—W. E. Brown, B.A.
§PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
§PETERBOROUGH (King's School).—E. S. T. Badger, M.A.
,, §(Deacon's School).—J. I. Scott, M.A.
§PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond,
§PINNER (Comm. Trav.).—F. Adshead, M.A. [M.A.
§PLYMOUTH (College).—F. H. Colson, M.A.
,, (Corp. Gr. Sch.).—J. Kinton Bond, B.Sc.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. M. Burns, D.D.
*POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—Rev. C. F. Hutton, M.A.
§PONTEFRACT (King's School).—Rev. T. Howey
§PONTYPOOL.—J. H. Priestley. [Nichols, M.A.
§POPLAR (George Green's: Dual).—J. T. Ashby.
§PORTMADOC (County School.).—J. Rhys Evans.
*§PORTSMOUTH.—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
§POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines').—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
§PRESTON.—H. C. Brooks, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Coll.).—Rev. J. Welsby, S.J.
§PURLEY (Surrey).—C. B. Gutteridge, M.A.
§QUORN (Gr. School).—E. W. Hensman, M.A.
*§RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—Rev. T. Field, D.D.
§RAINE'S (St. George-in-the-East).—R. S. Taylor.
§RAMSEY (Hunts).—F. T. Allen, M.Sc.
,, (I. of M.).—Ernest F. Popham-Crosse.
*RAMSGATE (St. Lawrence).—Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. T. E. Egan, O.S.B.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Cremonini.
RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—Rev. W. Parker, M.A.
RAWDON, Leeds (Friends').—J. A. Barringer.
§*READING.—Rev. W. Charles Eppstein, D.D.
,, §(Kendrick).—Rev. E. Priestley, B.A.
§REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
§REIGATE.—Robert S. Ragg, B.A.
*REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—Rev. Lionel G. B. J. Ford, M.A.
§RETFORD.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
§RICHMOND (Surrey).—A. E. Buckhurst, M.A.
RICHMOND (Yorks, 1567).—A. R. Preswich. M.A.
§RIPON.—C. C. S. Bland, M.A.
§RISHWORTH (Yorks).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
§RISLEY (Derbyshire).—Rev. C. W. Groves, M.A.
§RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (Lancs).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
§ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev. T. F. Hobson, M.A.
,, §(Mathematical Sch.).—Charles Bird, B.A.
*ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, M.A.
ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
§ROTHERHAM.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
RUABON.—I. R. Roberts, M.A.
*§RUGBY (1567).—Rev. Herbt. Armitage James, D.D.
,, §(Lower School).—S. R. Hart, M.A.
§RUNCORN (Instit. Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
RUTHIN.—Rev. Watkin P. Whittington, M.A.
§RYE (Sussex).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
§ST. ALBANS.—E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
ST. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
*§ST. BEES (Cumb.).—Rev. H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
§ST. HELEN'S (Cowley Sch.).—E. J. Simpson, M.A.
,, §(*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—J. Carey, B.A.
§ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W.).—C. I. Honseman, B.A.
*§ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E., 1571).—W. G. Rushbrooke, M.L.
*§ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W. (1509).—*High Master*, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL (34 Carter Lane, E.C.).—Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI.).—W. M. Thompson, M.A.
,, (Friends').—J. E. Walker.
§SALFORD (Munic.).—H. B. Knowles, M.A.
SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, (Choristers').—Rev. A. G. Robertson, M.A.
§SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
§SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—Rev. G. E. Battle, M.A.
§SCORTON (Yorks).—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
*SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—F. B. Malim, M.A.
§SEDGEBROOK (Lincs.).—F. Upton, M.A.
§SEVENOAKS.—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
SHAFTESBURY.—C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
§SHEBBEAR (Devon.).—Thomas Ruddle, B.A.
§SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—J. H. Hichens,
,, §(Central School).—J. W. Iliffe, M.A. [M.A.
§SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—William Aldridge, B.A.
*SHERBORNE SCHOOL, Dorset (1550).—(Vacant.)
,, §(Foster's).—T. L. Hutchins, M.A.
§SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
*SHREWSBURY (1551).—Rev. C. A. Alington, M.A.
SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
§SIDCOT, Somerset (Friends').—Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
§SILCOATES (Wakefield).—J. A. Yonge, M.A.
SKIPTON.—H. V. Plum, M.A.
§SLEAFORD (Carre's).—E. C. Watson, B.A.
SNETTISHAM, Norfolk (Hall's).—Rev. F. W. H. Palmer, M.A.
§SOHAM (Cambs.).—W. H. Mould.
§SOLIHULL.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
SOUTHALL.—S. Pollitt, M.A.
§SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—J. Fewings, B.Sc.
,, (Taunton's).—S. J. Gubb, B.A.
§SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (Tech.).—J. Hitchcock.
§SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—G. R. Kirwan, M.A.
§SOUTHWELL.—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A.
§SPALDING (Lincs.).—Rev. E. M. Tweed, M.A.
SPILSBY (Lincs.).—George Lindley, B.A.
STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—E. O. Powell, B.A.

§Stamford.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A.
Stamford Hill, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. T. Donnelly, S.J.
§Stand (Manchester).—G. Longman, M.A.
§Stepney and Bow (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
§Stevenage.—R. G. McKinlay, B.A.
§Steyning.—Rev. E. T. Lea, B.A.
§Stockport.—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
§Stockton-on-Tees (Gr. Sch.).—E. J. Vie, B.A.
Stokesley (Preston Gr.).—T. J. Cozens.
§Stone (Alleyne's).—W. J. Harding, M.A.
*Stonyhurst (Blackburn, *R.C.*).—Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J.
§Stourbridge (Edwd. VI.).—Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
Stratford-on-Avon (Edward VI.).—Rev. Cornwell Robertson, M.A.
§Stroud (Marling Endowed).—W. J. Greenstreet,
§Sudbury.—Rev. W. G. Normandale, B.A. [M.A.
§Sunderland (Bede Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.Sc.
§Sutton (County School)—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
§Sutton-Coldfield.—Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
*Sutton Valence (Kent).—G. L. Bennett, M.A.
§Swaffham.—W. Nash.
§Swansea.—J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
§Swindon.—G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
Tamworth.—T. J. Barford, B.Sc.
§Taunton (King's Coll.).—Rev. E. B. Vincent, M.A.
,, §(Huish Gr. Sch.).—A. Goodliffe, M.A.
,, §(Queen's Coll.).—Arthur S. Haslam, M.A.
,, §(Taunton Sch.).—C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.
Tavistock (Kelly Coll.).—Rev. E. I. A. Phillips,
,, §(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A. [M.A.
Tenbury (St. Michael's).—Rev. W. A. Renwick,
§Tettenhall (Staffs).—R. L. Ager, M.A. [M.A.
§Tewkesbury.—J. E. Priestley, B.A.
§Thame (Lord Williams's).—Rev. A. E. Shaw, D.Lit.
§Thetford.—Rev. Benjamin Reed, B.A.
Thornbury.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
Thorne (Doncaster).—C. F. Constable, M.A.
§Thornton (Bradford: Mixed).—J. Latham, LL.D.
§Tideswell (Buxton).—W. G. Boul, LL.D.
*Tiverton, Blundell's.—A. L. Francis, M.A.
*§Tonbridge Sch. (1553).—C. Lowry, M.A.
,, §(Judd's Commercial Sch.).—W. J. D. Bryant.
§Totnes (Edward VI.).—C. F. Rea, B.Sc.
§Tottenham.—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
,, §County School.—C. H. Peters, B.A.
§Towcester.—J. Wetherell, M.A. [M.A.
*§Trent Coll., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker,
§Trowbridge (High Sch.).—W. Newman, M.A.
Truro (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
,, §(College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
§Tunbridge Wells (Skinners' School).—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A. [B.Sc.
§Tynemouth (Munic. High Sch.).—E. W. Heaton,
§Uckfield.—J. Montgomery, B.A.
Uffculme (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
United Services Coll. (Windsor).—Rev. F. W. Tracy, M.A.
*§University Coll. Sch., Hampstead, N.W.—H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
§Upholland (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
*§Uppingham (1584).—Rev. H. W. McKenzie, M.A.
§Ushaw (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Bp. Wilkinson.
§Uttoxeter (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
§Victoria Pk. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.
§Wainfleet (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
*§Wakefield (13th cent.).—M. H. Peacock, M.A.
§Wallasey (Liscard, Chesh.).—H. E. Vipan, B.Sc.
Wallingford (Dual).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
Walsall (Qn. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
Walsingham.—H. Vaughan Hayler.
§Walthamstow (Monoux).—W. F. Spivey, M.A.
,, §(Hoe Street, Sec. Sch.).—J. S. Bridges, B.Sc.
,, §(Techn.).—J. S. Bridges, B.Sc.
§Wandsworth Common, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—Rev. H. Buchanan Ryley, M.A.
§Wantage (King Alfred's).—Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
Ware (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Canon Ward.
§Warminster.—W. F. Blaxter, M.A.
§Warrington (Boteler Gr. Sch.).—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
,, §(Sec. Sch.).—E. S. A. Robson, M.Sc.
§Warwick (King's Sch.).—H. S. Pyne, B.Sc.
§Watford.—W. R. Carter, B.A.
,, §(Lond. Orphan).—Rev. O. C. Cockrem, LL.D.
Wellingborough (N'thants).—P. A. Fryer, M.A.
*Wellington College, Berks (1859).—*Master*, Rev. B. Pollock, D.D., M.V.O., K.H.C.
§Wellington, Som. (Coun. Sch.).—G. Corner, M.A.
Wells (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. H. J. Green,
,, §(Blue Sch.).—W. Matthew Cox, M.A. [M.A.
§Welshpool (County School).—R. E. Owen.
§Wem (Salop).—J. Ohm, M.A.
§West Buckland (Devon County Sch.).—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A. [B.Sc.
§West Hartlepool (Second.).—J. Archyll Jones,
§West Kirby (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. Hollowell, M.A.
*§Westminster Sch., S.W. (1560).—Rev. J. Gow,
,, §City.—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D. [Litt.D.
,, §(Cathedral Choir School, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Driscoll, D.D.
Weybridge (St. George's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. T. McMurdie. [M.A.
*Weymouth College.—H. C. Barnes-Lawrence,
§Whitchurch (Salop).—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
§Whitechapel [Foundation].—H. Carter, B.A.
§Widnes.—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
§Wigan.—Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
§Wigton (Nelson).—Rev. W. E. Humphreys, M.A.
,, §(Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
Wimbledon (*R.C.* Coll.).—D. Considine, S.J.
§Wimborne.—Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
Winchcombe.—Thomas C. Webb.
*Winchester College (1387).—Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D.
§Winchester (Symonds').—Rev. T. Varley, M.A.
Windermere.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
§Wirksworth.—L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
§Wisbech.—A. W. Poyser, M.A.
§Witney (Oxon.).—W. Haines, B.A. [B.Sc.
§Wolsingham (Co. Durham).—Joseph Backhouse,
*§Wolverhampton (1515).—Watson Caldecott, M.A.
§Wolverley (Worcestershire).—R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
§Wolverton (Bucks).—E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
Wonersh (Guildford, *R.C.*).—V. Rev. A. Doubleday, B.A.
§Woodbridge.—Rev. W. Madeley, M.A.
§Woodford (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
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King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was inaugurated on Feb. 5, 1897, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria, and the receipts for the first year (Feb. 6 to Dec. 31, 1897) amounted to £227,552, of which £167,021 was carried forward as capital and the remainder distributed. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, the total receipts were £484,069; expenses amounted to £3,836; grants to hospitals and homes, £123,750; funds in hand (including gifts to capital), £1,304,176. *Offices*, 2, Walbrook, E.C. *President*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. *Hon. Secs.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.; Frederick M. Fry. *Sec.*, H. R. Maynard.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was inaugurated at the Mansion House on Jan. 31, 1873, and the first Sunday was June 15 of that year, when £27,700 was collected. In the year ending Oct. 31, 1908, a total of £80,180 was received (£40,238 from places of worship, and £39,942 from donations, legacies, and investments). Awards were made in 1908 to 150 hospitals, 13 institutions, 60 dispensaries, and 29 nursing associations. *Offices*, Mansion House, E.C., and 18, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. *President*, The Lord Mayor. *Sec.*, Sir E. Hay Currie.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.

The Hospital Saturday Fund was started in 1873, and in twelve months £6,141 was collected in London. In the year ending Jan. 6, 1908, £27,140 was collected, and awards amounting to £24,437 were made to 124 hospitals, 29 dispensaries, 23 convalescent homes, and 32 miscellaneous institutions. *Offices*, 54 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. *Sec.*, A. W. Davis.

LIFE-BOATS.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION was founded in 1824, and during the year 1907 the receipts in subscriptions and donations amounted to £10,196; in contributions from branches, £20,300; Life-boat Saturday Fund, £20,687; and in dividends and interest on capital invested, £23,985; a gross total of £75,168. The expenditure of the year reached a total of £90,238. The total number of lives saved by the life-boats of the Institution and by special efforts for which it has awarded grants since its foundation in 1824 amounts to 47,345, the number of lives saved in 1907 being 1,156. In 1906 forty-six vessels were also saved. The rewards granted by the Institution since 1824 include 100 gold medals and clasps, 1,247 silver medals and clasps, besides aneroids, binocular glasses, addresses, and £278,896 in money. Two hundred and seventy-nine life-boats are maintained under the auspices of the Institution on the coasts of the United Kingdom. *Patron*, H.M. the King; *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. *Offices*, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.; *Secretary*, Charles Dibdin.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE income of the Society (which was instituted in 1774) was £1,813, and the expenditure £1,679, in 1907. During the year 1907, 772 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 814 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 71 others. The Stanhope Gold Medal was awarded in 1907 to William H. Parr, seaman on the Aberdeen Line of Direct Steamers for a rescue on the East Coast of Africa. The other rewards include 3 silver medals, 128 bronze medals, 1 bronze clasp (which is usually given for a second act of bravery, to those already in possession of the medal), 512 testimonials, and 93 pecuniary rewards. Fifty-one awards went to the Royal Navy, Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve, 27 to the Army, 43 to the Police Force, and 29 were made on the recommendation of the Indian and Colonial Offices.

The recipients of the Stanhope Gold Medal since its institution are:—

Allen, V.	1900	McRae, Col. H. N., C.B.	1886
Battison, Boy	1887	Meyer, W.	1889
Chainey, G.	1897	Montgomerie, Rr.-Adm. R. A. J., C.B., C.M.G.	1877
Chatterbutty, K.C.	1878	Mugford, W.	1894
Cleverley, W.	1883	Noble, Lt. D. J.	
Collin, J. H.	1896	D., R.N.	1906
Collins, A.	1884	O'Neill, F.	1898
Cooper, A. J.	1890	Parr, W. H.	1907
De Hoghton, Sir J.	1874	Rogers, Sub-Lt. F.	
Fremantle, Adm. the Hon. Sir E. R., G.C.B.	1880	H., R.N.	1874
Hall, W. P.	1898	Scrase-Dickins, Col.	
Hatton, E. A.	1895	S. W.	1893
Henderson, A. C.	1902	Senior, Col. H. W. J.	1881
Hill, H.	1887	Shearme, J.	1902
Huddleston, Comr. W. B.	1890	Simpson, W.	1883
Jenkins, J.	1882	Stockton, J.	1905
Lowry, Lt. A. C., R.N.	1900	Storey, G. W. B.	1875
McDermott, T.	1892	Webb, Matthew	1873
Mackenzie, Capt. T. C., D.S.O.	1904	Wintz, Rr.-Adm. L. E.	1877

In addition to boats and ice-boats for the protection of bathers, life-buoys and drags, &c., are maintained at the cost of the Society in nearly 300 places in and around the Metropolis. *Patron*, H.M. the King; *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; *Secretary*, Major F. A. C. Claughton.

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THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

THE League of Mercy, for the support of King Edward's Hospital Fund, was founded in 1899. *Offices*, 29 Southampton St., Strand, W.C. *Patron of the League and Sovereign of the Order*, His Majesty The King; *Grand President and Lady Grand President*, T.R.H. Prince and Princess of Wales; *Hon. Secs.*, Lord Wolverton, Sir W. J. Collins, M.D., M.P., J. Harrison, M.V.O.; *Sec.*, Colonel Kempster, D.S.O.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Patron, H.M. the King; *President*, H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Founded 1905; incorporated by Royal Charter 1908.

The primary object of the British Red Cross Society is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy and Army.

The Society offers such additional comforts and such general help as may be beyond the reasonable scope of the official bodies. It further examines, systematises, and co-ordinates all offers of aid, and so prevents waste and overlapping.

The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the British Red Cross Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the Empire. *Offices*, 9 Victoria St., London, S.W.; *Chairman of the Council:* The Right Hon. Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O., C.B.; *Chairman of the Executive Committee:* Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; *Secretary*, Frank Hastings, Esq.

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THE Victoria League, Millbank House, 2 Wood St., Westminster, S.W., is a non-political Association of British men and women pledged to use every effort to promote a close understanding between British subjects throughout the world. By means of special sub-committees at the central office, by branch committees in the towns and villages of Great Britain, and in the States of the Over-seas Dominions, the League carries out its work of education and of personal intercourse. The membership is 7,000, not including the many thousand children in the schools affiliated to the League. *Secretary*, Miss Talbot.

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	R.A.
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*** *For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, W. Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 9.30, medical 1.30; ear, M. and Th., at 2, Tu. and F., at 9; throat, M. and Th., at 2, Tu. and F., at 9.30; women, M. and Sat., at 9, Tu. and Th., at 1.30; children, M. and Th., at 9.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M., at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, A. Watkins. *Matron*, Miss Stewart.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. In-and out-patients daily at 12 o'clock; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, nose and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu. and F.; women, M. and W.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 10; eye, daily, except Sat., 1; dental, Tu., Th., F., and Sat., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, Tu. and F., 2; whooping-cough, Tu., 9.30; electrical, M. and Th., 3.30; physical exercise, M., W., and F., 1.30. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, M.A. *Steward*, Sydney Phillips, B.A. *Matron*, Miss Hamilton. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

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LONDON COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily (except Fri.) at 1.30. Medical: Men, Tu., Th., and Sat.; women, M., Wed., and F., at 1.30; children, Tu., 9.30; Wed. and Sat., 1.30. Throat, Tu. and F., 1.30; eye, Mon. and Th., 1.30; ear, nose and Th., 1.30; skin, Mon., 9.30; dental, Mon., Wed., and Th., 9.30. *Sec.*, Capt. H. S. Tunnard. *Matron*, Miss M. E. Ray.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily, 1; ear, Tu. and F., 9; throat, Wed. and Sat., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9; ophthalmic, Mon., Wed., F., and Sat., 9; dental, daily, 9; electrical, daily (except Sat.), 2.30; orthopædic, M. and F., 10; phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9; M. and F., 2; diseases of women, W. and Sat., 1.30. Visiting-days: General ward, Tu., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Tu., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *Sec.*, E. W. Morris. *Matron*, Miss E. Lückes.

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ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, Paddington. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, daily at 1.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.15 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear and nose, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; throat, F. at 2.15; Orthopædic, Tu. and F. at 9.30. Patients relieved, 1907—In-patients, 3,502; out-patients, 48,677; in maternity cases attended, 1,284. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Wed. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.

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GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N. In-patients every day between 12

and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, 12.30 daily; medical, M., Tu., W., Th., and F.; surgical, M., Tu., Th., and F.; dental, Wed.; ear and throat, Tu. and F.: skin, W.; eye, M. and Th. Visiting-days: Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. *Secretary*, L. H. Glenton Kerr. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird.

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ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., and 45–57 Bolsover St., W. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

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ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for Ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21s. to £2 12s. 6d. weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

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BRITISH SKIN HOSPITAL, 29 Euston Road, N.W. Daily 2 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. *Sec.*, G. A. Richardson.

STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday, 9 a.m., for children only. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri., 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days: Su. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), 64 Grafton St., Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinna.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients daily (except Sat.), 2 to 3 and 6 to 7.30 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*) In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 42s. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s. per weekly attendance; seen daily (except Sat.) at 2.15. *Hon. Treas.*, H. E. Wright. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 30-43 Jeffreys Road, S.W. *Matron*, Miss Bertha Taylor.

GROSVENOR HOSP. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Women only as in-patients. Women out-patients daily, 2 p.m.; children, M., W., and F., 9.30 a.m. *Matron*, Miss Phillips. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.

OSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 10; all other days, 1 to 2. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

EW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Margaret M. Bagster.

AMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women only). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Thurs., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, W. G. King. *Matron*, Miss Florence Tice.

DISPENSARIES.

44. *Battersea*, 185 High St. and 42 Queen's Rd.
01. *Bloomsbury*, 12 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
50. *Brixton*, Water Lane.
80. *Brompton and Knightsbridge*, 28 Fulham Rd.
89. *City*, 29 and 30 College St., Dowgate Hill.
49. *City of Lon. & E. Lon.*, 40 Wilson St., Finsbury.
49. *Clapham*, 42 Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.
82. *Eastern*, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
28. *Farringdon General*, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.
80. *Finsbury*, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
21. *Islington*, 303 Upper Street, N.
79. *Metropolitan*, 9 Fore Street, Cripplegate.
38. *Paddington*, 104 Star Street, Edgware Rd.
50. *Queen Adelaide's*, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road.
70. *Royal General*, 25 and 26 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
42. *Royal Pimlico*, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
21. *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross, S.E.
10. *St. Pancras & Northern*, 126 Euston Rd., N.W.
77. *Surrey*, 6 Great Dover Street, Southwark.
32. *Tower Hamlets*, White Horse St., Stepney.
59. *Western*, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
30. *Western General*, Marylebone Road, N.W.
74. *Westminster General*, 9 Gerrard St., Soho.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ice—Victoria Embankment, E.C. *Clerk to the Board*, T. Duncombe Mann. *Asst. Clerk*, J. Mallett. *Treas. and Accountant*, M. Heyes. *Medical Officer for General Purposes*, H. E. Cuff, M.D. *Engineer-in-Chief*, W. T. Hatch, M.I.C.E.

ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES:—
Avesden, King's Langley, Herts. *Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D.
erham, Surrey. *Med. Sup.*, P. E. Campbell, M.B.
reath, Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, A. Rotherham, M.B.
pting Bec, S.W. (for Infirm Cases). *Med. Sup.*, E. H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.

FEVER HOSPITALS:—
stern, Homerton Grove, N.E. *Med. Sup.*, C. W. Goodall, M.D.
rth-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N. *Med. Sup.*, F. H. Thomson, M.B.
rth-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. N. Hume, M.R.C.S.
stern, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S.
th-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. F. Caiger, M.D.
th-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, F. M. Turner, M.D.

Grove, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, J. E. Beggs, M.D.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich. *Med. Sup.*, J. MacCombie, M.D.
Park, Hither Green, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, R. A. Birdwood, M.D.
Northern (for Convalescing Patients), Winchmore Hill, N. *Med. Sup.*, C. E. Matthews, M.D.
Gore Farm (for Convalescing Patients), Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, W. T. G. Pugh, M.D.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS:—
Med. Sup., T. F. Ricketts, M.D.
Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach Hosp., Dartford, Kent (temporary).
Orchard Hospital, Dartford, Kent (temporary).

Bacteriological Laboratories, Sutton, Surrey. *Bacteriologist*, G. E. Cartwright Wood, M.D.

RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE (under the control of the Med. Sup. of Smallpox Hospitals). *Ch. Officer*, C. E. Sullivan:—
North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
West Wharf, Carnwathe Road, Fulham, S.W.

LAND AMBULANCE STATIONS:—
Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospital.
North-Western, adjoining North-Western Hospital.
Western, adjoining Western Hospital.
South-Eastern, adjoining S.-E. Hospital.
South-Western, adjoining S.-W. Hospital.
Brook, adjoining Brook Hospital.
Mead, Carnwathe Road, Fulham, S.W.

TRAINING SHIP:—
The "Exmouth," moored off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

CHILDREN'S HOMES:—
For Sick or Debilitated Children:
The Children's Infirmary, Carshalton, Surrey.
For Ophthalmia:
White Oak School, Swanley, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. D. Lynch.
High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex. *Matron*, Miss E. Baker.
For Ringworm:
The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey. *Matron*, Miss E. Turton.
Seaside Homes:
S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. Palmer. *Medical Officer*, C. K. Bowes, M.D.
East Cliff House, Margate, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. K. Jacob. *Medical Officer*, W. G. Sutcliffe, F.R.C.S.
Millfield, Rustington. *Medical Officer*, C. E. Last, M.R.C.S.
For Defective Children:
Bridge Industrial Home.
Lloyd House, & 12 Lloyd St., Pentonville (Girls).
26 Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E. (Boys).
81 Earlsfield Road, S.W. (Girls).
66 St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. (Boys).
For Remand Children:
36, 37, 38 Camberwell Green.
70, 72 and 74 Pentonville Road, N.
203 and 205 Harrow Road, W. *Sup.*, W. E. Tull.

AMBULANCE SERVICE OF LONDON.

The "Bischoffsheim," for Accidents. *Office*, St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.
Governor, Reginald Eden Johnston (£2,000).—*Deputy Governor*, Alfred Clayton Cole (£1,500).

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued...	54,799,130	Govt. Debt...	11,015,100
		Other Securities...	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion ...	36,349,130
	£54,799,130		£54,799,130

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital ...	14,553,000	Govt. Securities ...	15,732,293
Rest ...	3,693,879	Other Securities ...	26,237,614
Public Deposits	8,091,262	Notes ...	25,249,120
Other Deposits	42,517,288	Gold and Silver Coin...	1,668,415
Seven-day and other Bills ...	32,013		
	£68,887,442		£68,887,442

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, H. B. Orchard.
Deputy do., T. A. Stephens.
Assistant do., C. N. Latter.
Chief Cashier, John G. Nairne.
Deputy do., E. M. Harvey.
Assistant do., T. Askwith.
Secretary C. E. Edlmann.
Deputy do., H. S. Inman.
Assistant do., H. Tilden.
Inspector of Branches and Principal Branch Banks Office, E. Edye.
Principal, Discount Office, H. W. Search.
Auditor, F. F. Somers.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.

Controller of Stock & Cash Offices, A. W. T. Berkley.
Principal, Bullion Office, N. D. Livesay.
Do. Private Drawing Office, J. H. Green.
Principal, Public Drawing Office, C. Duberly. | Hay.
Do. Bill Office, J. B. M. Dalrymple-
Do. Issue Office, H. W. Tilly.
Do. Securities Office, J. H. Absale.
Do. Intellers' Office, E. H. Woollard.
Do. Dividend Pay Office, E. E. Gaute.
Cashier's Store, T. Zwinger.

Principal, Accountants' Bank Note Office, A. Goudge.
Do. Bank Stock, &c., do., W. T. Weeks.
Do. Consols Office, W. F. Richmond.
Do. Colonial Stocks Office, F. S. Arnold.
Do. Dividend Office, E. H. Oldham.
Do. India do., H. D. Harrisson.
Do. Register do., W. J. Halsey.
Do. Power of Attorney do., E. J. Wheeler.
Do. Dividend Accounts do., H. F. Prynne.
Do. Printing Office, G. A. Gifford.
Law Courts Branch.
Agent, Sir C. W. Baynes. Bart.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith.
Bristol, M. A. Shee.
Hull, J. Dyce Nicol.
Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew.
Manchester, F. W. Peel.
Newcastle, H. A. Erskine.
Plymouth, W. T. Langford.
Portsmouth, W. B. Molyneux.

Banks and Bankers in the United Kingdom.

A LIST of Banks in the United Kingdom, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks printed in heavier type are Limited those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.

1A African B. Corp., 63, London Wall.
2 Alexander, Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Pl.
3 Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.
4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.
5 American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 5 and 6, Haymarket, S.W.
7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
8 Anglo-Californian, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
9 Anglo-Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.
10 Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co., 2, Bishopsgate Street Within.
11 Anglo-Italian, 9, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
11A Anglo-Japanese, 70, Cornhill, E.C.
11B Anglo-South American, 97 & 98, Bishopsgate Street Within.
Armstrong & Co., 93, Bishopsgate St. Within.
13 Australian Joint-Stock, 2, King William St.
13A Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 3, Lombard Street, E.C.
12 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.
15 Bank of Africa, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
17 Bank of Athens, 23, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
16 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
18 Bank of Brit. N. America, 5, Gracechurch St.
14 Bank of British West Africa, 14, Castle St., *Liverpool*; 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
20 Bank of Egypt, Egypt House, New Broad
21 Bank of England (*see above*). [St., E.C.
21A Bk. of Ireland, College Green, *Dublin* (21, 75).
21B Bank of Liverpool, *Liverpool* (100).
19 Bk. of Mauritius, George Yard, Lombard St.
22 Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle St.
23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
25 Bank of Roumania, 7, Gt. Winchester Street.
26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., *Edinburgh*; 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
27 Bank of Nigeria, 14, Norfolk St., Strand.
29 Bk. of Victoria (Australia), 10, King William Street.
29A Bank of Whitehaven. *Whitehaven* (100).
29B Barnard (T.) & Co., *Bedford* (209).
30* Barclay & Company, 54, Lombard St.; 1, Pall Mall East; 27, Cavendish Sq.; 19, Fleet St.; 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 41, St. Mary Axe; 24A, Southwark St.; 120, Wood St.; and 95, Victoria St., Westminster.
31 Baring Brothers & Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street Within.
31B Beckett & Co., *Leeds* (100).
31C Beckett & Co., *York* (100).
32 Belfast Banking Co., *Belfast* (21).
33 Benas (L.) & Son, 8, Harrington St., *Liverpool* (58).
34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market.
35 Birkbeck Southampton Bldgs., High Holborn

Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street.
Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, *Dublin* (223).
Bradford Banking Co., *Bradford* (144).
Bradford District Bank, *Bradford* (209).
British B. of South America, 2A, Moorgate St.
British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; Threadneedle St., E.C.
British Mutual Banking Co., Ludgate Circus.
Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lothbury, and 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 2, Lombard St.
Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle Street; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford Street; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King Street, W.C.; 50, Upper Street, N.; 151 and 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Piccadilly, W.; 145, High Street, Shoreditch; 38A, Victoria Street, Westminster; 115, Fore Street, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; 28, Fleet Street; 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.; Kensington, W., 112, High Street.
Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Co., *Carlisle* (193).
Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford St., W.C.; and 39, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.
Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
Civil Service Bank, 10, Charing Cross Road.
Clare (George) & Co., 2, Birchin Lane, E.C.
Clydesdale Bank, St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*; 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
Commercial Bank of Scotland, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Lombard Street, E.C.
Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane.
Commercial B. of Australia, 2, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. [Threadneedle St.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52,
Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus.
Coulon, Berthoud & Co., Basildon House, Moorgate Street.
Coutts & Co., 440, Strand.
Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
Credit Bank, Lombard House, George Yard, Lombard Street.
Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard St.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
Crompton & Evans Union Bank, *Derby* (100).
Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
Davies, Banks & Co., *Kington* (189).
Delhi and London B., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
Dingley & Co., *Launceston* (209).
Dingley, Pearse & Co., *Okehampton* (136).
Disconto Gesellschaft, 53, Cornhill, E.C.
Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross.
Duff (Wm.) & Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
English, Scottish & Australian, 38, Lombard St.
Erlanger (Emile) & Co., 20, Bishopsgate Street Within.
Farrow's Bank, 1, Cheapside, E.C.
Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., 9, King William Street, E.C.
Fox, Fowler & Co., *Wellington, Somerset* (30, 132).
German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
Gillett & Co., *Banbury* (100).
Gillett & Co., *Oxford* (100).
Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St.
Gordon, Smith & Co., 139, Cannon Street.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
Guernsey Banking Co., High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (135). [(144).
Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., *Guernsey*
Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, *Dublin*; 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
Gunner & Co., *Bishop's Waltham* (30).
Haarbleicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co, *Halifax* (223).
Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Co., *Halifax* (100).
Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co., *Halifax* (148).
Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad St., E.C.
Harris, Bulteel & Co., Naval Bank, *Plymouth* (189).
Hibernian Bank, College Green, *Dublin* (132).
Hill & Sons, 66, West Smithfield; 2, Bank Bdgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bdgs., Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
Huth (Frederick) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
Imperial Bank of Canada, 71, Lombard Street, E.C.
Imperial Bank of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
Imperial Ottoman Bk., 26, Throgmorton St.
International Banking Corporation, 31, Bishopsgate Street Within.
Ionian B., Palmerston Ho., 93, Bishopsgate St.
Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C.
Isle of Man Banking Co., *Douglas* (144).
Jones (David) & Co., *Llandovery* (259).
Keizer (N.) & Co., 29, Threadneedle St.
Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S.W.; 65, Cornhill, E.C.
Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (144).
Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
Lincoln and Lindsey Bkg. Co., *Lincoln* (144).
Lloyds Bank, *London and Birmingham*; London Head Office, 71, Lombard St. (Regd. Office), *Gen. Manager*, E. A. Duff; City Office, 72, Lombard St.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S.W.; Cheapside; East City, Fenchurch St.; Finchley Road, N.W.; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; Paddington, Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Enfield; and Caterham Valley.
London & Brazilian Bank, 7, Tokenhouse Yd.
London & County B.Co., *Head Office, Manager*, H. R. Wyatt; *Deputy do.*, F. J. Barthorpe; *Country Manager*, W. G. Gribble; *Chief Inspector*, F. W. Howett; *Chief Accountant*, T. J. Carpenter; *Secretary*, E. F. Robinson, 21, Lombard St.; Foreign Exchange Branch, 80, Cornhill, E.C.; Acton, 139, High St.; 134, Aldersgate St.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; Bayswater, Westbourne Grove; Blackheath, Lee Road; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Camberwell Green; Camden

Town ; 51 & 53, Barking Road ; Chiswick, 314, High Road ; Clapham, 149, High St. ; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill ; 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road ; Covent Garden, Henrietta St. ; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway ; Crouch End and Hornsey, 45, Topsfield Parade ; Croydon, High St. ; Deptford, Broadway ; Ealing, The Mall ; 199 & 201, Earl's Court Road ; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Road ; Finchley Road, Heath Drive ; 12, Fore St., Forest Gate ; 298 & 300, Romford Road ; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, Romford Road ; Gray's Inn, 1, John Street, Bedford Row ; Greenwich, Church St. ; Hackney, Amhurst Road ; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West ; 21, Hammersmith Terrace ; 332 & 334, Harrow Road ; Herne Hill, 23, Half Moon Lane ; 324 & 325, High Holborn ; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green ; 490 & 492, Holloway Road ; Ilford, The Broadway ; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St. ; Kensington, High St. ; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Road ; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St. ; 64, Knightsbridge ; Lambeth, 165, Westminster Bridge Road ; Law Courts, 263, Strand ; Leyton, 340, High Road ; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Road : 1, Marylebone Road ; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Road ; Newington Butts ; Norwood, Westow Hill ; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St. ; Paddington, 1, Connaught St., Edgware Road ; Putney, High St. ; St. James', 36, St. James' St., S.W. ; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. ; 27, St. Mary Axe ; 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch ; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate ; Southfields, 2, Replingham Road ; Southwark, Borough High St. ; Stratford, Broadway ; Streatham, High Road : Tower Bridge, Tooley St. ; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St. ; Wandsworth Common, 75, St. James Road ; West Ealing, 124, Uxbridge Road ; West Hampstead, West End Lane ; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road ; Westminster, 173, Victoria St. ; Wimbledon, 16 Wimbledon Hill Road ; Wimbledon Common, High St. ; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.

137 London and Hanseatic Bank, 38, Lombard St.

139 Loudsman Provincial Bank. *General Manager*, J. W. Cross, 3, Bank Buildings ; 83, Commercial St., E. ; 127 & 129, Edgware Road ; 103, Queen's Gate, South Kensington ; 1, Kingsland High St., N.E. ; 56 & 58, Old Kent Rd., S.E. ; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. ; 84 to 88, Great Eastern St. ; Anerley ; Ashford (Middx.) ; Banstead ; Barking ; Beckenham ; Belvedere ; Bexley Heath ; Blackheath ; Bow (Roman Rd.) ; Bowes Pk. ; Bush Hill Park ; Canning Tn. ; Carshalton ; Catford ; Chadwell Heath ; Chingford ; Claygate ; East Greenwich ; East Ham ; Edmonton (Upper and Lower) ; Egham ; Eltham ; Enfield ; Erith ; Ewell ; Finchley, Church End ; Finchley, North ; Finsbury Pk. ; Goodmayes ; Green Lanes ; Hackney ; Hampstead ; Hampton Hill ; Harringay ; Higham's Park ; Highbury ; Hither Green ; Honor Oak Park ; Hornsey ; Hounslow ; Ilford ; Kentish Town ; Kew ; Kew Gardens ; Kingston-on-Thames ; Ladywell ; Lea Bridge Rd. ; Lee Green ; Lewisham ; Leytonstone ; Maida Vale ; Manor Park ; Merton ; Mitcham ; Mortlake ; Munster Pk. ; Muswell Hill ; New Cross Gate ; Newington Green ; New Southgate ; Palmer's Green ; Penge ; Plaistow ; Plumstead ; Ponder's End ; Richmond ; Romford ; St. Margaret's ; East Twickenham ; Sidcup ; S. Tottenham ; Southgate ; Staines, Stamford Hill ; Stoke Newington ; Stratford ; Sunningdale ; Surbiton ; Surbiton Hill ; Sutton ; Sydenham ; Teddington ; Thornton Heath ; Tottenham ; Tufnell Park ; Twickenham ; Walham Gn. ; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.) ; Westcombe Pk. ; West Green ; West Hampstead ; White Hart Lane ; Wimbledon ; Winchmore Hill ; Wood Green ; Woolwich.

140 London and River Plate B., 7, Princes St., E.C.

142* London & South-Western B., 170, Fenchurch St., *General Manager*, John Liscombe ; *Assistant Gen. Manager*, Arthur H. P. Dale ; Acton ; Addiscombe ; Anerley ; Balham ; Barking ; Barnes ; Battersea ; Battersea Pk. ; Bayswater ; Bermondsey ; Bishopsgate ; Bloomsbury ; Borough ; Bow ; 256, Brixton Hill ; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd. ; Brompton Rd. ; 318, High Rd., Brondesbury ; Bushey ; Camberwell Green ; Park St., Camden Town ; Cannon St. ; Catford ; Charlton ; Cheapside ; Chelsea ; Chiswick ; Clapham ; Clapham Junc. ; Clapton ; Clerkenwell ; Coleman St. ; Cricklewood ; Crofton Park, Brockley ; Croydon ; Croydon, South ; Dulwich ; Dulwich, East ; Ealing ; Ealing, West ; 191, Earl's Court Rd. ; Earlsfield ; East Ham ; East Molesey ; Edgware ; Edgware Road ; Eltham ; Finchley, Church End ; Finchley, East ; 82, Finsbury Pavement ; Finsbury Park ; 78, Fleet St. ; Forest Gate ; Forest Hill ; Fulham ; 56, Gt. Portland St. ; Hackney ; Hammersmith ; Hampstead ; Hampstead, South ; Hampstead, West ; Hanwell ; Harlesden ; Harrow ; 478, Harrow Rd. ; Hendon ; Hendon, West ; Highgate ; 148, Holborn ; Holland Park ; 403, Holloway Rd. ; Holloway, Upper ; Hornsey ; Ilford ; Islington ; Kennington ; Kensal Rise ; 230, Kentish Town Rd. ; Kew Bridge ; Kilburn ; King's Cross ; Kingston Hill ; Kingston-on-Thames ; Lavender Hill ; Lee Green ; Leyton ; 178, High Road, Leytonstone ; Manor Park ; Merton ; Mile End (236, Whitechapel Rd.) ; Minories ; Mortlake ; New Barnet ; New Cross ; New Cross Gate ; New Malden ; Norbury ; Norwood, South, Upper, and West ; Notting Hill ; Oxford St. ; High St., Peckham ; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.) ; Putney ; Raynes Park ; 27, Regent St., Richmond ; Roehampton ; St. John's Wood ; Shepherd's Bush ; Shoreditch ; Southwark ; Stanmore ; Stepney ; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.) ; Strand ; Streatham ; Streatham Common ; Streatham West ; Stroud Green ; Sudbury and Wembley ; Surbiton ; Sutton ; Sydenham ; Tooting ; Tottenham ; Tulse Hill ; Twickenham ; Upton Park ; Vauxhall ; Walham Green ; Wallington ; Walton-on-Thames ; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.) ; 260, Walworth Road ; Wandsworth ; Wanstead ; Watford ; Wealdstone ; W. Brompton ; W. Kensington ; Westminster (78, Victoria St.) ; West Smithfield ; Whetstone ; Willesden Grn. ; Wimbledon ; Wimbledon Common ; Woking ; Woodford ; Wood Green.

144* London and Westminster Bank, *Joint*

Managers, A. M. Hawthorn, T. J. Russell; and *Secretary*, A. A. Kempe; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 6, Borough High Street; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 1, Stratford Place, W.; 112 & 114, Oxford St.; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd.; 1, Brompton Sq.; 62, Victoria St., S.W.; 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington, N.; 133, Westbourne Grove; 8, Holborn Circus; 2, Hampstead Rd., N.W.; 106, Finchley Road, N.W.; 94 & 96, High St., Kensington, W.; Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey, N.; 77 & 79, King Street West, Hammersmith; 106A, High Road, Kilburn; 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; 1, Streatham High Rd., S.W.; 504, Brixton Rd., S.W.; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C.; 124, Marylebone Rd.; N.W.; 19, Uxbridge Rd., W. 149, Balham Hill, S.W.; 161, Bow Road, E.; 45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.; 140, Herne Hill, S.E.; 58 & 100, City Road, E.C.; 2, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.; 12, New Kent Road, S.E.; 59, St. Mary Axe; 90, Wood St., E.C.; 58 & 59, High St., Shoreditch; 34 & 35, Sloane Square, S.W.

145 **London Bank of Mexico and South America**, 94, Gracechurch Street.

147 **London Bank of Australia**, 2, Old Broad St.

136* **London City and Midland**, *Joint Gen. Managers*, J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray, W. H. Hillman; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle Street; 52, Cornhill; 199, High St., Acton; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; Balham and Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Bedford Row, 44; Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 140 & 141, Bishopsgate St. Without; Blackfriars Rd.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; 28, Catford Hill, S.E.; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea; 281, High Rd., Chiswick; Clapham Junction, 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End, Croydon; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 3, The Bridge, Ealing Common; 20, Eastcheap; 100 & 101, Fore St.; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; Fulham, 404, North End Road; Mare St., Hackney; 157, Hackney Road; 22, King St., Hammersmith; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 324, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Road; 129, New Bond St.; 65 & 66, New Broad St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 154, Portobello Rd.; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 196, Oxford St.; 431 & 433, Oxford St.; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 155, Upper (Richmond Rd., Putney; 91A, Queen Victoria St.; 66 & 67, George St., Richmond; 196, Lower Rd., Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch; Southfields, 1, King's Parade, Wimbledon Park Rd.; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 384, High St., Stratford; 103, Streatham Hill; 90, Tooley St.; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Road, Walham Green; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Road, Willesden Green, Willesden Junction; 62, High Street, Harlesden; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.

148* **London Joint-Stock Bank** (*General Manager*, Charles Gow), 5, Princes Street; 6, Lothbury; 52, Barbican; Buckhurst Hill; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Covent Garden, 110, Long Lane; Croydon, 35, High St.; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; 44, Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 120, High Holborn; Kingston-on-Thames; Kingsway; 144, Leadenhall St.; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd. East; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St.; Muswell Hill; 50, Old Broad St.; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd.; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham, 69, High St.; 133, Regent St. Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; 61, St. Mary Axe; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd.; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane; Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station.

150 **London Trading Bank**, 12, Coleman St., E.C.

152‡ McDrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles St., St. James's Square.

152A **Manchester and County Bank**, 55, King St., *Manchester* (209).

153 **Manchester and Liverpool District Bkg. Co.**, Spring Gardens, *Manchester*; 75, Cornhill, E.C.

154* **Martin's Bank**, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.

155 **Mercantile Bank of Scotland**, 44, Bath St., *Glasgow* (60).

160 **Mercantile B. of India**, 40, Threadneedle St.

161 **Mercantile Bank of London**, King's House, King Street, Cheapside.

162* **Metropolitan Bank** (of England and Wales), 60, Gracechurch Street.

164 **Middlesex Bkg. Co.**, 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.

164A Morgan (J. S.) & Co., 22, Old Broad St., E.C.

165 **Munster and Leinster Bank**, 66, South Mall, *Cork* (209).

167 **Natal Bank**, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.

168* **National Bank**, 13, Old Broad Street; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Road; Notting Hill, 158, High St.; 276, Oxford Street; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.

169 **National Bank of Australasia**, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

170 **National Bank of China**, 61, Old Broad St.

170A **National Bank of Egypt**, 65 King William St.

171 National Bank of India, 17, Bishopsgate St. Within.
172 National B. of New Zealand, 17, Moorgate St.
173 National Bank of Scotland, 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
173A National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.
174 National Discount Company, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
175* National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate St.; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 123, Fenchurch St.; 52, Finsbury Pavement; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road; 114, High Holborn; Holloway, 45 Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper St.; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St.; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 232B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 185, Aldersgate St.; St. Marylebone, 53, Baker St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 83, Cromwell Road; 95 & 97, Strand.
175A North and South Wales Bank, Castle Street, *Liverpool* (144).
175B North Eastern Banking Co., 22, Grey Street, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (100).
176 North of Scotland and Town and County Bank *Aberdeen* (30, 209).
176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, *Northampton* (223).
178 Northern Banking Co., *Belfast* (100, 30).
178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank, *Nottingham* (143).
178B Oxon & Berks Bank, *Oxford* (175).
178C Palatine Bank *Manchester* (144).
177* Parr's Bank, Bartholomew La.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 87, Fleet St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 83, Kensington High St.; 339, Regent St.; 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.; 164 & 165, High St., Camden Town; 24, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 300, King's Rd., Chelsea; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, Kingston Hill, Cobham, and Teddington; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea Park; 209 & 211, Earl's Court Rd.; 820, Holloway Rd., 324, High Rd., Streatham; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 52, High St., Clapham; 425, High St., Stratford, E.; George Lane, Woodford; 1, Finsbury Square; 126, High Holborn; 2, Grand Parade, Highgate, N.; 23, High Road, Chiswick; 11, The Pavement, Seven Kings, Ilford; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill; 532 High Rd., Tottenham.
179 Peacock, Willson & Co., *Stamford* (132).
183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
184 Queensland National Bank, 8, Princes St., E.C.
185 Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
186 Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.
187 Reid (Neville) & Co., *Windsor* (223).
187A Richards & Co., *Llanelly* (175).
188† Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
189* Robarts, Lubbock & Co., 15, Lombard St.
190 Ross (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within.
191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
196 Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster Place, *Dublin* (144).
192 Royal Bank of Queensland, 31, Budge Row.
193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
194 Riiffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62, Gracechurch St.
199 Russo-Chinese Bank, 41, Threadneedle St.
197 Sale & Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
196 Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St.
Seyd & Co., 38, Lombard Street.
198 Sheffield Banking Company, *Sheffield* (209).
198A Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, *Sheffield* (100).
198C Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (189).
200 Silver (S. W. & Co.) and Benjamin Edgington Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.
201 Simonds (J. & C.) & Co., *Reading* (223).
202 Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.
202A Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Co., *Stamford* (30).
203 Standard Bk. of S. Africa, 10, Clement's Lane.
204 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
204A Stuart (John) & Co., *Manchester* (209).
204B Sunday's Banking Co., *Taunton* (189).
204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (144).
205 Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury, E.C.
206 Ulster Bank, *Belfast* (144).
208 Union Bank of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
209* Union of London & Smiths Bank (*Manager*, J. E. W. Houlding; *Secretary*, H. R. Hosgood; *Assist. Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes St., E.C.; 1, Lombard St.; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent St.; 65, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 12, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455, Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 55, High St., Hampstead; Purley; 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; High St., Kensington; 54 & 55, Bishopsgate Street Without; and 117, Victoria St., Westminster.
211 Union Bank of Manchester, York Street, *Manchester* (100).
210 Union Bank of Scotland, 191, Ingram Street, *Glasgow*; 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Cornhill, E.C.
212 Union Deposit Bk., 17, King William St., W.C.
213 Union Discount Co. of London, 39, Cornhill, E.C.
213A United Counties Bank, *Birmingham* (30).
214 United States Exchange, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.
220 Western Australian Bk., 11, Leadenhall St.
221 Whitehaven Joint Stock Banking Co., *Whitehaven* (148).
221A White & Shawson, 33, Nicholas Lane.
222 Whiteley, William, 39, Westbourne Grove, W.
223* Williams Deacon's Bank, Mosley Street, *Manchester*; 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.; Colebrooke Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; 22, St Mary Axe; and 21 & 23, Victoria St., S.W.
224 Wilts & Dorset Banking Co., *Salisbury* (144).
224A Wootton & Co., *Oxford* (144).
225 Yokohama Specie Bank, 120, Bishopsgate St. Within.
226 York City & County Banking Co., *York* (132).
227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (21).

The Bankers' Clearing-House.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1907, was £12,730,393,000, an increase of £19,059,000 as compared with the year 1906, and the largest amount yet recorded. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £1,822,273,000, a decrease of £209,309,000 on the year 1906. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £631,893,000, a decrease of £12,641,000 as compared with 1906, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1907 amounted to £542,513,000, an increase of £17,697,000 as compared with 1906. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland; *Acting Managers*, P.W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector*).

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the United Kingdom, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1908 (1st January—30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

Name of Bank.	When estab-lished	Capital. Sub-scribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest price, 1908.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
African Banking Corp. ....L.	1890	800,000	400,000	140,000	10	5	6—4¼	6
Alexanders & Co .....L.	1891	900,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5	.. ..	..
Anglo-Australian Bank	1863	2,500,000	2,500,000	502,008	k. 240	k. 240	12¾—11¼	6¾
Anglo-Californian .....L.	1873	599,400	299,700	235,000	20	10	16—18	8
Anglo-Egyptian Bank .....L.	1864	1,500,000	500,000	600,000	15	5	14¼—13	15
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. ....L.	1872	420,090	420,000	150,000	7	7	8⅞—7½	7⅝
Anglo-Italian .....L.	1866	10,000	10,000	14,000	1	1	3¾—3⅝	45
Anglo-Japanese .....L.	1906	600,000	300,000	..	10	5	.. ..	..
Anglo-South American ....L.	1888	2,500,000	1,250,000	750,000	10	5	.. ..	9
Australian Joint-Stk. Bk. ..L.	1853	547,201	154,569	10,000	3 10/-	1	.. ..	*nil.*
Bank of Adelaide .....L.	1865	500,000	400,000	305,000	5	4	7¾—6⅞	9
Bank of Africa .....L.	1879	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	18¾	6¼	.. ..	6
Bank of Australasia	1835	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,550,000	40	40	.. ..	12 & B. a
Bank of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	460,000	50	50	76½—68	7
Bank of British West Africa L.	1894	250,000	100,000	50,000	10	4	6⅞—5⅞	10
Bank of Egypt .....L.	1856	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	25	12½	.. ..	10 & B. 20/-
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	2,769,230	1,034,000	Stock	Stock	338—332	11½
Bank of Liverpool .....L.	1831	10,500,000	1,312,500	850,000	100	12½	37⅞—35½	14
Bank of Mauritius	1894	125,550	125,550	65,000	10	10	11—9½	6
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,958,904	2,958,904	2,260,274	$200	$200	.. ..	10
Bank of New South Wales	1817	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,560,000	20	20	.. ..	10
Bank of New Zealand	1861	2,500,000	2,000,000	450,000	6 13/4	3 6/8	10¾—9¼	10
Bank of Roumania	1903	300,000	300,000	157,699	6	6	.. ..	8½
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,087,500	1,325,000	1,100,000	Stock	Stock	.. ..	17
Bank of Victoria (Austr.) ..L.	1852	2,816,760	1,478,010	200,000	10 & 10	10 & 5	O. 4⅜-2½ ; P. 11-10	P. 5, O. 5
Bank of Whitehaven	1837	295,590	98,530	70,000	30	10	23—22½	11¼
Barclay & Co .....L.	1896	8,000,000	3,200,000	1,250,000	20	8	.. ..	25
Belfast Banking Co.	1827	2,500,000	500,000	450,000	12½	2½	12 5/8—11¼ ; 5⅛—4⅝	20 & 8
Bradford Banking Co. ....L.	1827	1,360,000	408,000	160,000	10	3	6—5¾	9¼
Bradford District Bank ....L.	1862	860,000	344,000	235,000	10	4	.. ..	10/- pr. sh.
British Bank of S. Am. ....L.	1863	1,300,000	650,000	535,000	20	10	18	10
British Linen Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,650,000	Stock	Stock	500—474	20
British Mutual Bkg. Co. ....L.	1857	200,000	66,666	63,000	5	1 10/-	2⅛—2	6
Capital & Counties Bank ....L.	1834	8,750,000	1,750,000	900,000	50	10	.. ..	18
Carlisle & Cumberl. Bk. Co. ..L.	1836	400,000	100,000	75,000	20	5	20—19	19
Chartered Bk. of India, &c. ..	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,528,000	20	20	.. ..	14
Civil Service Bank	1892	48,187	24,093	3,460	1	10/-	10/6—4/3	2½
Clydesdale Bank, The .....L.	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	810,000	50	10	.. ..	12
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1836	2,000,000	600,000	150,000	20	6	.. ..	6
Commercl. B. of Australia ..L.	1893	3,150,000	2,212,631	*nil.*	10/-&10	10/-&10	{ Pref. 6⅝—5¾ ; { Ord. 16/6—7/0	Pref. 3
Commercl. B. of Scotland ..L.	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	100	20	92—83⅞	20
Commercl. B. Co of Sydney ..L.	1834	2,500,000	1,213,565	1,192,713	25	12½	.. ..	10
Comptoir Nat. d'Escp. de Paris	1889	6,000,000	6,000,000	802,647	20	20	fr. 703—675	6
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	20	20	fr. 1,228—1,156	11
Crompton & Evans' Union ...L.	1877	1,750,000	250,000	250,000	20	4	16¾—15⅞	18¼
Delhi & London Bank	1844	337,625	337,625	*nil.*	25	25	15⅜—14⅜	4
Deutsche Bank	1870	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,091,596	30 & 60	30 & 60	.. ..	12
Disconto Gesellschaft	1851	8,500,000	8,500,000	2,879,632	..	..	.. ..	9
Dresdner Bank	1872	9,000,000	9,000,000	2,575,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	149—136	7
Eng., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1852	1,078,875	539,438	152,000	25	12½	11—9	5
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1756)	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock	.. ..	..
Guernsey Banking Co ..... L.	1827	250,000	50,000	59,000	50	10	25½—24	13
Guernsey Com. Banking Co. ..	1835	80,000	28,000	64,090	100	35	120 ..	22½

Name of Bank.	When established	Capital. Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1900.	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co. ..L.	1820	400,000	200,000	100,000	20	10	16—15½	8
Halifax & Huddersfield Un. L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	120,000	40	10	23⅜—23¼	8
Halifax Jt.-Stk. Bkg. Co. ...L.	1829	750,000	300,000	305,000	25	10	26⅞—25½	12½
Hibernian Bank .....L.	1825	2,000,000	500,000	250,000	20	5	..	6
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	1865	$10000000	$10000000	$2750000	$125	$125	..	70/- pr. sh. & 20/- B.
Imperial Bank of Persia.....	1889	650,000	650,000	175,000	6 10/-	6 10/-	..	0/- per sh.
Imperial Ottoman Bank.....	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	998,192	20	10	..	9
Isle of Man Banking Co.....L.	1865	150,000	30,000	37,000	10	2	6¼—6	15
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	1,725,320	862,660	625,000	20	10	35¾—34½	15½
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co. ..L.	1833	464,650	262,627	250,000	200, 50	70, 17½	265-260 ; 68-65	28
Lloyds Bank .....L.	1865	26,072,500	4,171,600	3,000,000	50	8	..	18½
Lond. B. of Mexico & S. Am. L.	1864	800,000	480,000	320,000	20	16	..	10
London and Brazilian .....L.	1862	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	10	..	15
London & River Plate .....L.	1862	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	25	15	..	..
London Bank of Australia ..L.	1893	1,276,747	548,015	46,526	22 10/-	7 10/-	55⅛—48	..
London & County Bnkg. Co.. L.	1836	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	80	20	4½—2½	O.3½ P5½
London and Hanseatic Bank, L.	1873	1,000,000	500,000	280,000	20	20	93⅜—89¼	..
London City and Midland ..L.	1836	15,085,680	3,142,850	3,142,850	60	12½	13—12	7½
London Joint-Stock Bank ..L.	1836	12,000,000	2,800,000	1,165,000	100	15	50¼—46 15/16	18
London and Provincial Bank, L.	1864	1,600,000	800,000	1,455,000	10	5	..	10½
Lond. & South-Western Bk., L.	1862	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	20	22¾—20½	18
London & Westminster Bk., L.	1834	14,000,000	2,800,000	1,400,000	100	20	74—70	16
Manchester & County Bank..L.	1862	5,460,200	928,234	1,030,000	100	17	58½—56¾	13
Manchstr. & Lpool. Dist. B. Co., L.	1829	9,480,000	1,896,000	1,695,000	60	12	48½—46	15
Martin's Bank (1870)	1891	1,000,000	500,000	160,000	20	10	26½—25	17½
Mercantile Bank of India ..L.	1892	1,125,000	562,500	210,000	25	12½	A 17½—B 16¾	8
Mercantile Bank of London, L.	1891	250,000	75,000	Nil.	5	5 & 2 10/- & 1 5/-	..	6
Mercantile Bnk. of Scotland..L.	1889	28,140	14,070	6,000	1	10/-	..	..
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	5,500,000	550,000	430,000	50	5	7⅝—5 11/16	4
Munster and Leinster Bank, L.	1885	500,000	200,000	285,000	5	2	6⅜/16—1¼	15
Natal Bank .....L.	1854	1,741,160	500,000	300,000	10	5& 2 10/-	O. 11⅛—10½ ; P. 5¼—4	13
National Bank .....L.	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	570,000	50	10	9	9
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,407,904	1,498,220	160,000	8 & 10	5 & 10	23¾—21¾	10 & 1⅞ B.
National Bank of China .....L.	1891	283,172	242,728	$48,228	7	5	..	O. 5 P. 5
National Bank of Egypt ....L.	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,566,298	10	10	..	9
National Bank of India ....L.	1863	1,600,000	800,000	650,000	25	12½	50—37½	12& 33⅓ in bonus shs.
National Bk. of New Zealand, L.	1872	1,125,000	375,000	350,000	7½	2½	..	12
National Bank of Scotland..L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	Stock	Stock	..	20
National B. of S. Africa ....L.	1891	1,100,000	1,100,000	140,000	10	10	12—10½	4
National Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,350,000	75 & 60	10⅓, 12	..	17
Northamptonshire Union ..L.	1836	1,080,000	396,000	372,000	30	11	26½—27½	25
North and South Wales Bk., L.	1836	3,000,000	750,000	522,000	40	10	32½—31¾	15
North-Eastern Banking Co., L.	1872	1,285,560	358,885	176,602	20	6& 3 10/-	25—24⅜	12½ 8
North of Scotland & Town & County Bank .....L.	1826	3,260,000	652,000	375,500	20	4	22 18/16—20¾	11½
Northern Banking Co. ....L.	1824	3,500,000	500,000	300,000	50	10	28½—27½ ; 23⅝—23¼	12 & 6
Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., L.	1834	1,420,000	355,000	140,000	20	5	11¼—11	10
Palatine Bank .....L.	1899	500,000	87,500	..	20	3½	3⅜—3⅜	3/- pr. sh.
*Parr's Bank .....L.	1865	8,542,500	1,708,500	1,708,500	100	20	..	19 & P. 1
Provincial Bank of Ireland..L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	340,000	100,20	12½, 10	O. 34½—32¼ ; P. 27¼—26⅛	12
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	800,000	423,308	64,000	5	3	..	..
Royal Bank of Ireland .....L.	1836	1,500,000	300,000	150,000	50	10	24½—20	12
Royal Bank of Queensland..L.	1885	652,851	485,003	70,500	9 & 10	6½ & 10	5—4⅛	4½
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	970,221	Stock	Stock	256—244½	9 & 1 B.
Sheffield Banking Co. .....L.	1831	1,154,500	404,075	300,000	50	17½	52¼—50	15
Sheffield and Hallamshire ..L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	200,578	20	5	12¾—12⅛	12½
Société Générale	1864	12,000,000	6,000,000	1,478,000	20	10	frs. 670—660	6½
Stamford, Spal & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	185,000	30	10	21½—21¼	10
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L.	1862	6,194,100	1,548,525	1,900,000	100	25	..	10
Stuckey's Banking Co. .....L.	1806	2,040,000	408,000	300,000	60	12	53—50	13
Ulster Bank .....L.	1836	3,000,000	600,000	700,000	15	2½	13—12⅜	20½
Union Bank of Australia ..L.	1837	4,500,000	1,500,000	1,230,000	75	25	..	20
Union of London & Smiths ..L.	1839	22,934,100	3,554,785	1,150,000	100	15⅔	36½—33⅞	10 & P. 2½
Union Bank of Manchester..L.	1836	1,250,000	550,000	350,000	25	11	26 1/16—24⅞	11
Union Bank of Scotland ....L.	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	925,000	50	10	30 11/16—27¼	24 pr. sh.
United Counties Bank ....L.	1836	5,966,660	1,193,332	925,000	20	4	13	13
Western Australian Bank ..L.	1841	250,000	175,000	432,560	20	10	23 1/16—21¼	15
*Whitehaven Jt.-Stk. Bk. Co..L.	1829	401,000	60,150	50,150	50	7½	32½—30	20
Williams Deacon's Bank ....L.	1836	7,812,500	1,250,000	750,000	50	8	34¾—34½	25
Wilts & Dorset Banking Co., L.	1835	3,500,000	700,000	600,000	50	10	26¾—23½	15
York City & County Bkg. Co., L.	1830	2,600,000	780,000	600,000	10	3	4⅝—4⅝	20
							10⅜—10	16¾

* An arrangement has been entered into for the amalgamation of the Whitehaven Joint-Stock Bank

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 312–316.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Aberavon—40.
Aberayron—139, 175.
Abercarn—49 (*M.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*), 139 (*M. & F.*).
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Abergavon—132 (*W.*), 139 (*M.*).
Aberdare—132, 139, 162.
Aberdovey—139 (*Tu.& F.*), 175 (*W. & S.*).
Abergavenny—49, 132, 175, 213A.
Abergele—175A.
Abergwynfi—162 (*Tu.*).
Abersychan—132 (*Tu.*), 139 (*W.*).
Abertillery—49, 132, 139.
Abertridwr—139 (*W.*).
Aberystwyth—139, 175, 175A.
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Accrington—122, 151A, 153, 211, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*N.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F.*).
Acle—30 (*Th.*), 49 (*Th.*).
Acocks Green—132, 162.
Addingham—211B (*Tu. & F.*), 108B.
Addlestone—30, 135.
Adlington—153, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—226 (*F.*).
Ainsdale—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—211B, 175A.
Albrighton—132 (*W.*).
Alcester—49, 162.
Aldborough—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh—139 (*Sat.*)—30, 139.
Alderley Edge—153, 211.
Alderney—49.
Aldershot—49, 135, 136.
Alford (Linc.)—49, 132A, 202A.
Alfreton—78, 136.
Alfriston—139 (*M. & F.*).
Allendale Town—132, 226.
Alnwick—132 (*S.*), 226 (*W.*).
Alnwick—26 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Alnwickshire—209.
Alnmouth—175B.
Alnwick—132, 175B.
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Alston—50, 136.
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Altrincham—129, 132, 152A, 153 177, 211, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Alverstoke—49.
Amble—175.
Amlecote—213A.
Ambleside—211, 136, 152.
Amersham—49, 209 (*Tu., W., F. & S.*).
Amersham-on-the-Hill—209 (*Th. & S.*).
Amesbury—224.
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Ansdell—129, 136, 153.
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Armley—136
Arnold—136.
Arnside—211B (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*Tu. & Th.*).
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Ashbourne—78, 132, 213A.
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Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 136, 177.
Ashford—49, 132, 135.
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Ashington—132, 175B.
Ashover—78 (*F.*).
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Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 152A, 153, 177, 211.
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Audenshaw—136.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 211.
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Axbridge—204B, 224.
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Aylesbury—132, 135, 209.
Aylsham—30.
Bacup—129, 152A.
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Baildon—213A.
Bakewell—78, 223.
Bala—175, 175A.
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Baldock—49.
Balsall Heath—136.
Bamber Bridge—136 (*M., W. & S.*).
Bamford—78 (*Th.*).
Bampton (Devon)—175 (*F.*), 204B (*F.*).
Bampton (Oxon)—99A (*F.*), 162.
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Bangor—132, 162, 175, 175A
Banstead—139 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barnwell—97 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 204B (*Tu. & S.*), 224 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bardfield—30.
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Bargoed—132, 139 (*W. & F.*).
Barfreston—139 (*M.*).
Barnard Castle—30, 175, 175B, 226, 227.
Barnes—136, 142.
Barnet—30, 135.
Barnham—30 (*M.*).
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Barnsley—136, 209, 213A, 226, 227.
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Bearwood—132, 213A.
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Beer—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 224 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Brighton—209 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Belgrade—202A.
Bellshaven—132, 175B.
Belper—78, 136, 177.
Belsay—132 (*F. & S.*).
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Bexhill—30, 132, 135, 139.
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Bidford—132 (*M., W. & S.*).
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Billeston—30 (*F.*).
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Billingborough—179 (*F.*), 202A (*F.*).
Billinghay—132A (*Th.*), 179 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—135 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Bilston—162, 213A.
Bingley—211B, 37A, 213A.
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Birkdale—211B, 153, 177, 223.
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Bourton-on-the-Water—49, 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bovey Tracey—49 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 224 (*F.*).
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Bradwell—78 (W.).
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Brassted—135 (F.).
Brentford Gate—202A.
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Vera Cruz.—London Bk. of Mexico, 145; Nat. B. of Mex., 100.
Verchneudinsk.—Russo-Chin. B., 199.
Verdun.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Vereeniging.—Natl. Bk S. Af., 173A.
Vermilion.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Vernouil.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Vernon (B. C.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
Versailles.—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Verulam.—Natal Bk., 167.
Vervins.—Soc. Générale, 202.
Vesoul.—Soc. Générale 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Viareggio.—Whitby & Co., 209.
Viatka.—Russian Bank, 195.
Vichy.—Soc. Gén., 202; Compt. Nat., 72; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Victoria (B.C.).—Brit. N. America, 18; Can. Bk. of Com., 47; B. of Montreal, 22; Molson's B., 177; Roy. Bk. of Can., 26.
Victoria West.—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.
Vienna.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7: Aust. Cred. Anstalt, 209; B. of the Lower Austrian Escompte Co., 144: Société Autrichienne de Crédit, 144: Thos. Cook & Son, 73.
Vienne (Isère).—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Vierzon.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Vigo.—Banco de España, 191.
Villefranche-sur-Saone.—Lyon., 77.
Villeneuve-sur-Lot.—Comptoir Nat. d'Esc., 72; Soc. Générale, 202; Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Vincennes.—Société Générale, 202.
Violet Town.—Nat. B. of Australia., 169.
Virden.—Un. of Canada, 177.
Virginia (U.S.).—Nevada Bank of San Francisco, 209.
Vitoria.—Banco de España, 191.
Vitry-le-Francois.—Crédit Lyon., 77.
Vladivostok.—Russo-Chinese Bk., 199.
Voiron.—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.
Volksrust (Trans.).—Natal Bk., 167; National B., 173A.
Vologda.—Russian Bank, 195.
Vonda.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Voznessensk.—Russian Bank, 195.
Vrede.—Nat. B. Orange Riv. Col., 203.
Vrijheid (S. Afr.).—Bank of Africa, 15; Natl. Bk., 173A; Natal Bk., 167.
Vryburg.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 203; Bk. of Africa, 15.
Wadena.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Wagga-Wagga.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23; Australian Jt. Stk., 13: Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69; Union B. of Aust., 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Wagin.—Nat. Bk. Aust., 169; West Aust. Bk., 220.
Waihi.—Nat. Bk. N. Zea., 172; Bk. of N. Z., 24.
Waikaia.—Nat. B. of New Zealand, 172.
Waikouaiti (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
Waimate (N.Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 24; Union Bank of Australia, 208.
Waipawa (N. Zealand).—Bank of Australasia, 16; B. of New Zealand, 24; Bank of New South Wales, 23.
Waipiata.—Bank of N. S. Wales, 23.
Waipukurau (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zeal., 24; Bank of New South Wales, 23.
Wairoa.—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.
Waitahuna (N.Z.).—Bk. of N.Z., 24.
Waitara (N.Z.).—B. of N. Z., 24.
Wakkerstroom (S.A.R.).—Nat. B., 173A.
Walcha (N.S.W.).—Com. B. Sydney 69; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Aust. Joint-Stock Bk., 13.
Walgett (N.S.W.).—Com. B. Co. of Syd. 69; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Walhalla (Vict.).—B. of Australasia, 16; B. of Victoria, 29.
Walkerton (Canada).—Merchants' B., 60; Can. Bk. of Com. 47.
Walkerville.—Can. Bk. of Com., 47.
Walla Walla (Wash.).—Baker-Boyer Nat. Bk., 209.
Wallaceburg (Ont.).—Bk. of Montr., 22.
Wallaroo.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
Walleratoang.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69.
Wallsend (N.S.W.).—B. of Australasia, 16; Australian Jt. Stk. Bank, 13.
Wagunai (N.Z.).—B. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; B. of N. Z., 24; Nat. B. of N.Z., 172; U. of Aust., 208.
Wangaratta (Vic.).—B. of N.S.W., 23; London Bk. of Aust., 147; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 169; Bk. of Vic., 29; Union Bank of Aust., 208.
Wangerrip.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
Waratah.—Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
Warburton.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Wariadda (N.S.W.).—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Warrachnbeel (Vic.).—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
Warragul (Victoria).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; B. of N. S. W., 23; Lon. B. of Aus., 147.
Warrandyte.—Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Warren (N.S. W.).—Com. B. Co. of Syd., 69.
Warri.—Bank of Nigeria, 27.
Warrion.—Lond. Bk. of Aust., 147.
Warrnambool (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of Vic., 29; Nat. B. of Australia, 169; Col. B. of Australasia, 148; B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. of Aust., 70; Lon. Bk. Aust., 147.
Warsaw.—Disconto Bk.; B. of Poland.
Warsaw (Ont.).—Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Warwick (Queensland).—B. of N.S.W., 23; Nat. B., 184; Aus. Jt. St., 13; Roy. Bk. Queensland, 192; U. B. of Aust., 208; Com. of Sydney, 69.
Washington.—Lewis Johnson & Co., 45; Lon. & San Fran., 141; International Banking Corporation, 118.
Wasley Eng., Scot. and Aust., 93.
Watchem.—Bk. of Vic., 29.
Watchupga.—Com. of Aust., 70.
Waterford.—Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Waterloo (N.S. W.).—Com. of Syd., 69.
Waterloo (Ont.).—Molson's Bank, 177; Bk. of Montreal, 22.
Waterloo (Quebec).—E. Towns B., 173.
Watrous.—Can. Bk. of Commerce, 47.
Watson.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Waubra.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
Wauchope.—Com. of Sydney, 69.
Waverley (N.Z.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 93; B. of N. S. W., 23.
Waverley (N.Z.).—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
Wawanesa.—Un. Bk. of Canada, 177.
Wedderburn (Vic.).—B. of Austis., 16.
Wee Waa.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of Aust., 16.
Weimar.—Julius Elkan; Imperial Bank of Germany, 148.
Welland (Canada).—Imperial Bk., 132; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
Wellington (Cape).—St. B. of S. Af., 202.
Wellington (N.S.W.).—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 23; Thos. Cook & Son, 73; Union Bk. of Aust., 208.
Wellington (N.Z.).—Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of N. Zeal., 24; Bk. of N.S.W., 23; Bk. of Australasia, 16; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 172.
Welshpool.—Bk. of Aust., 16; Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Wentworth (N.S.W.).—Aus. Jt. Stk., 13.
Wepener.—Stand. Bk. of S. Af., 203; Nat. Bk. Orange River Colony, 203.
Werny.—Russo-Chinese Bk., 199.
Werribee.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Werris Creek.—Com. Bk. Sydney, 69.
West Hawthorn.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 93.
West Maitland.—Un. B. of Aust., 208; Aust. Jnt. Stk., 13; Bk. of Aust., 16.
West Melbourne.—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 93; B. of N. Wales, 23.
West Perth.—Com. Aust., 70.
West Toronto.—Can. Bk. of Commerce, 47; Bk. B. N. America, 18.
Westbury.—Com. Bk. of Tas., 23.
Westmount.—Roy. Bk. of Canada, 26.
Weston.—Bk. of Brit. N. Am., 18.
Westport (N.Z.).—Bk. of N.S.W., 23; B. of N.Z., 24.
Wetaskiwin.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Wexio.—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 118.
Weyburn.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Weymouth.—Royal Bk. of Canada, 26.
Whakatane.—Un. Bk. Aust., 208.
Whangarei.—Bk. of New Zealand, 24; Bk. of Aust., 16.
Whitby (Ontario).—Dominion Bk., 173.

White Horse.—Can. B. of Com., 47.
Whittlesea.—Com. B. of Aust., 70; Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Wiarton.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177; Can. Bk. of Commerce. 47.
Wiborg.—Finlands Bank, 192.
Wickham (N.S. W.).—Aust. Joint St. B., 13.
Wiesbaden.—Bernhard Berlé & Co., 77; Imp. Bk. of Ger., 148; Deutsche Bk., 84.
Wilcannia (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 13; Com. B. Co of Sydney, 69.
Willaura.—Bk. of Victoria, 29; Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Williams.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
Willoughton (Vict.).—Com. B. of Aus., 70; Eng., Scot. & Austrl. Bk., 93; B. of Australasia, 16.
Willow (Cal.).—B. of Willow, 8.
Willowie.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Willowmore (S. A.).—St. B. S. Af., 203.
Wilunga.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Wilmington (S. Austl.).—Nat. Aus., 169.
Wilmot.—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208.
Winburg (S. Af.).—Bank of Africa, 15; Nat. Bk. Orange River Colony, 203.
Winchelsea.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Winchester.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177
Windsor (N.S.W.).—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 69.
Windsor (N. Scotia).—Com. B. of Wind., 209; Canadian B. of Com., 47; Union of Halifax, 144.
Windsor (Ont.).—Merchants' B., 60; B. of Com., 47; Traders' B., 173; Un. B. of Canada, 177.
Windsor (Vic.).—Eng., Sc., & Aust., 93.
Wingham.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; City Bk. of Sydney, 148.
Wingham (Ont.).—Can. of Com., 47.
Winnebah.—B. of Brit. W. Africa, 14.
Winnipeg.—Bk. of Montreal, 28; B. of Ottawa, 177; Imp. Bk. of Can., 132; Un. B. of Can., 177; Merchants Bk., 60; Bk. of Brit. N. Amer., 18; Banque D'Hochelaga, 60; Molson's Bk., 177; Dominion Bank, 173; Canadian B. of Commerce, 47; B. of Hamilton, 175; Alloway & Champion, 30; Roy. Bk. of Canada, 206.
Winterthur.—Bk. of Winterthur, 200.
Winton (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zeal., 24.
Winton (Queens.).—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184; Bk. of New South Wales, 23.
Wirrabara (S.A.).—Eng., Scot. & Aus. Bk., 93.
Witbank.—Nat. Bk. of S. Africa, 173A.
Wodonga.—B. of Vic., 29; B. of N.S.W., 23.
Wolfville (N.S.).—People's Bank, 209; Un. of Halifax, 144; B. of Mont., 22.
Wollongong.—Eng., Scot & Aust. B., 93 Coml. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of N.S. Wales, 23; Australian Jt. Stck., 13.
Wolmaransstad.—National Bk. of South Africa, 173A.
Wondai.—Queens. Nat. Bk., 184.
Woodanilling.—West Aust. Bk., 220.
Woodbury (South).—London Bk. of Austl., 147; Aust. Joint Stock Bk., 13.
Woodend (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aus., 70.
Woodland (Cal.).—B. of Woodland, 8.
Woodside.—B. of Adelaide, 12.
Woodstock (N.B.).—B. of Nova Scot., 193; Merch. Bk. of Halifax, 17; Roy. B. of Canada, 26; B. of Montreal, 22.
Woodstock (N.S.W.).—Com. Sydney, 69.
Woodstock (Ont.).—Imp. B. of Canada, 132; B. of Com., 47; Molson's B., 177.
Woodstock (S. Af.).—Stand. S. Af., 203.
Woodville (N.Z.).—Bk. of N.Z., 24.
Woombye.—Lond. Bk. Aust., 147.
Woomelang.—Com. of Aust., 70.
Woonona.—Eng. N. Scot. & Aust. B., 93.
Wycheproof.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Wyalong.—Com. B. of Sydney, 69; City Bk. of Sydney, 148.
Wycheproof.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Wynberg.—Af. B. Co., 14.
Wyndham (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
Wynyard.—Nat. B. of Tas., 68; B. of Australasia, 16; Com. Bk. Tas., 23.
Wyong.—Com. B. of Australia, 70.
Xanthic.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 117.
Yacka.—Bank of Adelaide, 12; Eng., Scot., and Aust., 93.
Yackandandah.—B. of Australia., 16.
Yangan.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 184.
Yankaitilla.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Yanwathan.—Com. Aust., 70; Lond. Bk. Aust., 147.
Yarck.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 169.
Yarmouth (Nova Scotia).—Yarm. Bk., 209; Nova Scotia B. 193; B. Mont., 22; Union Bank of Halifax, 144.
Yarragon.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Yarram-Yarram.—Bk. of Australasia, 16; Bk. of Victoria, 29; Un. Bk. Aust., 208.
Yarraville.—Nat. B. Aust., 169; Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Yarrawonga.—B. of Australasia, 16; Nat. B. of Australasia, 169; Com. B. of Aust., 70.
Yass.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; Aust. Joint Stock B., 13; B. of N.S.W., 23.
Yea.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 70; Lon. Bk. of Aust., 147.
Yellowglass.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
Yerranderie.—Bk. N. S. Wales, 23.
Yezd.—Imp. Bank of Persia, 116.
Yinnar.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 148.
Yloilo.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112.
Yokohama.—Chart. Bk. of India, 53; Hongkong & Shanghai 112; Yokohama Specie, 228; Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte, 72; National Bank of China, 190; Sale & Frazar, 197; International Banking Corp. 118; Anglo-Japanese, 111; T. Cook & Son, 73; Russo-Chinese Bk., 193.
Yongala.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 169.
York (W.A.).—Union Bank of Aust., 208; West. Aust. B. 220.
Yorketown.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
Yorkton.—Un. Bk. Canada, 177; Bk. of British North America, 18.
Young.—B. of N.S.W., 23; Com. B. Co of Sydney 69; City B., Sydney, 148; Union Bk. of Australia, 208; Bk. of Australasia, 16.
Yreka (Cal.).—Siskiyou B. Co., 8.
Ystad.—Christianstads Enskilda B. 119.
Zacatecas.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145; Banco de Zacatecas, 8.
Zag-Azig.—Bk. of Egypt, 20; Nat. Bk. of Egypt, 170A.
Zamora.—Lond. Bk. of Mexico, 145.
Zante.—Ionian Bank, 119.
Zanzibar.—Nat. Bk. of India, 172.
Zechan (Tas.).—Bankof Australasia, 16; Com. B. of Tas., 23; Nat. B. of Tas., 68.
Zeerust (S. Afr.).—Nat. Bk., 173A; Stand. Bk. S. A., 203.
Zermatt.—Galland & Co.
Zungura.—Bank of Nigeria, 27.
Zurich.—Swiss Credit Co., 100; Banque Fédérale, 77; Kugler & Co., 154; Swiss Bankverein, 206; T. Cook & Son, 73.
Zwickau.—Dresdner Bank, 83.

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1893 TO 1907.

Months.	1893.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899.	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
January.....	2½	3	2	2	3½	3	3½	4½	4½	3½	4	4	3	4	5½
February	2½	2½	2	2	3½	3	3	4	4½	3½	4	4	3	4	5
March	2½	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	2½	4	5
April	2	2	2	2	2½	3½	3	4	4	3	4	3½	2	3½	4½
May	3½	2	2	2	2¼	3½	3	3½	4	3	3½	3	2½	3½	4
June	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3½	3¼	3	3¼	3	2½	3½	4
July	2½	2	2	2	2	2½	3½	3½	3	3	3	3	2½	3½	4
August	4	2	2	2	2	2½	3½	4	3	3	3	3	2½	3½	4½
September ...	4½	2	2	2	2½	2½	3½	4	3	3	3½	3	3	3½	4½
October.....	3	2	2	3½	2½	3½	4	4	3	3½	4	3	4	5½	4½
November ...	3	2	2	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	6	6¼
December.....	3	2	2	4	3	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	6	7
Average.....	3½	2½	2	2½	2¾	3¼	3¾	3½	3½	3½	3¾	3½	3	4½	4¾

Stock.	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5

Government Stocks.

Terminable Annuities ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½% Annuities (1905) ...	" " " "
2¾% Annuities (1905) ...	" " " "
2½% Consols (1923)	" " " "
2¾% Guaranteed (1933)..	Jan. 1, July 1
3% Local Loans (1912) ...	Jan. 5, Ap. 5, Jy. 5, Oct. 5
2¾% War Stock (1920) ...	" " " "
Land Stock (1921)	" " " "
3% Metrop. Police (1920)	January 1 and July 1
Red Sea & India (1908) ...	Feb. 4 and August 4

Indian Stocks.

Eastern Bengal Rail. "A" and "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
" 4% (Irredeemable)...	January 1 and July 1
E.I. Rail. 4½% (Irredeem.)	April 1 and October 1
G.I.P. Rly. 4% (Irredeem.)	January 1 and July 1
3½% India Stock (1931)...	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
3% " " (1948)	" " " "
2½% " " (1926)	" " " "
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. "A" & "B" (1958)	January 1 and July 1
S.I.Ry. 4½% (Perp. Deb.)	" "

Colonial Stocks.

N. S. Wales :—	
4% Stock (1933)	January 1 and July 1
3½% " (1924)	April 1 and October 1
3½% " (1918)	March 1 and Sept. 1
3% " (1935)	April 1 and Oct. 1
New Zealand :—	
4% Consolidated (1929)	May 1 and Nov. 1
3½% " (1940)	January 1 and July 1
3% Inscribed (1945).....	April 1 and October 1
Queensland :—	
4% (1915 and 1924) ...	January 1 and July 1
3½% (1921 to 1945) ...	" "
3% (1922 to 1947)	" "
Transvaal 3% (1923-1953)	May 1 and November 1

Corporation Stocks.

Birkenhead 3¼% (1919-59)	April 1 and October 1
Birmingham 3½% (1946)	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1947)	" "
" 3% (1932)	" "
" 2½% (1926)	" "
Bristol 3% (1920-1960) ...	Feb. 1 and August 1
Hampshire 3% (1914-1934)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Huddersfield 3% (1920-1940)	April 1 and October 1
Hull 3½% (1943)	January 1 and July 1
" 3½% Irred. (1925-55)	Feb. 1 and August 1
" 3% (1921-1951).....	March 1 and Sept. 1
Liverpool 3½%.....	Jan. 1, Apl. 1, July 1, Oct. 1
" 3% (1942).....	April 1 and October 1
" 2½% (1923).....	January 1 and July 1
Lond. Corp. 2½% (1927-57)	" "
" " 3% Deb. (1923)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Lond. County 2½% (1920)	Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
" " 3% (1920)	" " " "
" " 3½% (1929)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
Manchester 3% (1941).....	Feb. 1 and August 1
Metropolitan 3½% (1929)	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
" 3% (1941)	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1
" 2½% (1920-1949)	Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
Middx. Cnty. 3% (1915-35)	January 1 and July 1
" " 3½% (1927-47)	February 1 and Aug. 1
Nottingham 3% (Irred.)	May 1 and November 1
" 3% (1920-60)	" "
Ramsgate 3% (1915-1955)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Swansea 3½%	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1955)	" "
West Sussex 3% (1915-35)	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1
Wolverh'pton 3½% (1932)	March 1 and Sept. 1

Foreign and Miscellaneous.

Chinese Impl. 5% Gold, (1896)	April 1 and October 1
Chinese Impl. 4½% Gold, (1898)	March 1 and Sept. 1
Impl. Japanese 5% (1901-2)	" " " "
Metropolitan Water "B"	" "
Egypt. 3% Pref. (1905)...	April 15 and October 15
Greek Guaranteed 2½% Gold (1898)	April 1 and October 1
Thames Conservancy 3% (1954) "A" & "B" Deb.	January 1 and July 1

DIVIDENDS are paid :—

On Sterling Stocks transferable in the Bank Books—(*a*) Warrants will be sent by Post—1. To Sole or First Stockholders *without application*, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary. (Sole Stockholder includes Sole Surviving Stockholder, Sole Executor or Administrator, and Sole Surviving Executor or Administrator. First Stockholder includes the First Executor.) 2. To any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, other than the Sole, or First, Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, or to any Person, Firm, or Company, upon the written Request, in the prescribed form, of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators. (*b*) Dividends will be paid to any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, *personally attending at the Bank*, on his written Request, in the case of a Sole Account, or on the written Request of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators, in the case of a Joint Account. The Request in either case must be in the prescribed form.

On Indian Railway and Thames Conservancy Debenture Stocks, Chinese 5% and 4½% Stocks, Greek 2½% Stock, Japanese 5% Stock, and Corporation of London 2½% Debenture Stock—by transmission of Warrants through the Post to the Stockholders or their Nominees.

On Indian Rupee Promissory Notes and Registered Stock—(*a*) On personal application at the India Office, Bank of England :—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent. (*b*) By Post :—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent.

Dividends on Promissory Notes and Registered Stock are paid by Bills of Exchange on India, commonly called Interest Bills. (As an Interest Bill is payable in India in Rupees, the Bill is usually sold in London, for Sterling, at the Exchange of the day, through a Banker or Agent.)

HOURS, &c.—The Dividend Office is open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (2 P.M. Saturdays).

The India Office (Bank of England) is open from 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (1 P.M. Saturdays).

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS.—Holders of certain stocks in amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of 1*d.* per £, or part of a £, with 3*d.* additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday; Instructions 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee 2*s.* 6*d.*); Executions 11 to 3; Acceptances 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 1). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 12.30) are charged a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business day next ensuing.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of three American offices (marked A).

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is important, as in young companies the normal rate of mortality is not experienced, whilst expenses are necessarily greater owing to the larger proportion of new business.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system (M), whereby the whole of the surplus or profits are allotted to participating policyholders, or whether the company has proprietors by whom part of the surplus is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the figures for Industrial business are stated separately.

FUNDS.—The Paid-up Capital of Proprietary offices that transact Life business only is included in the Funds. Paid-up capital of offices transacting other classes of business as well is excluded, being available for other claims than those of the Life Branch. The figures are taken from the latest annual accounts, the date in the majority of cases being December, 1907. The amount of the funds taken alone affords no indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are considered as well as assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of such risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 14½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus, and, speaking generally, the larger the bonus. The rate of interest earned is obtained by dividing 100 times the amount of interest, less Income Tax, by the mean of the funds at beginning and end of year after deducting half a year's interest from the mean fund. In some cases, however, this does not quite accurately represent the yield, owing to the manner in which interest on reversions is dealt with.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^{m(5)}$ and $O^{m(5)}$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

The O^m Tables, which are founded on the latest and largest Life assurance experience, usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H^m.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.—The selection by an intending proposer for Life assurance of the office best suited to his requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made under reliable expert advice. Whilst we have above indicated some points for consideration, the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable any person without technical knowledge to gauge accurately the respective merits and attractions of the various companies transacting Life assurance. There are many good offices, but in the very best and most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers during the continuance of a policy, which may be lifelong, through the precaution having been taken of obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

On receipt of a letter of inquiry containing full particulars in regard to the matter on which advice is desired, accompanied by a remittance of a fee of 5s., addressed to the Publishers of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Paternoster Row, E.C., and marked "Insurance," the Insurance Editor will be prepared—

(1) To advise any intending assurant as to the system and descriptions of policies best adapted to suit the special circumstances as described, and to assist inquirer in the choice of the Life office which seems from its financial strength and earning capabilities best qualified to do justice to his requirements, and most likely to yield the most satisfactory and profitable results.

(2) To give similar advice to any person contemplating the purchase of an annuity.

(3) To advise any policyholder in a Life office or other inquirer generally on any question, not of a legal character, relating to Life assurance.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts. Funds.	Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest %	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I	Abstainers&Gen.(Ord.)	370,640	71,217	23·4	3 14 0	H^m	3 10 0
1824	P^{m}SF	Alliance	5,717,117*	484,309	10·0	3 16 0	H^m & $H^m(5)$	3 0 0
1808	P SF	Atlas	2,013,504	172,789	13·9	3 12 9	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	23,446,497	1,960,751	13·9	4 10 0	H^m	3, 3½ & 4
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	737,084	191,070	20·5	4 6 4	H^m	4 0 0
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,758,363	124,664	26·5	3 16 6	H^m	3½ & 3½
1833*	P F	Caledonian	2,539,736	242,556	13·9	4 3 0	O^m	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	7,138,797	735,399	23·9	4 11 3	H^m	3 & 3½
1898*	P S	Century	218,157	50,702	14·0	4 0 0	O^m	3 0 0
1838	P	City of Glasgow	3,047,771	230,005	16·0	3 17 6	O^m	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual	4,351,138	260,115	7·3c	3 16 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1824	P	Clerical, Medical&Gen.	4,579,555	346,184	15·0*	3 15 0	$O^m(5)$*	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	2,981,029	348,066	29·4	4 2 4	O^m	3 10 0
1861	PF^{m}S	Commercial Union	3,424,063*	366,852	13·7	4 3 0	O^m	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	2,776,838	324,247	29·3	5 3 6	H^m	3, 3½ & 4½
1807	P	Eagle	2,533,765	182,526	17·4	3 17 3	H^m	3 0 0
1823	M	Economic	4,553,486	236,031	13·4	4 0 0	O^m	3 0 0
1823	P	Edinburgh	4,292,840	317,855	15·0	3 18 10	O^m	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,865,456	231,553	17·6	3 19 6	H^m & $H^m(5)$	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable	4,987,757	189,933	6·7c	3 12 8	O^m*	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable U.S. (A)	87,716,603	10,980,019	18·7	4 13 4	Amer. Act, &c.	4, 3½ & 3
1844	P	Equity & Law	4,451,301	338,386	10·2	4 2 0	H^m O^m &$O^m(5)$	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,365,816	180,070	8·6	3 17 6	O^m	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,095,465	196,215	19·3	3 7 6	O^m & H^m	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	9,686,822	1,009,973	20·9	4 5 5	H^m	3 10 0
1821	P FS	Guardian	3,322,125*	233,645	14·1	3 17 9	H^m & $H^m(5)$	3 0 0
1823	P	Law Life	5,226,470	270,306	12·5	4 0 11	H^m	2 15 0
1825*	P FS	Law Union & Crown	4,952,087	371,481	15·0	4 5 10	H^m	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	5,505,485	612,213	13·5	4 6 8	O^m	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,799,903	355,675	15·5	3 15 10	O^m	3 & 3½
1836	P SF	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,356,665	243,966	10·0	3 15 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1862	P	London & Lancashire	2,283,804	320,051	20·5	4 0 4	H^m	3 10 0
1720	P F^m	London Assurance	2,321,110	174,156	11·9	3 16 0	O^m	2 15 0
1881	P I	Lond., Edin.& Glasgow	451,478	87,659	20·0	3 10 0	$O^m(5)$	3 & 3½
1806	M	London Life	4,871,446	375,312	4·5c	4 1 0	$O^m(5)$	3 & 3½
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	1,908,420	427,020	28·3	5 4 3	...	3 10 0
1852	M*	Marine & General	1,563,129	125,566	17·0	3 15 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan	2,208,588	156,138	6·7c	3 16 0	$O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1869	M S	Mut. of Australasia (C)	2,157,599	246,356	24·8	4 5 0	H^m & O^m	3½ & 3
1843	M	Mutual, New York (A)	101,473,720	11,735,327	15·7	4 16 9	American, & 17 offices	4, 3½ & 3
1830*	M	National Mutual	2,610,023	190,227	15·9	4 2 10	O^m	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	4,844,002	649,407	24·9	4 15 6	H^m	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	6,523,342	482,300	10·3	3 18 8	O^m	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life (A)	101,594,330	16,360,996	14·0	4 12 0	American	4 3½ 3
1809	P^{m}SF	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	14,315,843	1,068,988	13·5	4 0 7	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P SF	Northern	4,816,467	289,327	10·0	3 11 0	H^m & $H^m(5)$	2 15 0
1808	M	Norwich Union	7,444,411	851,237	19·5	4 3 4	O^m	2 10 0
1864	P I	Pearl (Ordinary)	1,326,769	243,754	14·8	3 12 6	H^m	3 0 0
1797*	P	Phœnix	5,445,415	412,429	14·2	3 18 0	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks'	2,539,688	179,105	14·5	3 16 10	O^m	3 0 0
1848	P I	Prudential (Ordinary)	36,203,869	4,480,379	8·9	3 11 8	H^m	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	3,785,150	702,507	10·0	3 13 0	H^m	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts. Funds.	Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest %	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1806	P S	Rock	2,289,802	216,041	19·0	3 19 9	$O^m(5)$	3 & 3½
1845	P S F	Royal	9,691,009	709,862	12·2	3 15 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1720	PFS[m]	Royal Exchange	3,487,321	270,658	13·5	3 16 7	O^m	3 0 0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,143,622	72,538	12·6	3 18 5	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1896*	P S	Scottish Accident	114,981	25,014	15·5	3 18 7	$O^m(5)$	3 5 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	5,046,400	311,711	13·8	3 16 0	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0*
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	5,481,108	710,960	13·6	3 18 11	O^m	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	1,232,435	140,299	16·2	4 2 5	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1876	P S	Scottish Metropolitan	711,049	83,525	16·0	3 17 0	O^m	3 10 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	14,139,867	679,594	12·0	3 15 2	H^m	3 & 3½
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance	1,316,318	156,758	15·9	4 0 0	H^m	3 0 0
1824	P S F	Scottish Union & Nat.	4,571,033	304,556	13·3	3 19 0	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows	19,468,280	1,158,917	10·0	3 15 6	H^m & $H^m(5)$	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	12,020,651	1,007,451	18·5	4 5 2	O^m and Special	3 & 3½
1843	P	Star	6,843,005	527,637	14·2	3 10 8	H^m	3 0 0
1810	P S	Sun Life	6,969,808	699,305	15·0	4 3 7	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	5,273,476	974,461	28·8	5 10 0	H^m and American Tropical	3 & 3½
1840	M	United Kingdom Temp.	8,487,334	582,113	12·1	3 13 1	O^m & $O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1825	P	University	933,801	59,797	12·5	3 17 2	$O^m(5)$	2 10 0
1824	P F S	Yorkshire	1,636,630	130,882	13·9	3 17 2	O^m & $O^m(5)$	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P O	Britannic	1,250,660	883,919	41	4 2 11	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0
1881	P O	London, Edin. & Glasgow	449,735	466,012	45	3 10 0	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	518,095	503,663	48	3 8 9	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P O	Pearl	2,349,829	1,391,249	45	3 10 4	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1848	P O	Prudential	28,124,921	6,499,028	40	3 9 9	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P O	Refuge	1,449,359	1,637,459	48	3 19 2	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M O	Wesleyan & General*	1,221,075	787,966	46	3 15 7	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
P = Proprietary.
M = Mutual.
F = Transact Fire Business also.
S = Transact Sickness or Accident Business also.
O = Transact Ordinary Life Business also.
I = Transact Industrial Life Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transact Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Funds exclude Imperial and Provident funds.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.
* Century. Accident business commenced 1885.
* Clerical, Medical & General. Expenses include cost of pensions. Large additional valuation reserves (about £300,000) beyond liability on Old $Cm(5)$ 2½ per cent. basis.
* Commercial Union. Funds exclude Hand-in-Hand and West of England funds.
* Equitable. With additional reserve of more than one-half of clear surplus amounting to nearly £500,000.
* Guardian. Funds exclude those of Westminster and General Life.
* Law Union and Crown amalgamated 1891.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., effects.
* National Mutual. Amalgamated 1896.
* Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782.
* Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877.
* Scot. Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 3½ per cent., so strengthening Reserves.
* Wesleyan and General. These figures include ordinary life business.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses are declared from time to time, which may usually be applied either to increase sum assured or to reduce premium, if not discounted for cash. It is generally advantageous to select a policy participating in profits, but to overcome the objection of the higher premium an alternative plan may be adopted in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be discharged by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong. We give below the average annual premiums charged for the three classes of policies.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	6	1	13	8	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	2	9	2	0	2
22	2	0	3	1	14	4	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	3	11	2	1	2
23	2	1	2	1	15	1	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	5	2	2	2	4
24	2	2	1	1	15	11	1	14	0	34	2	14	1	2	6	5	2	3	6
25	2	3	1	1	16	7	1	14	9	35	2	15	8	2	7	9	2	4	10
26	2	4	1	1	17	6	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	9	3	2	6	2
27	2	5	2	1	18	5	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	10	10	2	7	6
28	2	6	4	1	19	5	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	12	5	2	9	0
29	2	7	6	2	0	6	1	18	2	39	3	2	7	2	14	2	2	10	7
30	2	8	9	2	1	7	1	19	1	40	3	4	6	2	15	11	2	12	3
										41	3	6	9	2	17	10	2	13	11
										42	3	8	8	2	19	10	2	15	9
										43	3	10	11	3	1	11	2	17	9
										44	3	13	3	3	4	2	2	19	9
										45	3	15	9	3	6	7	3	1	11
										46	3	18	5	3	9	0	3	4	3
										48	4	4	1	3	14	5	3	9	3
										50	4	11	6	4	0	7	3	15	0
										55	5	12	0	5	0	3	4	13	1
										60	7	0	8	6	6	8	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative attractions of life offices. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1
Atlas	2	2	5	2	4	8	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	6	2	15	10	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	0	5	16	1	7	6	4
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0		...	
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	5	10	3	19	2	4	16	8	6	0	2	7	12	2
Century	2	2	5	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	7	4	11	0	5	10	5	6	16	6
City of Glasgow	1	19	6	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	10	4	9	10	5	12	9		...	
Energy Mutual	1	16	0	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	7	1	6
Federal, Med.& Gen.	1	18	7	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	16	4	3	6	9	3	19	2	4	16	3	6	0	1	7	11	3
Colonial Mutual	1	18	4	2	2	1	2	7	4	2	14	10	3	3	2	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	12	0	7	3	3
Commercial Union	1	18	1	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Eagle	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	10	8	2	17	1	3	5	5	3	16	6	4	11	4	5	10	11	6	17	4
Economic	1	15	5	1	19	0	2	4	4	2	11	1	2	19	6	3	10	9	4	5	5	5	5	3	6	12	3
Edinburgh	1	17	8	2	1	8	2	7	11	2	15	3	3	4	2	3	15	3	4	10	2	5	10	10	6	17	11
English & Scot. Law	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	1	2	13	11	3	2	8	3	13	7	4	7	9	5	6	2	6	12	4
Equitable	2	4	5	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	10	4	10	7	5	8	0	6	12	3
Equitable, U.S.	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident	1	17	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	2	4	9	7	5	8	7	6	13	11
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
Gresham	2	0	5	2	3	0	2	8	2	2	15	0	3	4	1	3	16	0	4	11	5	5	12	5	7	0	11
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Life	2	0	1	2	3	8	2	9	4	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	0	5	10	9	6	17	6
Law Union & Crown	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
Legal and General	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	17	7	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	5	11	6	6	19	5
Life Assoc. of Scot	1	19	8	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	4	3	17	4	4	13	4	5	13	8	7	2	4
L'pool & Lond. & Gl	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Lancashire	1	16	9	2	0	10	2	6	10	2	13	7	3	2	4	3	12	5	4	6	10	5	9	1	6	18	11
London Assurance	2	0	8	2	4	0	2	9	6	2	16	3	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	5	5	11	5	7	2	11
Lond., Edin., & Glas.	1	19	0	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	15	8	3	4	9	3	16	11	4	13	4	5	15	3	7	4	10
†London Life	2	8	6	2	13	0	3	0	0	3	8	6	3	19	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0	7	12	8
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	0	2	3	1	2	8	10	2	16	4	3	5	11	3	17	7	4	11	11	5	12	5	7	0	0
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	2	10
Mutual of Australasia	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	17	0	4	13	0	5	14	0	7	2	0
Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	2	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Provident Clerks'	1	16	10	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	13	5	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	5	17	4	7	11	7
Provident Free Home	1	19	0	2	3	2	2	9	7	2	17	6	3	6	10	3	18	4	4	13	9	5	14	5	7	6	7
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Rock	1	18	9	2	2	10	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	16	10	4	10	1	5	11	11	7	1	4
Royal	2	0	3	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	16	2	3	4	1	3	14	6	4	8	3	5	10	6	7	1	3
Royal Exchange	1	19	10	2	3	6	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Sceptre	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	5	13	4	7	4	6
Scottish Accident	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
Scottish Metropolitan	1	15	1	1	16	10	2	0	8	2	6	7	2	14	7	3	5	4	3	19	7	4	19	0	6	6	1
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
*a*Scot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	9	2	4	0	2	10	6	2	17	6	3	5	6	3	16	0	4	11	0	5	11	6	7	0	0
Scottish Widows'	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
Star	1	18	3	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	7	7	4	9
Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	19	11	7	14	11
Sun Life (of Canada)	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
United King. Temp	2	1	0	2	4	3	2	8	10	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	15	5	4	10	6	5	13	8	7	4	9
University	2	2	0	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	16	8	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	11	5	5	11	2	6	18	0
Victoria	1	19	2	2	3	4	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	7	3	17	2	4	13	0	5	16	0	7	7	1
Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11

† London Life—These Rates are for nearest age and are Subject to reductions—anticipated to be about 54° in the eighth year and thereafter. *a* Abstainers' Rates.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at various ages of entry and maturity, participating in profits, are given in this table.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Abstainers&Genrl.aB	2	19 5	3	14 2	4	15 6	6	10 5	9	17 5	2	11 2	3	3 2	4	13 17	0	4 19	0	6 14 11
Alliance I	3	3 9	3	18 7	5	1 0	6	18 8	10	15 0	2	15 7	3	6 4	4	1 6	5	4 5	7	3 2
Atlas I	3	5 7	4	0 5	5	2 11	7	0 8	10	17 2	2	17 5	3	8 3	4	3 5	5	6 4	7	5 2
Australian Mutual B	3	3 4	3	7 9	4	18 11	6	14 3	10	3 9	2	15 10	3	6 4	4	1 2	5	3 1	6	18 10
Britannic	3	6 1	4	1 10	5	5 7	7	5 ...			...		3	8 9	4	4 10	5	9 2	7	10 1
British Equitable ...B	3	4 4	4	3 19	3	5 1	6	6 18	5	10 11	9	2 16	0	3 7	0	4 2	3	5 5	0	7 2 7
Caledonian	3	3 1	3	17 10	4	19 8	6	15 7	10	7 2	2	2 14	7	3 5	6	4 0	6	5 2	9	6 19 10
Canada Life	3	5 2	4	0 11	5	4 2	7	2 10 ...			...		3	7 11	4	3 11	5	7 8	7	7 4
Century	3	5 11	3	19 6	5	0 3	6	15 1	10	4 6	2	17 9	3	7 7	4	1 9	5	3 2	6	18 9
City of Glasgow	3	6 0	4	0 6	5	2 0	6	17 6 ...			2	17 0	3	7 6	4	2 6	5	4 6	7	1 6
Clergy Mutual ..... B	3	3 11	3	18 7	5	0 5	6	16 4 ...			2	14 4	3	5 1	4	0 2	5	2 6	6	19 3
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	3	5 2	4	1 11	5	7 7	7	10 1 ...			2	15 7	3	7 8	4	5 1	5	10 11	7	14 7
Colonial Mutual	3	1 0	3	14 6	4	15 6	6	13 7 ...			2	13 6	3	3 3	3	17 11	4	18 10	6	18 1
Commercial Union .B	3	6 1	4	2 4	5	7 2	7	8 10 ...			...		3	8 9	4	5 5	5	10 8	7	13 1
Confederation	3	4 5	3	19 11	5	1 1	6	19 4	10	16 2 ...			3	7 0	4	2 10	5	4 6	7	3 8
Eagle I	3	5 10	3	19 4	4	19 10	6	14 3	10	3 6	2	18 0	3	7 9	4	1 7	5	2 9	6	18 3
Economic I	3	1 3	3	15 2	4	6 10	6	1 9	18	3 2	13	0 3	3	2 3	17	6 4	19	2 6	13	4
Edinburgh I	3	4 2	3	19 8	5	0 9	6	14 11	10	3 9	2	15 8	3	6 10	4	1 11	5	3 8	6	18 7
English&Scot. Law .B	3	3 3	3	17 6	4	18 11	6	14 5 ...			2	14 11	3	5 5	4	0 0	5	1 10	6	17 9
Equitable	3	4 7	3	19 2	5	1 7	6	19 6	10	15 6	2	16 1	3	6 11	4	1 8	5	4 6	7	3 3
Equitable (U.S.) I	3	6 4	4	1 8	5	4 11	7	4 0	11	1 11	...		3	8 6	4	4 6	5	8 8	7	7 8 11
Equity and Law	3	5 3	4	0 4	5	3 1	7	0 10 ...			2	16 8	3	7 9	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5 2
Friends' Provident . I	3	4 4	3	18 9	4	19 10	6	14 3 ...			2	16 1	3	6 11	4	1 8	5	3 6	6	18 2
General I	3	5 7	4	1 10	5	6 4	7	7 2	11	8 11	2	18 4	3	10 0	4	5 9	5	9 6	7	11 0
Gresham ..... B	3	2 0	3	16 11	5	0 5	6	19 10 ...			2	14 6	3	5 4	4	0 8	5	4 10	7	5 6
Guardian ..... B	3	4 5	3	17 10	5	1 7	7	0 ...			2	17 0	3	6 9	4	0 10	5	5 0	7	5 6
Law Life	3	4 0	3	18 2	4	19 3	6	14 4	10	4 7	2	16 1	3	6 7	4	1 0	5	2 6	7	6 18 7
Law Union&Crown .I	3	5 0	4	0 0	5	2 8	6	19 1 ...			2	16 6	3	7 6	4	3 0	5	5 6	7	3 6
Legal and General...I	3	5 3	4	0 4	5	3 1	7	0 10 ...			2	16 8	3	7 5	4	3 2	5	6 4	7	5 2
Life Assoc. of Scotlnd I	3	4 7	3	19 1	5	0 0	6	16 10	10	0 9	2	2 15	6	3 7	4	4 2	5	4 2	7	1 4
Liverpool & Lond. & Gl.	3	7 1	4	1 9	5	3 7	7	0 7	10	14 10	2	18 5	3	9 2	4	4 2	5	7 0	7	4 11
London & Lancashire	3	4 7	4	0 8	5	4 0	7	3 9	11	0 5	2	15 6	3	7 3	4	2 11	5	6 11	7	4 11 8
London Assurance...I	3	5 4	4	0 5	5	3 3	...				2	17 6	3	8 7	4	3 10	5	7 1	...	
Lond.,Edin.,&Glasg. I	3	6 11	4	2 6	5	5 5	7	3 1	10	17 8	2	17 3	3	8 9	4	4 7	5	8 0	7	6 8
London Life I	3	18 10	4	15 2	5	18 0	7	12 8	10	10 0	3	9 0	4	1 4	4	17 10	6	1 2	7	16 0
Manufacturers	3	4 5	3	19 11	5	1 8	6	19 4	10	16 2 ...			3	7 0	4	2 10	5	4 6	7	3 8
Marine and General I	3	5 5	4	0 6	5	3 4	7	1 9	10	18 2	2	16 9	3	7 8	4	3 5	5	7 7	7	7 6 0
Metropolitan ..... B	3	7 4	4	3 5	5	6 11	7	4 5 ...			2	17 11	3	9 11	4	6 4	5	11 0	7	14 7
Mut. of Australasia I	3	0 0	3	13 4	0	4 16	0	6 10	0	10 0	0	...	3	3 0	3	16 0	4	19 0	6	14 0
Mut. of New York..I	3	6 4	4	1 8	5	4 11	7	4 0	11	1 11	...		3	8 8	4	4 6	5	8 8	7	7 8 11
National Mutual ...I	3	4 9	3	18 8	5	0 2	6	16 5	10	9 3	2	16 4	3	6 4	4	0 0	5	3 1	7	0 1
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I	3	0 10	3	15 11	4	18 3	6	15 0	10	5 8	2	12 6	3	3 6	3	18 9	5	1 4	6	18 4
National Provident B	3	6 4	4	1 2	5	3 2	6	19 1	10	9 4	2	18 8	3	9 11	4	5 4	5	7 10	7	4 3
New York I	3	6 4	4	1 8	5	5 6	7	4 0	11	1 11	...		3	8 8	4	4 6	5	8 8	7	7 8 11
NorthBrit & Mercan. I	3	6 2	4	1 1	5	3 0	6	18 10 ...			2	17 6	3	8 8	4	3 9	5	6 1	7	2 11
Northern	3	5 8	3	19 8	5	1 1	6	16 11	10	9 8	2	17 2	3	7 4	4	1 11	5	4 1	7	0 8
Norwich Union	3	4 4	3	17 5	4	19 4	6	15 6	10	6 2	2	16 7	3	6 7	4	1 3	5	3 0	7	0 6
Pearl	3	6 1	4	1 9	5	5 5	7	5 0 ...			2	17 4	3	8 10	4	5 1	5	9 5	7	7 9
Phœnix ..... B	3	6 4	4	0 5	5	1 9	6	18 1 ...			2	17 9	3	8 0	4	2 8	5	4 8	7	1 8
Provident Clerks' ...B	3	4 6	3	19 7	5	2 3	7	0 3	10	18 4	2	15 11	3	7 0	4	2 4	5	5 6	7	4 7
Provident Free Home	3	8 3	4	4 11	5	8 7	7	10 0	11	7 9	...		3	11 9	4	8 0	5	12 0	7	13 10
Prudential	3	7 9	4	4 3	5	7 10	7	9 5 ...			2	18 1	3	10 5	4	7 8	5	10 10	7	12 9
Refuge I	3	4 3	4	0 0	5	5 2	7	6 2 ...			2	14 10	3	6 9	4	0 8	5	8 6	7	10 4
Rock	3	3 3	3	19 6	5	2 9	7	1 1	10	17 8	2	16 4	3	8 1	4	4 5	5	8 5	7	8 4

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Royal.....B	3 5 8	4	0 8	5	2 8	7	0 0	10	14 0	2	17 4	3	8 0	4	3 4	5	6 0	7	4 0	
Royal Exchange.....I	3 5 10	4	0 5	5	2 4	7	0 5	11	0	1	2 17	3	3 7	11	4 2	10	5 5	2	7 3	10
Sceptre.....I	3 4 9	4	0 10	5	4 2	7	3 10	11	0	6	2 15	7	3 7	4	4 3	1	5 7	2	7 5	0
†Scottish Accident B	3 3 10	3	18 8	5	1 2	6	18 7	10	13	6	2 14	11	3 5	9	4 1	1	5 4	0	7 2	0
Scottish Amicable...I	3 6 9	4	1 5	5	3 0	7	2 4	10	17	3	2 18	3	3 9	1	4 4	1	5 6	0	7 6	5
Scottish Equitable...I	3 5 5	3	19 8	5	1 1	6	16 6		...		2 16	11	3 7	5	4 2	1	5 3	11	6 19	10
Scottish Life I	3 6 5	4	1 1	5	2 3	6	16 6		...		2 17	10	3 8	10	4 3	9	5 5	5	4 7	0 3
Scot. Metropolitan B	3 2 5	3	16 0	4	18 6	6	17 4	10	15	10	2 13	11	3 3	5	3 18	5	5 2	0	7 1	11
Scottish Provident ...I	3 9 0	4	3 2	5	4 5	6	19 8		...		3 0	5	3 10	11	4 5	5	5 7	2	7 2	11
Scottish Temp'ance B	3 4 11	3	19 7	5	1 10	6	19 4	10	17	0	2 16	7	3 7	3	4 2	3	5 4	11	7 3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat.B	3 5 6	4	0 0	5	1 0	6	15 6	10	4	0	2 17	0	3 7	6	4 2	0	5 3	6	6 19	0
Scottish Widows' ...I	3 11 6	4	5 3	5	5 9	7	0 0		...		3 2	10	3 12	10	4 6	10	5 8	0	7 1	10
Standard.....I	3 6 4	4	1 4	5	3 7	7	0 0		...		2 17	8	3 8	9	4 3	11	5 6	2	7 2	10
Star I	3 4 8	4	1 2	5	3 0	7	1 0		...		2 15	4	3 7	4	4 3	5	5 5	11	7 5	5
Sun Life I	3 4 0	4	0 0	5	0 2	7	7 0	1	10	11	7 2	15	8 3	7	9 4	3	5 4	5	6 11	7 3 5
Sun of Canada I	3 4 5	3	19 11	5	3 1	7	2 1	11	0	8	2 15	8	3 7	0	4 2	10	5 6	7	7 6	8
United King. Temp. B	3 7 9	4	4 6	5	8 11	7	10 3		...		2 18	4	3 10	6	4 6	11	5 11	11	7 11	5
University I	3 6 6	4	0 7	5	2 7	6	19 7	10	13	7	2 18	0	3 8	6	4 3	9	5 6	7	7 4	9
Victoria .....B	3 7 5	4	3 6	5	7 4	7	7 1		...		2 18	3	3 9	11	4 6	2	5 10	3	7 10	2
Wesleyan & General	3 5 3	4	1 4	5	5 8	7	7 1	11	6	5	2 16	3	3 7	10	4 4	3	5 9	0	7 11	1
Yorkshire.....B	3 5 6	4	0 2	5	2 7	7	0 1	10	15	8	2 16	8	3 7	3	4 2	5	5 5	6	7 3	10

† With Tontined or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
‡ London Life, see note p. 376. *a* Abstainers' Rates.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies. Blue Book issued in		Industrial Life Companies. Blue Book issued in	
	1882.	1908.	1882.	1908.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£26,014,232	£1,941,994	£12,440,868
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,059,584	...	6,746
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	11,349,052	45,716	1,126,549
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	104,423	...	60
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	14,806	14‡	1,504
Miscellaneous	44,571	86,945	1,832	1,009,452
Total Income	17,907,538	39,629,042	1,989,683	14,585,179
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	18,437,550	697,778	4,737,281
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,285,074	...	787
Surrenders	734,051	1,893,565	2,533	128,872
Annuities	512,214	2,219,232	15	5,398
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	3,633,101	935,180	5,401,288
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders and transfers to other accounts	706,658	728,970	2,661	847,448
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	280,756	422	8,190
Miscellaneous	7,631	61,331	345	...
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	11,089,463	350,749	3,455,915
Total	17,907,538	39,629,042	1,989,683	14,585,179
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	306,443,947	1,529,965	34,351,312

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns issued by the Board of Trade	2,489,139	£ 726,875,009	26,858,618	£ 267,469,613

THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By a few Companies a proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to *day of death*.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases higher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Alliance	7 11 7	8	15 3	10	7 4	12	11 2	6	4 7	6	17 11	7	16 8	9	4 2	11	4 0	
Australian Mutual	7 13 9	8	17 9	10	10 3	12	14 3	6	17 6	7	13 9	8	0 4	9	9 8	11	13 0	
Caledonian	7 13 10	8	18 1	10	11 2	12	15 10	6	4 4	6	18 9	7	18 10	9	6 11	11	8 7	
Canada Life	7 16 8	9	0 10	10	13 10	12	16 5	6	7 2	7	2 2	8	3 2	9	11 2	11	11 2	
Century	7 13 10	8	18 0	10	11 2	12	14 10	6	4 4	6	19 4	8	0 6	9	10 0	11	13 10	
City of Glasgow	7 13 10	8	18 0	10	11 2	12	16 0	6	3 10	6	19 6	8	0 6	9	10 2	11	14 2	
Clergy Mutual	7 14 11	8	19 8	10	13 5	13	0 1	6	6 10	7	0 8	8	0 3	9	9 0	11	11 1	
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7 11 10	8	18 2	10	9 2	12	14 10	6	4 4	6	17 10	7	17 2	9	5 2	11	6 6	
Colonial Mutual	7 16 8	9	0 4	10	12 8	12	17 0	6	10 0	7	3 0	8	1 8	9	9 0	11	9 4	
Confederation	8 1 5	9	5 11	10	19 0	13	4 3	6	11 10	7	6 10	8	7 11	9	17 10	12	2 1	
Eagle	7 10 10	8	14 4	10	6 2	12	10 0	6	3 10	6	17 2	7	15 10	9	3 2	11	2 10	
Economic	7 16 0	9	0 4	10	14 2	12	18 6	6	6 4	7	1 6	8	2 10	9	12 10	11	16 6	
Edinburgh	7 12 6	8	16 6	10	10 0	12	15 6	6	4 6	6	18 0	7	17 6	9	6 6	11	9 6	
Eng. and Scottish Law	7 13 2	8	17 8	10	11 0	12	17 0	6	5 8	6	19 2	7	18 6	9	6 8	11	8 4	
Equitable	7 9 10	8	13 4	10	5	12	9 4	6	2 10	6	16 4	7	14 10	9	2 0	11	1 10	
Equitable (U.S.)	7 6 0	8	9 6	10	2 6	12	10 2	6	7 6	7	3 0	8	4 10	9	15 2	11	14 6	
Friends' Provident	7 8 2	8	11 4	10	2 8	12	5 7	6	1 9	6	14 10	7	13 2	9	0 0	10	19 0	
General	7 7 6	8	11 1	10	3 4	12	7 8	6	0 10	6	14 0	7	12 8	9	0 0	11	0 0	
Gresham	7 14 9	8	18 6	10	11 2	12	15 3	6	5 10	7	0 8	8	1 2	9	10 7	11	13 9	
Guardian	7 9 2	8	13 4	10	6 0	12	9 8	6	0 0	6	15 0	7	16 0	9	5 6	11	8 8	
Law Life	7 13 4	8	17 0	10	9 0	12	11 11	6	4 7	6	19 3	7	19 10	9	8 9	11	11 2	
Law Union and Crown	7 11 8	8	15 6	10	8 0	12	12 4	6	2 8	6	17 4	7	18 2	9	7 6	11	10 10	
Legal and General	7 18 8	9	2 4	10	7 0	...		6	7 4	7	3 0	8	4 0	9	6 4	...		
LifeAssoc. of Scotland	7 13 4	8	17 10	10	11 4	12	17 6	6	5 8	6	19 4	7	18 8	9	7 2	11	8 8	
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	7 8 10	8	15 2	10	8 0	12	13 6	6	5 17	6	16 3	6	7 14	10	9 4	2	11 5	2
London Assurance	7 4 0	8	7 8	9	19 8	12	4 0	5	17 4	6	10 6	7	7 9	4	8 16	6	10 16	6
Marine and General	7 13 0	8	14 6	10	10 0	12	12 0	6	4 0	6	18 6	7	19 6	9	8 0	11	10 6	
Mutual of Austral	7 13 5	8	18 0	10	11 4	12	17 6	6	5 7	6	19 4	7	18 8	9	7 1	11	8 9	
Mutual of New York	7 6 0	8	9 6	10	2 6	12	10 2	6	2 6	7	3 0	8	4 10	9	15 1	11	14 6	
National Mutual	7 11 0	8	15 2	10	8 2	12	13 0	6	3 8	6	17 2	7	16 4	9	4 4	11	5 2	
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	8 2 8	9	7 2	11	0 6	13	6 0	6	12 10	7	7 10	8	9 2	9	19 2	12	3 10	
National Provident	7 12 8	8	17 0	10	10 4	12	16 2	6	5 0	6	18 8	7	17 10	9	6 2	11	7 8	
New York	7 18 1	9	3 4	10	19 0	13	0 9	6	7 6	7	3 0	8	4 10	9	15 1	11	14 6	
Nth. Brit&Mercantile	7 13 0	8	18 0	10	11 0	12	15 10	6	3 2	6	18 8	8	0 4	9	10 2	11	14 2	
Northern	7 17 3	9	0 11	10	13 3	12	17 2	6	5 6	6	19 0	7	18 1	9	6 3	11	7 8	
Norwich Union	7 13 11	8	19 0	10	12 1	12	17 6	6	3 10	6	19 5	8	1 1	9	11 3	11	15 6	
Pearl (Ord.)	7 2 0	8	3 8	9	13 4	11	13 0	5	15 4	6	8 8	7	8 0	8	14 8	10	14 0	
Phœnix	7 14 10	8	19 10	10	12 0	12	18 0	6	4 10	7	0 0	8	0 10	9	10 6	11	11 6	
Provident Clerks'	7 11 9	8	15 1	10	6 10	12	9 5	6	3 3	6	17 10	7	18 1	9	7 0	11	8 7	
Prudential	7 13 6	8	18 0	10	12 0	12	17 0	6	3 0	6	19 0	8	0 6	9	11 0	11	15 0	
Refuge	7 5 5	8	8 2	9	18 11	12	1 0	5	19 6	6	12 4	7	10 4	8	16 8	10	14 11	
Rock	7 14 9	8	19 1	10	13 6	12	19 3	6	3 6	6	19 6	8	0 6	9	11 4	11	16 0	
Royal	7 10 8	8	14 2	10	6 4	12	10 8	6	4 0	6	17 1	7	15 8	9	3 0	11	3 0	
Royal Exchange	7 10 8	8	14 2	10	6 4	12	10 8	6	4 0	6	17 1	7	15 8	9	3 0	11	3 0	
Scottish Amicable	7 12 0	8	15 6	10	10 6	12	16 0	6	3 0	6	17 0	7	17 0	9	5 0	11	3 6	
Scottish Equitable	7 12 0	8	16 6	10	9 6	12	13 6	6	3 6	6	18 0	7	17 6	9	5 6	11	7 0	
Scottish Life	7 14 10	8	18 2	10	10 10	12	16 6	6	6 6	7	0 6	8	0 6	9	8 10	11	11 6	
Scottish Metropolitan	8 1 3	9	2 6	10	14 11	12	18 11	6	6 5	6	19 8	7	18 2	9	5 2	11	4 5	
Scottish Provident	7 12 10	8	16 11	10	9 9	12	14 4	6	3 3	6	18 7	7	17 9	9	8 11	11	12 8	
Scottish Union Nat.	7 11 0	8	14 6	10	6 0	12	10 0	6	5 0	6	18 0	7	16 0	9	3 0	11	2 6	
Scottish Widows'	7 12 8	8	17 0	10	10 4	12	16 2	6	5 0	6	18 8	7	17 10	9	6 2	11	7 8	
Standard	7 14 6	8	18 2	10	10 4	12	9 0	6	7 10	7	0 11	7	19 6	9	6 10	11	1 10	
Star	7 18 0	9	0 10	10	11 9	12	13 7	6	7 7	7	7 2	8	1 5	9	8 7	11	3 10	
Sun Life	7 12 8	8	17 2	10	10 4	12	16 4	6	5 0	6	18 8	7	18 0	9	6 4	11	7 10	
Sun Life of Canada	8 4 9	9	9 5	11	3 5	13	6 0	6	14 7	7	9 10	8	11 2	10	1 7	12	3 10	
Trd. Kgdm. Temprnce	7 10 3	8	12 5	10	2 0	12	0 11	6	2 11	6	16 11	7	16 4	9	3 4	11	2 3	
Yorkshire	7 18 0	9	0 0	10	11 0	12	15 0	6	8 0	7	2 0	8	2 6	9	12 0	11	12 0	
PostOffice(Gov. Anns.)	7 9 10	8	14 0	10	6 10	12	10 10	6	0 6	6	15 8	7	16 8	9	6 4	11	9 6	

Directory of Insurance Companies.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; E=Employers' Liability; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; He=Health; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; V=Various other classes. NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L	Abstainers and General	*Birmingham.*
1824	F, H, L, A, E, M	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1808	F, L, A, E	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney*; 37, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	94, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	*Birmingham*; West-st., Finsbury, E.C.
1863	M	British and Foreign	*Liverpool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1907	F, A, G, E, V	British Crown	*Glasgow*; 90, Cannon-street, E.C.
1897	V	British Dominions	57, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1904	M	British Dominions Marine	37, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1854	L, F, A, E	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1904	F, A, G, E, V	British General	66, Cheapside.
1898	L	British Homes	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1888	F, E	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1896	L	British Life	*Glasgow.*
1881	A, E	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1805	F, L, E, Bu	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	*Toronto*; 51, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
1903	A, E, Ma, Bu, V	Car and General	1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1899 *1906	F, A, E, V	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. [st., E.C.
1885	A, E, F, G, L, V	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edinb.*; 27, Queen Victoria-
1838	L	City of Glasgow	30, Renfield-st., *Glas.*; 12, King Wm.-st., E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne*; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	26, Corhill, E.C.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23, Fleet-street, E.C.
1867	F, L, V, E	Co-operative	*Manchester*; 4, Southampton-row, W.C.
1807 *1907	F, A, E, V	County	50, Regent-street, W.
1807	L	Eagle	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887	F, Bu, P, E	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Economic	6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
1823	L	Edinburgh	22, George-st., *Edinb.*; 11, King William-st., E.C.
1900	F, A, G, E, V	Empire Guarantee	*Glasgow*; Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1880	A, E, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	12, Waterloo-place, S.W.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York*; 6, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, *Colchester*; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1907	A, Bu, E	Essex and Suffolk Indemnity	*Colchester*; 56, New Broad-street, E.C.
1890	F, A, E, Bu, E, V	Fine Art and General	89, Cheapside, E.C. [E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	45, Darley-st., *Bradford, Yks.*; 17, Gracechch.-st.,
1886	A, E, F, G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; 9, King-street, E.C.
1837	L	General	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham	St. Mildred's House, E.C.
1821	F, A, E, L, Bu	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
1696 *1905	F, L	Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life	26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1901	F, A, G, E, V	King	8, Bucklersbury, E.C.
1892 *1907	A, E, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C.
1906	F, A, V	Law Car and General	4, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.
1845 *1907	F	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.

* Reconstituted.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1823	L [V	Law Life	187, Fleet-street, E.C.
1888	Mo, Li, G, A, E,	Law Guar. Trust and Accident	49, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1825	F, A, E, L	Law Union and Crown	126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1891	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	*Edinburgh*; 18, Bishopsgate-st. Within, E.C.
1836	F, L, A, E	L'pool & London & Globe	*Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	*Liverpool.*
1860	M	London and Provincial	2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1720	F, M, L, A, E	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1862	F, A, E, M	London and Lancashire Fire	*Liverpool*; 76, King William-street, E.C.
1862	L	London and Lancashire Life	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1861	P	London and General	19, Haymarket, S.W.
1881	L, A, V	London, Edin. and Glasgow	Euston Square, N.W.
1869	A, E, G, V	London Guarantee and Acc.	61, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1716	M, V	Lloyd's	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 19, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool.*
1871	M	Merchants'	37, Cornhill, E.C.
18[illegible]5	L	Metropolitan	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1869	L	Mutual of Australasia	*Sydney*; 5, Lothbury, E.C.
1843	L	Mutual, New York	*New York*; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.
1896	F	National B. and I. Millers	50, Mark-lane, E.C.
1907	Bu, F, A, E, V	National General	King's House, King-street, E.C.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 62, King William-street, E.C.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	*Melbourne*; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P, G	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	*New York*; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1809	F, L, E, M, A	North British and Mercantile	*Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L, E, A, P	Northern	*Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1906	A, E, V	Northern Equitable	*Glasgow*; 9, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1797	F, A, E	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1871	(A, E, Mo, G, V, F	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	London-bridge, E.C.
1782	F, E, L, A	Phœnix	19 and (for Life) 70, Lombard-street, E.C.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	*Liverpool.*
1903	(E, A, F, Bu, G), P, A, V	Premier	3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1901	He, F, V	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1840	L	Provident Clerks'	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1865	A, E, G, V	Prov. Clerks' Guar. and Acc.	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1889	L	Provident Free Home	72, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars.
1849	A, E, G, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	*Manchester*; 133, Strand.
1881	M	Reliance	*Liverpool*; 27, Cornhill, E.C.
1806	A, E, L, V	Rock	15, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1845	F, L, A, E	Royal	*Liverpool*; Lombard-street, E.C.
1720	F, L, M, A, E, V	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	28, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1877	A, L, F, V	Scottish Accident	*Edinburgh*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	*Edinburgh*; 19, King William-street, E.C.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	*Edinburgh*; 13, Clement's-lane, E.C.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*; 9, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1876	L, A, E	Scottish Metropolitan	*Edinburgh*; 8, King-street, E.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	*Edinburgh*; 3, Lombard-street, E.C.
1883	L, A	Scottish Temperance	*Glasgow*; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1824	F, L, E, A, V	Scottish Union and Nat.	*Edinburgh*; 3, King William-street, E.C.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	*Edinburgh*; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	M	Sea	*Liverpool*.
1825	L	Standard	*Edinburgh*; 83, King William-street, E.C.
1843	L	Star	32, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1891	F, E	State	*Liverpool*; 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1710	F, E, A	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, G	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 93, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1714 *1907	F, A, E, V	Union Assurance	1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
1863	M	Union Marine	*Liverpool*; 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1902	A, E, G, Bu, V	United Legal Indemnity	222, Strand, W.C.
1900	L	United Provident	Craven House, Kingsway.
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	196, Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1860	L	Victoria Mutual	Memorial Hall-buildings, Farringdon-st., E.C.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 20, King William-street, E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 102, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1851	F, M	Western	*Toronto*; 2, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.
1886	F	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 14, Sherborne-lane, E.C.
1717 *1906	F	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
1894	M	World	21, Finch-lane, E.C.
1824	F, A, L, E, V	Yorkshire	*York*; 2, Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.

* Reconstituted.

Fire Insurance Rates.

Most leading fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Household goods therein, according to class, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2*s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2*s.*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2*s.* 6*d.*

Household furniture in such dwelling houses, in one sum, from 2*s.* 6*d.*

Shops and Warehouses similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous trade is carried on nor hazardous goods deposited, also *Stock and Utensils* in trade, *Fixtures* and *Furniture* therein, from 3*s.*

China, Glass, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Prints, and Drawings, when separately insured, from 4*s.* 6*d.*

Thatched Dwellings and contents, from 5*s.*

Agricultural and Farming Stock for a year or shorter period, stacks in fields and agricultural produce, farming stock (live stock excepted), implements and utensils in buildings or in open, allowing use of portable steam threshing machine, in England and Wales, from 7*s.* 6*d.*

Wool in Farm Buildings in England and Wales, from 3*s.*

Stacks in Fields, &c., as above, in Scotland, from 10*s.*

Wool in Farm Buildings in Scotland, from 5*s.*

Live Stock in buildings or open in England, Scotland, and Wales, from 3*s.*

Shipping.—Ships and vessels of all kinds whilst building or repairing, or in harbour, dock, or river, and also cargo on board same;—

In harbour, from 2*s.* 6*d.*

Whilst building, finishing, or repairing, from 3*s.*

Steam vessels plying, from 7*s.* 6*d.*

Special rates for London, Liverpool, and Belfast.

Merchandise at Docks, Wharves, and Warehouses in London and other principal places, also rates for *Factories, Mills, Workshops, Distilleries, Refineries, Theatres, Buildings* in which steam or other power is used, and other *Special* risks require special quotations according to current rates.

Loss of Rent during reinstatement of a building destroyed or rendered untenantable in consequence of fire, and architects' and surveyors' fees necessarily incurred in the reinstatement of a building damaged by fire, can be insured against at same rates as the building itself.

A separate amount is required in every case upon each distinct building, and similarly upon contents unless insurance be subject to average.

Long Period Insurances.—Septennial and other policies for terms of years are sometimes issued for certain ordinary fire risks at graduated discounts.

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

To any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

Halfpenny Post.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... ½*d.*

Parcels.

Not exceeding.	*s.*	*d.*	Not exceeding.	*s.*	*d.*
1 lb.	0	3	8 lb.	0	8
2 ,, ...	0	4	9 ,, ...	0	9
3 ,, ...	0	5	10 ,, ...	0	10
5 ,, ...	0	6	11 ,, ...	0	11
7 ,, ...	0	7			

Newspapers.

The charge is ½*d.* for the inland transmission of any daily or weekly *registered* newspaper, the weight being disregarded. If more than one paper be included in a packet, the charge is as by an insufficiently paid letter, or transferred to the Parcel Post whichever charge is the lower, with a fine of 1*d.* in addition to any deficient postage.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Letters.

NATURE AND WEIGHT.—There is no limit except as to size, and anything may be sent by letter post (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 *ft.*; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft. (These limits do not apply to official letters.)

BLIND, LITERATURE FOR THE. — Papers, periodicals, and books impressed in special type for the use of the blind may be sent by post at a specially low rate. 2 oz., ½*d.*; 2 lb., 1*d.*; 5 lb., 1½*d.*; 6 lb., 2½*d.*

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2*d.* to a servant of the railway, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, *Inland* letters not exceeding 4 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter must be taken to a passenger station of the railway company. Railway letters may be handed in at any express delivery post office for immediate conveyance to the railway station by special messenger on payment of the express fee of 3*d.* per mile.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three systems by which *any article* (except those of a dangerous or offensive nature) may be specially delivered:—(1) By special messenger all the way, *on week-days only* (charge, *which must be prepaid*, 3*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, *inclusive* of all charges, but with a special weight charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight). (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3*d.* as before, *exclusive* of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express Delivery" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. For (2), may be handed in or, if not to be registered, may be posted, and must be clearly marked as before. No Express Delivery on Sundays (except certain letters specially marked and paid for), Good Friday (except in Scotland), and Christmas Day.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels and telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second and third and 5*s.* for subsequent years.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters may be re-posted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not previous to re-direction and posting be opened or tampered with. If re-posted later a charge will be made at the prepaid rate; if opened or tampered with, at the unpaid rate.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels *must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* By prepayment of a fee of 2*d.* in addition to the postage and registration fee, the sender of a registered letter may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 4*d.*, less any amount prepaid for registration. The fees for registration and the limits of compensation are as follows:—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5; 3*d.*, £20; 4*d.*, £40; 5*d.*, £60; 6*d.*, £80; 7*d.*, £100; 8*d.*, £120; 9*d.*, £140; 10*d.*, £160; 11*d.*, £180; 1*s.*, £200; 1*s.* 1*d.*, £220; 1*s.* 2*d.*, £240, and so on, to 1*s.* 10*d.* £400. These fees include the ordinary registration fee of 2*d.* The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £400. Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered *Letter* Post. The compensation given in respect of *coin* will in no case exceed £5. Compensation for *damage* to a packet sent by Registered *Letter* Post will only be given in those cases in which the packet is conspicuously marked with the words "*Fragile, with Care.*"

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post cards, and parcels.—Inland letters undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened and returned if possible to senders, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received. If senders of ½*d.* packets place a request for their return, in the upper left-hand corner of the outside cover, in case of non-delivery, a second postage is charged the sender on their return, otherwise they are disposed of at the Head Office. If an undelivered *parcel* bears on the cover the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him at once. If the name and

address of the sender are not shown on the cover, the parcel is sent to the Returned Letter Office of the District, where it is opened and examined. If it is found to contain the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him. No charge is made for the return of an undelivered parcel to the sender. If the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained from the examination of the parcel, the name of the addressee of the parcel and the Post Office at which it was posted are entered on a list, which is exhibited at the Returned Letter Office, where personal application can be made. In default of proper application and payment of charges, undelivered parcels are liable to be disposed of three months after the date of arrival at the Returned Letter Office. Perishable parcels will be dealt with as may be requisite.

Inquiries for missing letters, &c., should be made at the Secretary's office, G.P.O. (North), St. Martin's-le-Grand, between **10** a.m. and **5** p.m.; Saturdays between **10** a.m. and **1.30** p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers).—Letters and parcels may be addressed to the Poste Restante at every Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and to all Branch Post Offices in London. Letters or parcels to be called for should have the words "Poste Restante" included in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in, but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Office for disposal; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must be able to say from what place or district such letters are expected, and must prove their identity. Foreigners must produce their passports. Poste Restante letters from abroad are not kept more than two months; at Provincial Post Offices only one month; letters posted in London, for one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. When, however, letters addressed "To be called for" bear a request for their return within a specified time, if not delivered, they are dealt with in accordance with such request.

SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are 1*d.* per oz.; to or from non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, and enrolled pensioners in, Canada, not exceeding ½ oz., are forwarded for 1*d.* If posted for a place abroad unpaid, or insufficiently paid, or the description of the soldier, &c., be not given, it will be detained and returned to sender for payment of the postage.

UNPAID AND UNDERPAID LETTERS.—If the postage of letters, books, or newspapers be not paid in advance, *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, *double the deficiency* will be charged.

Halfpenny Packets.

Packets not exceeding **2** oz. in weight may be sent for ½*d.*; if exceeding **2** oz. they pass unconditionally at the letter rate. The limits of length, width, and depth are the same as those of letters.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible), books and periodicals, manuscript, invoices, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (if type-written they must be handed in *as such* over the counter, and at least **20** copies must be sent at the same time), prints or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT.—*See* "Letters."

Newspapers.

WEIGHT.—Newspapers registered at the G.P.O., not over **5** lb. in weight, **2** ft. in length, or **1** ft. in width or depth. No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender and a reference to any page of its contents to which it is desired to draw attention. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O. are treated as printed matter. Duly registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals may be sent to the *Dominion of Canada* at the rate of 1*d.* per lb.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT.—*See* "Letters."

Parcels.

REGULATIONS.—The limit of weight is **11** lb. The parcel must not be more than **3** ft. **6** in. in length, or greatest length and girth combined, **6** ft.; marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter of the receiving houses or given to a rural postman. It must not be posted in a letter-box, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. A greater weight than **11** lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot, or **21** lb. by a mounted postman, unless he shall have received notice on the day previous that a greater weight would be sent; and either of them may refuse parcels if already loaded.

Particulars as to collection of parcels from sender and for prepayment of postage in money will be furnished on application to post office.

Parcels left "to be called for" are charged 1*d.* a day after they have lain in the office one clear day, the maximum charge being 1*s.* 5*d.*

Parcels addressed to, or sent from, the Channel Islands are liable to customs duty, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office of posting. Parcels for the Isle of Man are treated as those for the British Isles generally.

No parcels are *received* on Sundays, Christmas Day, or (except in Scotland) Good Friday. For Bank Holidays, see page **387**.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation to the amount of £2 can be claimed on unregistered parcels for loss or damage. To secure compensation where no insurance fee is paid, a certificate of posting should be filled up and handed in for the signature of the post-office official. The insurance fee in stamps can be paid only at a post office.

No compensation will be granted for loss or damage of parcels containing money, watches, or jewellery, unless registered, or for damage done to a fragile or perishable article.

REGISTRATION.—*See* "Letters."

RE-DIRECTION.—Parcels may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office, otherwise they are charged again at the ordinary prepaid rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 456) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* and 20*s.* Books of 18 1*d.* stamps and 11 ½*d.* are issued, price 2*s.* These may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell ½*d.* and 1*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Spoiled Stamps.

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials or other identifying mark.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices in the provinces.

Envelopes.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Embossed Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes—Commercial, in packets of 16 for 9*d.*, and Foolscap, 10 for 6*d.*; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—**A**, 4¾ × 3⅝, in packets of 20 for 1*s.* 10*d.*; "Commercial," 5⅛ × 3⅛, 16 for 1*s.* 5*d.*, and 240 for 21*s.* 3*d.*; and Foolscap, 9 × 4, 16 for 1*s.* 6*d.* and 20 for 1*s.* 10½*d.*

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a threepenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration 2*d.* and postage 1*d.*, are of five sizes, and are sold: **F**, 5¼ in. × 3¼ in., 3¼*d.* each, or 12 for 3*s.* 3*d.*; **G**, 6 in. × 3¾ in., 3½*d.* each, or 12 for 3*s.* 4*d.*; **H**, 8 in. × 5 in., **H²**, 9 in. × 4 in., 3¾*d.* each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 4*d.* each.

Letter Cards.

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for 1¼*d.*, and 8 for 9*d.*, also in packets of 96 for 9*s.*

Post Cards.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for 5½*d.*, or 10*s.* per parcel of 220; a thicker quality being 11 for 6*d.*, or 5*s.* per parcel of 110. Impressed with 1*d.* stamp, 1*d.* each. Reply Post Cards are about double the rates for single cards.

PRIVATE CARDS bearing an adhesive ½*d.* stamp, and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size and weight of official cards, may be used. They are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they have "Post Card" (printed (or written) on them and are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

Wrappers.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¾*d.* each or 7 for 4*d.*; 5*s.* 8½*d.* per packet of 120. With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼*d.*, or 4 for 4¼*d.*; 3*s.* 6½*d.* per parcel of 40.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FOR the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	North Western (N.W.)
West Central (W.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at chief district offices, branch offices, receiving houses, and pillar boxes before 6; in suburban places, half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE FEE LETTERS.—*Inland* letters and post cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town branch offices and receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra ½*d.* stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 5.15 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Foreign letters with an extra 1*d.* stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails; with an extra 2*d.* prepaid the time is extended.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

Letters.

The charge for letters *throughout the British Empire* and to *Egypt* and the *United States of America* is 1*d.* the ounce, except to a few small islands, to which the charge is 2½*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards.

The charge to *all other places* is 2½*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards.

Post Cards.

The rate to all places to which Post Cards are available is 1*d.* single, 2*d.* return. (*See* col. 1.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½*d.*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3*d.* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees of such letters at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, ½*d.* per 2 oz. ; but with a minimum charge of 1*d.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, MSS., &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz. ; but with a minimum charge of 2½*d.*

The limits of size to the British Empire or non-Union countries* are—length 2 ft., width or depth 1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lb. in weight. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in. ; weight not to exceed 4 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either case are 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

The above-named rates should in all cases be prepaid ; no packet can be sent forward wholly unpaid, but, if by inadvertence the postage is insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be chargeable on delivery.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE POST. Duly registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals may be sent to Canada at the rate of 1*d.* per lb.

Parcels sent abroad.

The rules and regulations to be observed are similar to those relating to inland parcels, with the addition that every parcel must have a Customs declaration respecting the contents. This must be on a form obtainable at any Post Office. The sender may arrange to prepay all charges to certain parts of the Empire and foreign countries by paying a fee of 6*d.*, making a deposit of 1*s.* for each 10*s.* value of the parcel, and signing an undertaking to pay all Customs and other charges on demand ; otherwise they are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited ; among them letters nearly everywhere ; gold, silver, jewellery, and firearms to many places ; opium to Hong Kong, Siam, and India ; and pork and bacon to some places.

Imperial British Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, and 11 lb. 3*s.*, is charged to India and Aden (or *vid* Italy, 3 lb. 2*s.*, 7 lb. 3*s.*, 11 lb. 4*s.*), Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. East Africa, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. North Borneo and Sarawak, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Egyptian Sudan, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong (or *vid* Italy, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.*), Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malay States, Malta (or *vid* France, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*), Mauritius (or *vid* France, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*), Montserrat, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (or *vid* France, 2*s.*, 3*s.* and 4*s.*), Tobago, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar. The charges for other parts of the Empire and for Foreign Countries are as follow :—

	Per lb. to 1 lb.	Per lb. to 11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Australia	1 0	0 6
Bechuanaland	0 9	0 9
Bechuanaland Protectorate	1 9	1 3
Canada	0 8	0 6
Cape Colony	0 9	0 9
Fiji	1 0	0 8
Natal	0 9	0 9
Nyasaland, 3 lb. 2*s.* ; 7 lb. 3*s.* ; 11 lb. 4*s.*	1 0	1 0
Orange R. Col.	1 0	1 0
Rhodesia	1 9	1 9
Seychelles, 3 lb. 2*s.* ; 7 lb. 3*s.* ; 11 lb. 4*s.*	1 0	1 0
Transvaal	1 0	1 0

* **Afghanistan, Arabia, Banks Islands, Friendly Islands, Morocco, Muscat, New Hebrides, Nyasaland, Rhodesia N.E. and N.W., Solomon Islands.**

Foreign Countries.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Algeria	1 9	2 2	2 7
Argentine	2 4	3 7	4 10
Austria H., *vid* Hamburg	2 6	3 0	3 6
,, *vid* Belgium	1 9	2 3	2 9
Azores, *vid* Lisbon (2-3 weeks)	1 6	2 0	2 6
Belgium	1 0	1 6	2 0
Bolivia, 7 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.* ; 6 lb. 4*s.*			
Brazil, 3 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.* ; 6 lb. 4*s.*			
Bulgaria, *vid* Belgium	2 6	3 0	3 6
,, *vid* Hamburg	2 3	2 9	3 3
Cameroons	2 6	3 0	3 6
Cape Verde Is.	2 6	3 0	3 3
Caroline Islands	3 0	3 6	4 0
Chile	2 0	3 0	4 0
China	1 0	2 0	3 0
,, German Agencies	3 0	3 6	4 0
Colombia	2 6	3 0	4 0
Comoro Islands	2 0	3 0	4 0
Congo	2 6	3 0	3 6
Corsica	1 9	2 2	2 7
Costa Rica	2 0	3 0	4 0
Crete	2 0	2 6	3 0
Dahomey	3 0	3 6	4 0
Denmark, *vid* Harwich	1 9	1 6	2 0
,, *vid* Belgium or Holland	1 9	2 3	2 9
Dominican Republic	3 0	4 0	5 0
Dutch East Indies	3 0	3 6	4 0
,, Guiana, *vid* Brit. Guiana	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, West Indies	3 6	4 0	4 6
Ecuador	4 6	5 0	5 6
Egypt, *vid* P. & O., 14 days)	1 0	1 9	2 6
,, *vid* Italy (9 days)	1 0	2 3	3 0
Finland (*vid* Sweden)	2 3	2 9	3 3
France	1 4	1 9	2 3
French Congo	3 0	3 6	4 0
,, Guiana	3 0	3 6	4 0
,, Guinea	2 3	2 9	3 3
,, Indo-China	4 0	4 6	5 0
German E. Africa, *vid* Hamburg	3 0	3 6	4 0
,, S.W. ,, *vid* Walfisch Bay	3 0	3 6	4 0
Germany	1 0	1 6	2 0
,, *vid* Belgium or Holland	1 3	1 9	2 3
Greece	2 3	2 9	3 3
Guadaloupe, *vid* France	3 0	3 6	4 0
Guatemala	2 0	3 0	4 0
Holland	1 0	1 6	2 0
Honduras, Republic of	2 0	3 0	4 0
Iceland	1 0	1 6	2 0
Italy, *vid* France (3-7 days)	1 6	2 0	2 6
,, *vid* Belgium (4-8 days)	2 3	2 9	3 3
Japan, *vid* Canada	2 0	3 0	4 0
Liberia	2 0	3 0	4 0
Luxemburg	1 0	1 6	2 0
Madagascar	2 0	3 0	4 0
Madeira	1 6	2 0	2 6
Martinique	3 0	3 6	4 0
Mexico	1 0	2 6	3 6
Montenegro, *vid* Hamburg (10-12 days)	2 3	2 9	3 3
,, *vid* Ostend (8-10 days)	2 6	3 0	3 6
Morocco	1 0	2 0	3 0
Norway	1 0	1 6	2 0
Obock (parcels must be claimed at Jibouti)	2 3	2 9	3 3
Panama, *see* U.S.A. "Official"			
Paraguay	2 8	4 0	—
Persia, *vid* Bombay (6 weeks)	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, *vid* Italy (5 weeks)	3 0	4 0	5 0
,, *vid* Hamburg	2 3	2 9	3 3
,, *vid* Belgium	2 6	3 0	3 6
Peru	2 0	3 0	4 0
Portuguese E. Africa	2 0	3 0	4 0
,, India	1 6	2 0	2 6
,, W. Africa	2 0	2 6	3 0
Réunion	2 6	3 0	3 6
Rumania, *vid* Ostend	3 0	3 6	4 0
,, *vid* Hamburg	2 3	2 9	3 3
Russia in Europe, *vid* Hamburg	2 0	2 6	3 0
,, *vid* Belgium or Holland	2 0	2 6	3 0
Salvador	2 3	2 9	3 3
Samoa (U.S.) or U.S.A. "Official"	3 0	4 6	6 0
,, (German) *vid* Hamburg	3 0	3 6	4 0
,, *vid* New Zealand	2 0	3 0	4 0
Senegal	2 3	2 9	3 3

* Parcels for Greece and Rumania must be packed in some stronger material than paper or cardboard.

† Must be packed for opening by Customs.

Foreign Countries—*continued.*	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Servia, *viâ* Ostend	2 0	3 6	3 0
" *viâ* Hamburg	1 9	2 3	2 9
Siam, *viâ* Singapore	2 0	3 0	4 0
" *viâ* Italy	3 0	4 0	5 0
Spain (Railway Stns. only)	1 6	2 0	2 6
Sweden, *viâ* Hull	1 6	2 0	2 6
" *viâ* Ostend or Flushing	2 6	3 0	3 6
Switzerland, *viâ* France	1 6	2 0	2 6
" *viâ* Belgium	1 9	2 3	2 9
Tahiti	5 6	6 0	6 6
Togoland	2 3	2 9	3 3
Tripoli	1 9	2 3	2 9
Tunis	2 6	3 3	3 1
Turkey, Austrian & French Agencies	2 0	2 6	3 0
" British Agencies	1/0-2/6	1/6-3/0	2/0-3/6
U.S.A. Official Service.—All places, 9 lb. 3*s.* 6*d.*	1 6	2 6	4 6
U.S.A. Semi-Official.—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey and Hoboken Cities	2 0	3 0	4 0
All other places	3 0	4 0	5 0
Uruguay	2 0	3 0	4 0
Venezuela	3 8	4 1	4 6

To India and the British Empire generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length, breadth or depth, 2 feet 6 inches, length and girth combined, 6 feet; to Italy, Spain, Greece, and parts of Turkey, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and certain British Dominions and Egypt.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4*d.* for £12; 6*d.* for £24; 8*d.* for £36; 10*d.* for £48; 1*s.* for £60; 1*s.* 2*d.* for £72; 1*s.* 4*d.* for £84; 1*s.* 6*d.* for £96; 1*s.* 8*d.* for £108; 1*s.* 10*d.* for £120; 2*s.* for £132; and so on to 5*s.* 10*d.* for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the *semi-official* service are insurable up to £120 at about double the above rates.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The sender of a money order (Inland or Abroad) may apply *for an advice of payment to consignee* at the office of issue at the time of issue or subsequently—fee, 2*d.*; if the Order is payable in the United Kingdom, and 2½*d.* if it is payable abroad.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £40. The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*; £3, 3*d.*; £10, 4*d.*; £20, 6*d.*; £30, 8*d.*; £40, 10*d.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.*

The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

The Chief Money Order Office is at 144A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office in the United Kingdom which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire (except Australia and Canada), and at the British Agencies in Beyrout, Constantinople, Morocco, Panama, Salonica, and Smyrna, and in Egypt. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.* and for 21*s.*; those of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, at a charge of ½*d.*; of 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 15*s.*, 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* 6*d.* &c., up to 21*s.*, 1½*d.* They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of 5*d.*, but not fractions of 1*d.*, may be affixed to the *face* of an order.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

For sums not exceeding £1, 3*d.*; £2, 6*d.*; £4, 9*d.*; £6, 1*s.*; £8, 1*s.* 3*d.*; £10, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and for countries on which orders may be issued for more than £10, 3*d.* for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Telegraph Orders Abroad.

Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, plus supplementary fee of 6*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Inland telegrams may be sent to all parts of the British Isles at the rate of 6*d.* for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. Receipt for charges 1*d.* The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within three miles of a head office—beyond that limit the charge is 3*d.* per mile from the office door. Porterage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a 6*d.* stamp, may be purchased singly, or in books of 20, interleaved, and with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 10*s.* 2*d.* The usual hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 8 to 10 a.m. in England and Ireland; in Scotland from 9 to 10 a.m. In London the following offices are *always open*:—G.P.O., Central; G.N.R., King's Cross; G.C.R. Marylebone (except 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; London Bridge (S.E. & C.R.), St.

* The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service with the United States Post Office and a semi-official service maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. The sender of a parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Custom House in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addressees of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the Custom House of the Inland Port of Entry.

Parcels intended to be forwarded in bond must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to ," naming the Inland Port of Entry chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

Pancras (M.R.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office. The offices at Birmingham, Bradford (except between midnight Saturday and 8 a.m. Sunday), Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks (ship telegrams not delivered after dark), Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton are always open; as also are those at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queenstown, in Ireland.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

Rates for Telegraphing Abroad.

Rates per word are as follows:—Abyssinia, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Aden, 2*s.*; Alaska, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Angola, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Annam, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Antigua, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Argentine Republic, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*; Ascension, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Australia, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.*; Austria, 3*d.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Bahamas, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Barbados, 4*s.* 9*d.*; Basutoland, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst (W. Africa), 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bechuanaland (British), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Belgium, 2*d.*; Benguela, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Bermuda, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bissao, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bokhara, 1*s.*; Bolama, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bolivia, 5*s.* 9*d.*; Borneo (British), 3*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; Borneo (Dutch), 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½*d.*; Bourbon (Ile de), 2*s.* 8*d.*; Brazil, 3*s.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; British E. Africa, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; British W. Africa, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; British Guiana, 7*s.*; British New Guinea, Tels. sent by post from Cooktown, in Queensland, at irregular intervals; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia, 4*d.*; Burma, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.*; Cameroons, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Canada (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., and Quebec, 1*s.*), other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; Canary Islands, 9*d.*; Cape Colony, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cape Verde Islands, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; Caroline Islands, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 11*d.*; Ceylon, 2*s.* 1*d.* and 1*s.* 11*d.*; Chile, 5*s.* 9*d.* (Punta Arenas, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*); China, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.* (Macao, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.*); Cochin China, 3*s.* 7*d.* and 3*s.* 10*d.*; Cocos, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Colombia, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 9*d.*; Comoro Islands, Tels. sent by post from Zanzibar, etc.; Costa Rica, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Crete, 6*d.*; Cuba (Havana, 1*s.* 8*d.*), other places, 1*s.* 10*d.*; Curaçao, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Cyprus, 1*s.*; Dahomey, 5*s.*; Delagoa Bay, 2*s.* 7*d.*; Denmark, 3*d.*; Dominica, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Dutch E. Indies, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.*; Dutch Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; Ecuador, 5*s.* 9*d.*; Egypt (Alexandria, 1*s.*; Suakin, 1*s.* 4*d.*), other places, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; Falkland Islands, Tels. sent by post from Montevideo; Fanning Island, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Faroë Islands, 5½*d.*; Fiji, 3*s.*; Formosa, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; France, 2*d.*; French Congo, 5*s.* 2*d.*; French Guiana, 6*s.* 9*d.*; French Guinea (Conakry, 3*s.* 6*d.*), other places, 3*s.* 7*d.*; French Sudan, 1*s.* 5*d.*; German E. Africa, 2*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 1*d.*; German S.W. Africa, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Germany, 2*d.*; Gibraltar, 3*d.*; Gold Coast, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; Greece and Greek Islands, 6*d.*; Grenada, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Guadeloupe, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Guam Island, 5*s.*; Guatemala (San José, 3*s.* 1*d.*), other places, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Hayti, 5*s.* 4*d.* and 7*s.* 5*d.*; Hedjaz (Arabia), 2*s.* 6*d.*; Holland, 2*d.*; Honduras, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Honduras (British), Tels. are sent by post from New Orleans; Hong Kong—*see* China; Hungary, 3*d.*; Iceland, 8½*d.*; India, 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.*; Italian E. Africa, 2*s.* 2*d.*; Italy, 3*d.*; Ivory Coast (Grand Bassam, 4*s.* 6*d.*), other places, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Jamaica, 3*s.*; Japan, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; Java, 3*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.*; Jibouti, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Korea, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*; Labuan, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*; Les Saintes, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Liberia, Tels. sent by post from Sierra Leone; Loanda, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Luxemburg, 2½*d.*; Madagascar, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Madeira, 1*s.*; Malay Peninsula, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*; Malta, 4½*d.*; Marie Galante, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Martinique, 5*s.* 2*d.*; Mauritius, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Medina (Arabia), 6½*d.*; Mexico (City, 2*s.*), other places, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; Midway Island, 4*s.*; Mombasa, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Montenegro, 3½*d.*; Morocco (Tangier and Oudjda, 4½*d.*), other places, 3*d.*; Mossamedes, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*; Muscat, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*; Natal, 2*s.* 6*d.*; New Caledonia, 3*s.* 5*d.* and 3*s.* 8*d.*; Newfoundland, 1*s.*; New Zealand, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.*; Nicaragua, 3*s.* 11*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*; Nigeria, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.*; Norfolk Island, 3*s.*; Norway, 3*d.*; Nyasaland, 2*s.* 11*d.*; Obock, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Orange River Colony, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Panama, 3*s.* 1*d.* and 3*s.* 2*d.*; Paraguay, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*; Perim, 2*s.*; Persia, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.*; Persian Gulf, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*; Peru, 5*s.* 9*d.*; Philippine Islands, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; Porto Rico, 4*s.* 2*d.*; Portugal, 3*d.*; Portuguese E. Africa, 2*s.* 7*d.* and 2*s.* 8*d.*; Principe (Island of), 5*s.*; Réunion, *see* Bourbon; Rhodesia (Northern), 2*s.* 11*d.* (Southern), 2*s.* 8*d.*; Rodriguez, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Rumania, 3½*d.*; Russia in Asia, 1*s.*; Russia in Europe, 4½*d.*; St. Croix, 5*s.* 3*d.*; San Domingo, 6*s.* 6*d.*; St. Kitts, 4*s.* 8*d.*; St. Helena, 3*s.* 6*d.*; St. Lucia, 4*s.* 6*d.*; St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1*s.*; St. Thomas (W. Indies), 5*s*; St. Thome (Island of), 5*s.*; St. Vincent, 4*s.* 7*d.*; Salvador, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 9*d.*; Sandwich Islands, 3*s.*; Senegal, 1*s.* 5*d.*; Servia, 3½*d.*; Seychelles, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Siam, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*; Sierra Leone, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.*; Society Islands, Tels. sent by post from San Francisco; Sudan (Egyptian), 1*s.* 4*d.*; Spain, 3*d.* and 5*d.*; Straits Settlements, 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*; Sumatra, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Sweden, 3½*d.*; Switzerland, 3*d.*; Tobago, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Togoland, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.*; Tonquin, 4*s.* 2*d.* and 4*s.* 5*d.*; Transvaal, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Trinidad, 5*s.* 1*d.*; Tripoli, 7*d.*; Tunis, 2½*d.*; Turkey, 6½*d.*; Turkish Islands, 6½*d.*; Turk's Island, 3*s.*; Uganda, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*; United States (New York, 1*s.*; New Orleans, 1*s.* 3*d.*; San Francisco, 1*s.* 6*d.*), other places, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; Uruguay, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 2*d.*; Venezuela, 7*s.* 2*d.* and 7*s.* 7*d.*; Yemen (Arabia), 2*s.* 7*d.*; Zanzibar, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Zululand, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Wireless Telegraphy.

Telegrams are accepted at any Telegraph Office for transmission to certain of the principal Ocean Liners by Wireless Telegraphy from the stations at Crookhaven, the Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, the North Foreland, and Rosslare, at a charge of 6½*d.* a word, with a minimum of 6*s.* 6*d.* per telegram, and telegrams from ships are received at these stations and are thence transmitted by wire. Telegrams are also accepted at any Telegraph Office for transmission to His Majesty's ships from the same stations at a charge of 3½*d.* a word, with a minimum of 3*s.* 6*d.* per telegram. Such telegrams are only accepted at sender's risk. The name of the wireless station will in each case pass as one word in the address.

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Exchange.—The office of the General Manager of the Post Office London Telephone

System is at the G.P.O., South, Carter Lane, E.C. The annual subscription, including one telephone at the subscriber's premises, £5. Within a distance of 2 miles from the subscriber's premises, for each call on any exchange in the county of London, 1*d.*; and on any exchange outside the county of London, 2*d.* For connection with any exchange outside the county of London within 2 miles, annual subscription, £4; 1*d.* for each call on same exchange; 2*d.* on any other exchange. The Call Office Fee, whether for subscribers or others, is 2*d.* The annual subscription for connection with an Exchange within 2 miles of premises with *unlimited* number of calls is £17.

Provincial Telephone System.—Applications for terms, &c., should be made to the Sec., G.P.O.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—Where the P.O. Telephone Exchanges in different towns are connected by Trunk lines, such lines may be used by local subscribers and the general public at the following rates: 3*d.* for 25 miles, 6*d.* for 50 miles, 9*d.* for 75 miles, 1*s.* for 100 miles, and an additional 6*d.* for every 40 miles over a hundred. Extra charges are levied if the conversation is between a subscriber to the NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S System and a subscriber to a P.O. Telephone Exchange as follow: When the Trunk Wire charge does not exceed (for a conversation of 3 minutes) 1*s.* 6*d.*, the fee is 3*d.* more; if 3*s.*, 4*d.* more; and if over 3*s.*, then 6*d.* more for every 3 minutes the wire is occupied. Such fees are not chargeable on calls to or from the Tunbridge Wells or Hull Exchanges. The ordinary time allowed for a conversation on a trunk line is 3 minutes; but by paying a double fee the line may be engaged for the *maximum* of 6 minutes continuously.

Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian Telephone.—Telephonic communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, Brussels, and certain provincial towns in France and Belgium. Fee—8*s.* per conversation of three minutes (10*s.* for Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne). Two *consecutive* conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes in advance of London time (*i.e.*, 12 noon London = 12·10 p.m. Paris), but Greenwich time prevails in Belgium.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

At all offices in the PROVINCES which are open on Sunday, postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered during the time such offices are open. The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. In LONDON, letters cannot be registered on Sunday, except at certain railway stations, but on Good Friday and Christmas Day postage stamps are sold and letters may be registered at all offices which are open. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m.; but no Money Order, Savings Bank, Insurance, or Annuity Business is transacted on these days, nor in Scotland on Sacramental Fast Days.

BANK HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS.—Where Bank Holidays are observed as public holidays, the counters of the head office and branch offices are closed at 12 noon (in some small places they are not even opened) *except* for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial town in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor in Scotland on Sunday or the Sacramental Fast Days; and any person is at liberty to prevent even this delivery so far as relates to himself.

In London the holiday arrangements are of an exceptional character, and due notice of them is given by means of bills at the various offices.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

These are established at all Money Order Offices, and are opened for the receipt of deposits during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, commencing at 8 a.m. Every such office is also open for the payment of withdrawals on week-days during certain hours, which are specified in a notice exhibited at the office. On presentation of book a depositor may withdraw on demand a sum not exceeding £1.

Deposits can be made from 1*s.* to £50 in one year (ending 31st Dec.). When with interest the total exceeds £200, interest is allowed on £200 only. Interest is at 2½ per cent.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—Immediate or deferred annuities from £1 to £100 may be purchased through the Post Office on the life of anyone over 5 years old. These are payable by equal half-yearly instalments. (Jan. 5 and July 5, or April 5 and Oct. 10.)

Life insurances, from £5 to £100, are granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 can be insured for £5.

If the amount of the annuity or insurance purchased is less than £100, further amounts may be bought, until the total sum amounts to £100.

The Central Post Office Savings Bank is at Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.

Year.	Accounts open in P.O. Savings Bank at end of Year.	Amount Deposited during Year.	Average amount due to each Depositor.	Accounts open in Trustees' S.B. at end of Year.	Amount Deposited.	Average amount due to each Depositor.	DUE TO DEPOSITORS.	
							Trustees' Savings Bank.	Post Office Savings Bank.
		£	£		£	£	£	£
1897	7,239,761	35,757,476	16 0 2	1,527,217	12,015,556	31 14 8	48,464,797	115,896,786
1898	7,630,502	37,361,838	16 2 9	1,563,947	12,244,176	31 19 4	49,995,372	123,144,099
1899	8,046,680	39,122,160	16 3 6	1,601,485	12,737,645	32 2 0	51,404,929	130,118,605
1900	8,439,983	40,516,434	16 1 3	1,625,023	12,247,672	31 13 4	51,455,917	135,549,945
1901	8,787,675	41,452,051	15 19 6	1,647,202	12,489,513	31 11 0	51,966,386	140,392,916
1902	9,133,261	42,217,003	15 16 8	1,670,394	12,805,185	31 8 8	52,505,181	144,605,088
1903	9,403,852	40,857,206	15 10 10	1,689,617	12,712,892	31 1 11	52,540,339	146,135,147
1904	9,673,717	40,612,967	15 6 8	1,704,766	12,560,322	30 13 4	52,280,861	148,339,354
1905	9,963,049	42,300,617	15 5 4	1,731,869	13,218,125	30 8 10	52,723,436	152,111,140
1906	10,332,784	43,980,579	15 1 11	1,760,999	13,408,810	30 2 0	53,009,299	155,996,446
1907	10,692,555	44,217,288	14 14 7	1,782,252	13,116,951	29 5 3	52,153,595	157,500,077

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1908–1909).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1908.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215' ..... 36 gals.	1 12 0
Exceeding 1215' ..36 gals.	1 17 6
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055 ..36 gals.	0 8 0
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
CARDS, PLAYING.....doz. packs	0 3 9
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried	
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 3
CHLORAL HYDRATE .....lb.	0 1 4
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 3 3
COCOA .....lb.	0 0 1
Husks and Shells.....cwt.	0 2 0
Cocoa or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured .....lb.	0 0 2
Cocoa Butter.....lb.	0 0 1
COFFEE .....cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed .....lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION .....gal.	1 6 3
ETHER ACETIC .....lb.	0 1 11
,, BUTYRIC .....gal.	0 16 5
,, SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 7 5
ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb.	0 1 1
,, CHLORIDE .....gal.	0 16 5
,, IODIDE .....gal.	0 14 3
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:	
Currants .....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums and Prunelloes, Plums Dried and Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar.	
GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 1 2
Liquid .....cwt.	0 0 10
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which in Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 1 2
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 10
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 5
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use .....oz.	0 0 7
SOAP, Transparent, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used ..lb.	0 0 3
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*0 11 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva, proof gal.	*0 11 5
Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit .....proof gal.	0 0 1
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*0 11 6
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirit can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	0 11 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	0 16 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*0 18 1
Upon payment of a difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits. Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 0 10
Exceeding 76 & not exceeding 77, cwt.	0 0 10½
,, 77 ,, ,, 78 ,,	0 0 11
,, 78 ,, ,, 79 ,,	0 0 11½
,, 79 ,, ,, 80 ,,	0 0 11½
,, 80 ,, ,, 81 ,,	0 1 0
,, 81 ,, ,, 82 ,,	0 1 0½
,, 82 ,, ,, 83 ,,	0 1 1
,, 83 ,, ,, 84 ,,	0 1 1½
,, 84 ,, ,, 85 ,,	0 1 1½
,, 85 ,, ,, 86 ,,	0 1 2½
,, 86 ,, ,, 87 ,,	0 1 2½
,, 87 ,, ,, 88 ,,	0 1 3
,, 88 ,, ,, 89 ,,	0 1 3½
,, 89 ,, ,, 90 ,,	0 1 4
,, 90 ,, ,, 92 ,,	0 1 4½
SUGAR—*continued.* Exceeding 92 & not exceeding 93, cwt.	0 1 5
,, 93 ,, ,, 94 ,,	0 1 5½
,, 94 ,, ,, 95 ,,	0 1 6
,, 95 ,, ,, 96 ,,	0 1 6½
,, 96 ,, ,, 97 ,,	0 1 7
,, 97 ,, ,, 98 ,,	0 1 7½
,, 98 ,, ,, ,,	0 1 8
BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt. (Together with the duty on any proof spirit contained therein.)	0 1 10
Note.—An additional ½d. a lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of 2d. the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 2d. the lb., such Spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	0 0 5
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 0 5
CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL.cwt.	0 1 4
CARAMEL, Solid .....cwt.	0 1 10
Liquid .....cwt.	0 1 4
CHERRIES, Drained, Imported in Bulk.....cwt.	0 1 0
CHUTNEY .....cwt.	0 0 10
COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0 0 8½
CONFECTIONERY: Containing Chocolate, viz: When the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight ..... lb.	0 0 1½
When the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight ..lb.	0 0 1½
Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc. .cwt.	0 1 10
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent of the total net weight cwt.	0 1 4
Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 2s. the cwt. ..cwt.	0 0 10
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. .....cwt.	0 1 4
Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring .....cwt	0 1 10
Licorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing ...cwt.	0 0 7
Fig .....cwt.	0 2 6

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ..... cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar ..... cwt.	0 0 3
In other cases in *thin* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5
Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup ..... cwt.	0 1 1
FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt.	0 1 10
Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) ..... cwt.	0 1 6
Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases ..... cwt.	0 1 10
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, preserved in Sugar or otherwise, whether mixed with other Fruit or not ..... cwt.	0 7 [illegible]
FRUIT PULP, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thin* Syrup ..... cwt.	[illegible] 5
Excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in *thick* Syrup, as Jam ..... cwt.	0 1 4
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ..... cwt.	0 1 4
MARZIPAN ..... cwt.	0 1 1
MILK:—	
Condensed, sweetened, whole ..... cwt.	0 0 9
Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed ..... cwt.	0 0 10
Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated, or skimmed, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 28 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occasional sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 0 4
MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added Sugar ..... cwt.	0 0 8
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 1 6
Note.—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the 8*d.* rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 8*d.* rate are liable to sampling and testing.	
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD ..... cwt.	0 0 9
SOY, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter ..... cwt.	0 0 5
TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup ..... cwt.	0 0 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
TEA ..... lb.	0 0 5
TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 6 0
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 4 4
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 3 10
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb	0 4 10
Other sorts ..... lb.	0 3 10
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 3 7
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 4 4
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof, lb.	£ s. d. 0 3 0½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 3 4½
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 3 0
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 3 4
WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 3 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 3
Additional—On SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles ..gal.	0 1 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles ..... gal.	0 2 6

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations, those from Spain being also described on the entry as "Red" or "White."

Customs Drawbacks.

BEER, Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons 0 7 9

(And so in proportion for any difference of gravity.)

COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, which is not mixed with Chicory or any other substance ..... 100 lb. 0 14 0

MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits* .. cwt. 0 0 5

Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from Sugar on which Duty has been paid on Importation, if the Molasses is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock .... cwt. 0 0 5

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid — upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.

Goods (other than beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, or Molasses, has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.

TOBACCO:—

Tobacco upon which the Duties and Regulations on importation have been paid—

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:—

Cigars ..... lb.	0 3 5
Cigarettes ..... lb.	0 3 4
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco ..... lb.	0 3 3
Snuff (not being offal Snuff) ..... lb.	0 3 2

(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco, including offal Snuff, on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited:—

In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation as merchandise;

In a bonded warehouse approved for the manufacture of sheepwash, &c.; or

For abandonment in an approved King's Warehouse ..... lb. 0 3 1

The above rates of drawback are allowed on Tobacco, &c., containing 14 per cent. of moisture, a proportionate increase or deduction being made if the moisture is less or more than 14 per cent.

A deduction is made from the drawback for every lb. of inorganic matter in excess of 22 per cent. (calculated on the Tobacco, &c., exclusive of water), with certain allowances.

* Such Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-Duty-paid Sugar in Refineries placed in Bond under the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES.

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Contract-notes where the value is less than £100—s. 52. Lease or tack—s. 78 : 1, of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum ; 2, of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term exceeds £25. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1	0	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6
Ditto for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £50	0	2	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 40	0	2	0
,, 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
Appraisers and House Agnts., ann. U.K.	2	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
*ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1	5*d.*	Not exceedg. £20	2*s.*
,, £2	10*d.*	,, £30	3*s.*
,, £5	1*s.* 3*d.*	,, £50	5*s.*
,, £10	1*s.* 9*d.*	,, £100	8*s.* 6*d.*
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1

* Levying transferred to County Councils as from 1st January, 1909.

	£	s.	d.
BEER—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	0	7	9
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0
Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house *exceeding £8 but not exceeding £10*	0	4	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
*Retailers of beer, cider, and perry :—			
For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
Retailers of table-beer (off) (U.K.)	0	5	0
Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-licences) rated under £10	2	10	0
Do. at £10 or upward	4	4	0
Retailers of beer and wine :—			
*For consumption on the premises (U.K.)	4	0	0
*Not to be consumed on the premises (E. and I.)	3	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days : also PROMISSORY NOTES : Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.

BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.

For securing an annuity :—

1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—

	£	s.	d.
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6

For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed 0 5 0

On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt) ... 0 5 0

Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed 0 10 0

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ... 0 5 0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 5).

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).

CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) ... 1 0 0

,, for every pack, duty (now Excise) 0 0 3

CARRIAGES AND MOTORS—

†Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—

(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0

†Motors, or Vehicles drawn by Motors :—

	Weight, unladen.								
	Exc. 2 ton but not exc. 5 tons			Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons			*Not* exc. 1 ton; or, exc. 5 tons.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(i.) With four or more wheels	5	5	0	4	4	0	2	2	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels (incl. Motor Bicycles and Tricycles)	3	18	0	2	17	0	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Motors	3	18	0	2	17	0	0	15	0

* Including Light Locomotive Duty.

Half the *Carriage Licence Duty only* charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December. No reduction on the Light Locomotive Duty.

	£	s.	d.
N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried ...	0	12	1
CIDER AND PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. *See also* PUBLICANS	1	5	0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ½lb.	0	0	½
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7 c. 23).			
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100	0	0	1
Of the value of £100 or upwards (special adhesive stamp)	0	1	0
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity; for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER :—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such Stock as aforesaid :—where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES :—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made			

† Levying transferred to County Councils as from 1st Jan., 1909.

	£ s. d.
out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court.....	0 10 0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5 0 0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)	
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.	
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.	
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.	
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0 10 0
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.	
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement.....	0 10 0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0 10 0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.	
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10 10 0
*DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0 7 6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.	
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 5 0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:— To hold the office of lecturer, &c.....	0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof.....	0 1 0
ESTATE DUTY: In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable), where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person, exceeds:	per cent. £ s.
£100 and does not exceed £500	1 0
500 " 1,000	2 0
1,000 " 10,000	3 0
10,000 " 25,000	4 0
25,000 " 50,000	4 10
50,000 " 75,000	5 0
75,000 " 100,000	5 10
100,000 " 150,000	6 0
150,000 " 250,000	7 0
250,000 " 500,000	8 0
500,000 " 750,000	9 0
750,000 " 1,000,000	10 0
†1,000,000 " —	10 0

* Levying transferred to County Councils as from 1st Jan., 1909.

† Estates exceeding £1,000,000 pay 10 per cent. on *first million*, whilst the *remainder*, if not exceeding half a million, is charged 11 per cent., if not exceeding a million 12 per cent., and so on to a maximum of 15 per cent.

	£ s. d.
In calculating duty the net value of an estate where the death occurred between and August, 1894, and 30th June, 1896, is raised to the next complete £10; on deaths after that date until the 8th April, 1900, any fraction of £100 is ignored, such adjusted value determining both the rate and amount of duty. On deaths on and after 9th of April, 1900, the rate and amount of duty is calculated on the exact net value.	
Gifts made by the deceased within a twelvemonth of death are subject to aggregation with the rest of the estate.	
In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition which took effect since 1 Aug., 1894, passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty (*Settlement Estate Duty*) is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the Settled property (except when the only life interest is taken by the husband or wife of the deceased), but from that payment the *ad valorem* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.	
But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.	
Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.	
Where the net value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200, the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1 only, provided that the death occurred on or after 1st July, 1896, and before 9th April, 1900.	
Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.	
The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.	
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION. In England, in all cases	30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25 0 0
FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.	

	£	s.	d.
*Game Licences, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following ...	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
*Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty	0	10	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
*Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
Glucose, *Solid*, the cwt.	0	1	2
Do., *Liquid*, ,,	0	0	10
Glucose or Saccharin, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
*Gun Licences (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
Hawker's Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
Hire-Purchase Agreements:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)			
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
House Duty.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house *of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40* ... in the £	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60 ... in the £	0	0	4
Exceeding £60 ... in the £	0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40 ... in the £	0	0	3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £50 ... in the £	0	0	6
Exceeding £60 ... in the £	0	0	9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.			
Income Tax. — *See* Property and Income Tax.			
Inebriates' Retreats Licences	5	0	0
(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)			
Insurance Policies—Life:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
Policies of Indemnity against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Annual Premium not exceeding £2	0	0	1
Ditto exceeding £2 under hand	0	0	6
Ditto Ditto under seal	0	10	0
—Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1

* Levying transferred to County Councils as from 1st Jan., 1909.

	£	s.	d.
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			
Insurance Policies—Sea:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage, for every £100 or fractional part (s. 5 Finance Act, 1908)	0	0	1
For Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 months ...	0	0	6
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of (1 Edw. 7. c. 7. s. 11).	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100*	*0*	*0*
Inventory Duty, *see* Estate Duty.			

Land Tax.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

Leases:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 2*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 2*s.* 6*d.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.			Between 35 years and 100.			Exceeding 100 years.		
£5	..	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
£5	10	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
10	15	0	1	6	0	9	0	0	18	0
15	20	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
20	25	0	2	6	0	15	0	1	10	0
25	50	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
50	75	0	7	6	2	5	0	4	10	0
75	100	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
100, for £50, or fractional part of £50		0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Lease of any kind not specially charged	0	10	0
Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.			

Legacy and Succession Duties:—*Also see* "*Estate Duty*."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues (£1 *per cent. Legacy Duty practically abolished since* 1881), and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July,

1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable *(in which latter case* 1 *per cent. is also practically abolished).*

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased *(see* above) ..... £1 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £6 per cent.

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... £10 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty, but not Legacy or Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, *id.*; £5 and upwards, *6d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House ..... 10s.

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate ..... £ 2 s. 0 d. 0

*MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—
Great Britain. Every male servant 0 15 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—
(1) (*a*) Colonial Government Securities;
(*b*) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885 (except Foreign or Colonial Securities dated or signed before 4th June, 1862), same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).*
(2) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 ..... 0 1 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).*

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0
Not special *(see* page 377) 0 10 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only [now Excise duties—Finance Act, 1908, s. 4 (4)]:—

Not exc. 1*s.*	0	1½	
,, 2*s.*6*d.*	0	3	
,, 4*s.*	0	6	
,, 10*s.*	1	0	
Not exc. 20*s.*	0	2	0
,, 30*s.*	0	3	0
,, 50*s.*	0	10	0
Exceed. 50*s.*	1	0	0

* Levying transferred to County Councils as from 1st Jan., 1909.

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises ..... £ 0 s. 5 d. 0

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict. c. 51.

MORTGAGE BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 ..... 0 0 3

Not exc.	£25	0	0	8	Not exc. £200	0	5 0
,,	50	0	1	3	,, £250	0	6 3
,,	100	0	2	6	,, £300	0	7 6
,,	150	0	3	9			

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 ..... 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100 ..... 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped: for every £100, or fraction of £100, *6d.*, up to a maximum of 0 10 0

MOTOR CAR LICENCES, *vide* CARRIAGES.

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day:—

Publicans	0	2	6	Wine retailers	0	1	0
Beer retailers	0	1	0	Tobacco dealrs.	0	0	4

PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold: Licence for a Year ..... 5 0 0; Licence for a day 1 0 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—
On application for provisional protection 1 0 0
On filing complete specification 3 0 0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year	5	0	0	10th year	10	0	0
6th ,,	6	0	0	11th ,,	11	0	0
7th ,,	7	0	0	12th ,,	12	0	0
8th ,,	8	0	0	13th ,,	13	0	0
9th ,,	9	0	0	14th ,,	14	0	0

Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K. 7 10 0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional 5 15 0

PEDLARS (Police Licence) 0 5 0

PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article 2 6 0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15 0

Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom 5 15 0

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages 0 1 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually 0 5 0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount) .. 0 2 6
Ditto in any other case 0 10 0

	£ s. d.
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0
Ditto in any other case	0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0 0 1
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0 10 0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0 10 0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.	
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £	
Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c. ... Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.	0 1 0
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ⅛ or ⅙ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).	
Schedule B: Nurseries & Markt. Gardens / In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on ½rd of full Annual Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26); *or* (by special request, if made at beginning of year) on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D.	0 1 0 or 0 0 *9
Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)	0 1 0
Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.	0 1 0 or 0 0 *9
Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.	0 1 0 or 0 0 *9

Exemption and Abatements.

Income not exceeding £160 Exempt.

Exed.	Not Exed.	
£160 ...	£400	Abatement of £160
400 ...	500	,, 150
500 ...	600	,, 120
600 ...	700	,, 70

When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate per claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income.

Clergyman or Minister paying rent for dwelling house and using part of the house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent. (Finance Act, 1907, s. 28.)

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.

	£ s. d.
In any other case	0 1 0
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U.K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises.	
If annual value is under £10	4 10 0
Under £15...£6 0 0 / Under £200...	30 0 0
,, 20... 8 0 0 / ,, 300...	35 0 0
,, 25... 11 0 0 / ,, 400...	40 0 0
,, 30... 14 0 0 / ,, 500...	45 0 0
,, 40... 17 0 0 / ,, 600...	50 0 0
,, 50... 20 0 0 / ,, 700...	55 0 0
,, 100... 25 0 0 / £700& upwds.	60 0 0

Hotels of the value of £50 and upwards and Theatres pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and

Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.

*Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts.

	£ s. d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of 1*d.* a mile):—	
Urban District traffic	2 0 0
Other traffic	5 0 0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0 0 1
Penalty for not stamping	*10 0 0*
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0 10 6
,, ,, £30 or above	1 1 0
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0 10 0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0 0 7
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0 0 1
SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.	
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0 5 0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0 0 3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—	
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	1 10 0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 1 0
SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gallon...	0 11 0
,, imported from Channel Islands, per proof gallon	■ 11 4
,, Rectifiers and Compounders, Annual Licences, U.K.	10 10 0
,, Dealers not retailers, ditto	10 10 0
,, ,, to sell in bottles, add.(E.)	3 3 0
,, ,, or to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles (U.K.)	■ 2 0
,, (Methylated), makers of (U.K.)	10 10 0
,, ,, retailers of (U.K.)	0 10 0
,, Retailers of, annual (U.K.), *see* PUBLICANS.	

Relief for "Earned" Incomes.—An individual whose total income (from all sources) does not exceed £2,000 may claim to be charged at the lower rate of duty upon such portion of such income which is immediately derived by him from the exercise of a trade or profession, or from an office or employment of profit held by him, or from a pension for past services in an office or employment of profit, *provided that the claim is made before September 30* in the year (ending the following April 5) in which the tax is charged. (*See* Finance Act, 1907, s. 9.)

	£	s.	d.
SPIRITS, SCOTLAND, Grocers (*including sale of beer*), not to be consumed on premises :—			
Premises under value of £10	4	4	0
Of value of £10 and under £20	5	5	0
,, 20 ,, 25	9	9	0
,, 25 ,, 30	10	10	0
,, 30 ,, 40	11	11	0
,, 40 ,, 50	12	12	0
,, 50 and upwards	13	13	0
SPIRITS, IRELAND, Grocers, selling spirits not to be consumed on premises :—			
If rated under £25	9	18	5
If rated at £25 and under £30	11	0	6
,, 30 ,, 40	12	2	6
,, 40 ,, 50	13	4	7
,, 50 and upwards	14	6	7
The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).			
STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SWEETS, dealers in, annual licence, U.K.	5	5	0
,, Retailers of, annual, U.K.	2	5	0
SUCCESSION DUTIES. *See* LEGACY DUTIES.			
TOBACCO, grown in Ireland, Excise duties from 1 Jan., 1909 :—			
Manufactured (in bond), the lb.	0	3	10
Unmanufactured, if containing 10 per cent. moisture, the lb.	0	2	10
Less than 10 per cent. moisture, the lb. (Finance Act, 1908, s. 3.)	0	3	2
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual :—			
,, Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK. *See* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION. *See* APPRAISEMENT.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K.	1	0	0
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3
WINE, annual licences, U.K. :—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
Retailers, selling for consumption on. (*See also* PUBLICANS)	3	10	0
Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine (off)	2	10	0
Do., grocers, Scotland (off)	2	4	1
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of (6 *Edw. VII. c.* 20, *s.* 7), U.K.	1	0	0

Spoiled Stamps.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within two years from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within two years of the date or of the first execution of others.

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1. At Telegraph Street, E.C. (sea policy and general spoiled stamps), from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution :—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY :
- Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year, if in the form of letters and correspondence only.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.
- Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.
- Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.
- NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY :—
- Articles of clerkship.
- Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.
- Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.
- Contract notes.
- Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.
- Share warrants. Warrants for goods.
- Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION :—
- Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.
- Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts : after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (Registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death ; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register ; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

Coroners' Inquests are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry. Still, it often occurs that a medical man quite familiar with the case will give his certificate that the death arose naturally, from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., and in such case a coroner's inquest is dispensed with. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. In the case of sudden or suspicious death in Scotland, the Lord Advocate may order a

public inquiry to be held in the manner prescribed by the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, as altered by an amending Act passed in 1906.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate, or makes a statutory declaration, that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and within seven days thereafter delivers to the Vaccination Officer for the district a certificate of such justices or magistrate, or the statutory declaration of such conscientious objection. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions.

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. Formerly banns might be proclaimed on Church holidays, but the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. If there is morning service the right time for banns is after the Nicene Creed; and if there be afternoon or evening, and no morning service, then the right time is after the 2nd lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage will be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may licence a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on a registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 428). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two witnesses present, and that these witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may under Section 56 of this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service. A person whose marriage has been dissolved for the adultery of the other party is entitled to be married in church by the incumbent, or his curate or substitute.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular. Where it is impossible to comply literally, the parties must do all they can to comply with the law.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s*. 6*d*., and a stamp duty of 1*d*. Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s*. for a single year, and 6*d*. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certifi-

ate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 3 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 5*s.* 6*d.*

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of an intended marriage *by Certificate* at a register office (*i.e.*, the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (*i.e.*, usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A) to the superintendent registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district; every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had *by licence*, it is necessary for only one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar, in manner before mentioned, in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice should be given to such last-mentioned superintendent registrar; but one of the parties must, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of the notice, have had his or her usual place of residence within the district of the superintendent registrar to whom such notice is to be given. In case a minister did not happen to attend and the parties wished, they might be married before the registrar without any religious ceremony.

CERTIFICATE.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

LICENCE.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the licence.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted at the register office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C.D.*:" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife (*or* husband)." A wedding-ring is usually required. The fact that the surname of one of the parties, and her condition, was untruly stated, was held not to render such a marriage invalid (*Donaldson* v. *Rutter*, 1907, 24 T.L.R. 12). In case a minister is not present, and the parties wish it, they may be married in any chapel or building certified for marriages, the registrar only being present with the two

witnesses. "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in places where the Welsh tongue is used. If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the husband's synagogue. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends, or, if not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to the registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends. The provisions as to Notices and Licences given above do not apply to Ireland. [*Marriages before a Registrar* in that country are regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27; the Act regulating marriages in that country in *places of Worship* is 33 & 34 Vict. c. 110.]

Under the Marriage Act, 1898 (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends or of Jews), marriages may be solemnized in Nonconformist places of worship, provided they are duly registered for the solemnization of marriages without the presence of a Registrar, provided "the authorised person" (which means a person certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building) is present and no notice has been given to the Superintendent Registrar that the parties to the marriage require the presence of a Registrar.

Where a marriage is solemnized under this Act each of the contracting parties shall in some part of the ceremony make the following Declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

And each of the parties shall say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband];"

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

The Act provides for the registration after marriage by "the authorised person." The Act provides for the payment to the Superintendent-Registrar of the district in which the registered building selected for the marriage is situated, of an additional fee of 5*s.* 6*d.* if the marriage is by licence, and otherwise a fee of 4*s.*, but this provision for additional fees is only to remain in force for 10 years from the passing of the Act.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE.—On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3*s.* 7*d.* made up as follows: 2*s.* 6*d.* for certificate, 1*s.* for search, and 1*d.* for stamp. Enquiries by post from residents in the Metropolis will not be considered; attendance in person or by agent is necessary. Certificates are also obtainable at the above rate from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage occurred.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book...	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book, 1*s.*; stamp duty, 2*s.* 6*d.*	3	6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence.....	1	0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	1	0
For every licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage.....	10	0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence...	5	0
Ditto, by licence	10	0
For every certificate of marriage	2	6
Stamp duty on ditto	0	1

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

British subjects desirous of being married at an embassy, legation, or consulate, must give seven days' notice of the intended marriage, but one of the parties at least must have resided for that time in the district immediately preceding the giving of such notice. After the suspension of such notice for fourteen days the marriage may take place, provided one or both parties have resided for three weeks immediately preceding within the consular district. In cases where one of the parties only has dwelt within the district of the officer by whom the marriage is to be solemnized, the non-resident party, if resident abroad, must give notice to the Consular officer for the district in which he or she resides; or, if resident in a place in the United Kingdom, the same notice must be given as if that party were about to be married at that place, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the superintendent registrar, or registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns. In either case it is necessary that the non-resident party shall have had his or her abode in the marriage district (whether in the United Kingdom or abroad) for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the declaration required before the marriage can take place, and notice of the intended marriage must be given during those weeks. A Consular Officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present; and an oath, declaration or affirmation must be made by both parties with reference to their age, and parents' consent, if minors.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt:—

	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0 10 0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1 0 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0 10 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0 5 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, high commissioner, or resident, who may be duly authorised to that effect, and also before the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

Any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, by virtue of the Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised and is becoming more usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (*a*) banns, or (*b*) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties (if not already domiciled in Scotland) must have resided in that country for six weeks previous to the proclamation, and in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church (*i.e.*, the church in the parish of the Established Church of Scotland) on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Episcopalians, unlike other Dissenters in Scotland, have privilege of proclamation also in their chapel. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2*s.* 6*d.*

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 1*s.* 6*d.* Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages.—By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. After examination on oath of the parties and witnesses, and on being satisfied on the facts, the sheriff issues an order to the registrar to register the marriage and grant a certificate of registration. The fees are £1 5*s.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in His Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (*a*) By Special Act of Parliament, (*b*) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

The above does not apply to married women, who are deemed to be subjects of the state of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (1) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (2) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870. The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

A British colony may legislate on the subject of naturalization within its own limits.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
On grant of certificate of naturalization	5	0	0
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance	0	10	0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath	0	10	0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the

Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

WILLS, TESTATORS AND EXECUTORS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot ex-

plain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows :—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be :—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin :—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and

trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent; but without such consent she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy on succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	*Registrar.*	*District.*
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	W. G. Middleton (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	John Henry Clark (600)	Bristol & Bath, present County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	W. C. Butler (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarth'n	W. Morgan Griffiths (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter.....	W. H. Bailey (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£600) ...	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford...	T. C. Paris (£400)...	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£450)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Baldwin Dacres Adams (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield...	H. G. Fausset-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	G. L. Simpson (£500)	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	J. C. Bromfield (£750)	W. Derby H'nd'd.
Llandaff ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchest'r	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	Manchester and Salford H'ndr'd.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£500)	Northumberland.
N'th'mpton	C. C. Becke (£250)	Northants, S'th, and Beds.
Norwich ...	L. D. Powles (£700)	Norfolk.
Nottingh'm	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	T. M. Davenport (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th, Hunts, & Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	H. Elliott Fox (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	G. Bridgeman (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	J. R. Holligan (£350)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	C. Wooldridge (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York.....	H. A. Hudson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1888, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2¾ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903, to 2½ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities. 2¾ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities. Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 3½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rentcharge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1888, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

THIS ACT ALSO AUTHORIZES investments by trustees upon any securities guaranteed by Parliament, and these include the following:—Certain Colonial Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, and one or two others. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of waterworks companies and of water commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, debenture, guaranteed, or rentcharge stocks of British railway companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, *e.g.*, the Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

In the article upon this subject in our last issue the success of the Public Trustee, as a somewhat novel enterprise on the part of the State, was necessarily a matter of conjecture. After 21 years of legislative effort, the Act of 1906 was passed and came into force on January 1, 1908, creating a Public Trustee, a Government official, by means of whom the State acts as executor and trustee to anyone desiring to make use of his services. No Parliamentary return of the business in the Department has yet been issued, but it is understood that the scheme is a great success—persons, both rich and poor, making use of the Public Trustee in all parts of the country, while the value of the estates now being administered by him, or as to which the Public Trustee has agreed that he will act as executor and trustee, is said to exceed some £21,000,000; rich men appearing to seek the security of the State guarantee, while the poor desire both this security and the skilled supervision. A person making a new will may appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee thereof in the simplest way possible: *e.g.*, "*I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my will,*" is enough; or, if the will is already made, then the appointment may be effected by a codicil thereto, care being taken to make it clear whether the appointment of the Public Trustee is in addition to the executors and trustees already appointed, or in place of them. A codicil requires to be witnessed in the same way as a will. A testator in his lifetime need not ask the Public Trustee if he will act under the will before appointing him, for the Public Trustee, having been specially created to act in these offices, is not likely to refuse to do so when the time comes for the will to take effect, except, possibly, in cases of a most unusual character. However, it would seem to be the common practice, and one to be commended, for testators to communicate with the Public Trustee when appointing him, and unless this has been done a written application asking him to take office has to be made by someone interested when the will takes effect. Wills, when made, may also be deposited in the Department for safe custody free of charge. To appoint the Public Trustee under a proposed settlement is also a simple matter, it being the policy of the Department to keep its procedure flexible, and free from all fixed forms. All that is required is to submit the heads of the proposed settlement to the Public Trustee, either verbally or by letter, or by means of a draft of the intended settlement. A formal written application asking him to accept the office should also be put in. If, in reply, the Public Trustee intimates that he will accept the trusteeship proposed, the deed may be drawn up and executed, the transfer of the trust estate following in due course by the appropriate means of conveyance, according to the nature of the property. In the case of an existing trust, whether arising under a will or settlement, where there is a vacancy in the trusteeship, much the same procedure is followed as in the case of new trusts just referred to. The Public Trustee, in being invited to take over the trust, should be fully informed as to its terms, and formal written application to him to accept office should be made. He then says whether he will take up the office or not. If he assents, a draft of a proposed deed effecting

his appointment is submitted to him, and a transfer of the trust estate follows. The Public Trustee acts as co-executor or sole executor, or as co-trustee or as sole trustee. His appointment to existing trusts generally enables all the other trustees to retire if they wish to do so. He may also be appointed custodian trustee—a form of office where he takes care only of the capital and income of the trust, but does not interfere in the active management of the estate. This form of trusteeship is perhaps suited to cases of large landed estates, but in the ordinary cases of personal property it seems to introduce, possibly, a needless elaboration and expense in the trust; and, in so far as it attempts to keep alive the system of the private trustee, its success is doubtful. The Public Trustee may act in a trust involving the management or carrying on of a business, but if as an ordinary full trustee, then, except with the consent of the Treasury, for a period only not exceeding eighteen months, and with a view to sale or winding-up. He may, however, act as custodian trustee where a business is involved without these restrictions, but he does not in such case act in the active management of the business.

The Public Trustee has also been empowered under the Statute to act as administrator, either where there is no executor under a will or no will at all. This letting in of a stranger to administer the estate of a deceased person is a novel departure in our law, and doubtless in many cases will prove a great benefit to those interested in an estate. Further, power is also given to transfer an executorship even after probate has been obtained, but the sanction of the Court has in such case to be secured. Frequently, where a transfer of probate is desired, and this sanction of the Court appears to be a difficulty, a solution suggested will be to complete the executorship as quickly as possible, and then transfer the trusteeship, should there be a continuing trust, in the simple manner already described. Where the gross capital value of any estate of a deceased person is under £1,000, and the persons interested are persons of small means, then the Public Trustee, under sec. 3 of the Act, has valuable and peculiar powers for taking over the administration of the estate, and the fees in such cases are somewhat below the usual fees. Furthermore, in such cases the Public Trustee is given direct access to the Court, and has all the powers of a Master of the Supreme Court acting in the administration of an estate. Another original power given by the Statute is that by which (sec. 13) the Public Trustee can order an audit and investigation into the condition and accounts of any trust. This provision should prove to be a valuable protection to any anxious trustee or beneficiary. The expense of the audit is in the discretion of the Public Trustee, and may fall on the estate, or on the applicant, or on the trustees if meriting such an award, or doubtless divided as circumstances may suggest as equitable. As to investments, the Public Trustee has all the powers and duties of a private trustee. He, like any other trustee, is bound by the provisions as to investment in the will or trust instrument; and in the absence of such provisions he is, again like a private trustee, bound to seek trustee investments only. But it is understood that the Public Trustee consults and endeavours to carry out the wishes of those interested in the trust, so far as the terms of investment clauses and the security of the trust fund permit him, preferring, therefore, to be armed with moderately wide and varied powers, so that the experience of a trust estate need not be confined to one political or commercial system. The fees are very low, and are so specially conceived as to permit of the expense of legal or local assistance, such as agents in cases in the provinces, being incurred without increasing unduly the expense of administration. It is also understood that the Public Trustee does not disturb any existing practice in the trust as to the employment of bankers, brokers, or solicitors. The Department is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee on capital and a fee on income. The fee on capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows :—

On the first £1,000	15*s.*	per cent.
,, excess of £1,000 to £20,000	5*s.*	,,
,, ,, £20,000 to £50,000	2*s.* 6*d.*	,,
,, ,, £50,000	1*s.* 3*d.*	,,

The fee on income is 1 per cent. if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. Fee on investment, if and when incurred, ¼ per cent., which includes the cost of brokerage. There is power to vary these fees to meet the peculiar circumstances of special cases, but, owing to the low range of the fees, the power of reduction is probably but seldom exercised.

A prospectus giving full information can be obtained on application to the above address, or at any post office.

Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart.
Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen; L. J. Fulton.
Accountant, H. J. J. Freeman.
Chief Clerk, A. H. Cobbett.
Securities Dept., E. W. Thomas.
General Office, S. A. Poynder; W. C. McMillan.
Office: 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
Telephone Nos.: 27 Central and 2218 Central.
Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1.

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE *of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.*

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* *Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.*]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, a very important change was made in the law as regards provision for widows of men dying intestate and without issue. Under this Act the widow in such a case is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.] *One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children *per capita* and issue of deceased children *per stirpes*. See NOTE A, next page.
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.] *Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.] *Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.] *Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.] *One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.] *Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally.
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.] *One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown.
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.] *All to uncles and aunts if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]

Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.] *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.] *Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.] *All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.

Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail on page 370.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see Appendix), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.

Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000 up to £100,000; 1*s.* extra per £1,000 above £100,000; but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10*s.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

For ad valorem stamp on capital see p. 457.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and December 26 or 27 (as the case may be). The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on Jan. 1, May 1 and November 1. And *special* Bank Holiday *for Ireland*, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Quarter Term Days (see p. 34), and there are special holidays in Edinburgh (see pp. 30, 50), and Glasgow (see p. 42).

Voters' Qualifications.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1. PROPERTY.

A. *England.*

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold

a. of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. *Scotland.*

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term, being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. *Ireland.*

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—*The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporate.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee. A mortgagor in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

Trusts. The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

Joint Owners. Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

Freeholds. Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

Property in Boroughs. Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non-occupation.

Leaseholds. A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; but a lessee who has assigned loses the right. To be entitled to a vote, a sublessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

2. OCCUPATION

for twelve months, before registration of lands or tenements within a county or borough, entitled the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th paid on or before July 20th.

Residence required. In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

£50 *Rental Franchise.* This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

Service Franchise. Lodgers, licencees and servants do not enjoy the occupation Franchise, as they are neither owners nor tenants, but a servant if allowed to occupy land (only in counties) as a reward for service may be a tenant and therefore entitled.

N.B.—*Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.*

3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitancy, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without a breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office, employment, etc.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—*This rule applies both to occupation and Residence.*

4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5 Freemen.

Reform Act, 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase. He must reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. The Universities.

Graduates on electoral roll of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

Registration.

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 15th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, etc.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register, when made up, comes into force on the ensuing January 1st, unless accelerated by special legislation.

Disqualifications.

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (*e.g.*, faggot voters), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

I MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. City of London.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are Liverymen.

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (*a*) Freemen occupying premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (*b*) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (*c*) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (*d*) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non-residence.

B. Other Boroughs and Counties

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county, form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

a. The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

b. Women may vote.

The qualifications are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

There are two additional qualifications for the County Franchise—

i. Being a peer owning property in the county.

ii. Being registered as an ownership voter for Parliament in a county.

Disqualifications.—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disentitled. Women may not vote in the City of London.

III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," *i.e.*, those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (*see* II.), or the Parliamentary Register (*see* I.) of Electors, as relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

IV. DISTRICT COUNTY ELECTIONS. URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Council, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

I. Parliamentary Elections.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown (other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

II. Municipal and County Council Elections.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

3. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

Disqualifications.—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices, and women are disqualified for all corporate office. A person is disqualified for election as Councillor if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff under the Council, or is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County but not Borough (except London Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

III. Parish Council Elections.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of a paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

IV. District Council Elections. (Urban and Rural.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union, comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as a Councillor for that borough.

Disqualifications are the same as in III.

V. London Borough Council Elections.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. is a Borough Elector of the borough;
2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are ineligible for office. Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 10	0 10 0	2½	0 0¼
1 0	1 8 0	4½	0 0¾
1 10	2 6 0	7	0 1
2 0	3 4 0	9	0 1¼
2 2	3 6 0	9½	0 1½
2 10	4 2 0	11½	0 1¾
3 0	5 0 1	1¾	0 2
3 3	5 3 1	2½	0 2
3 10	5 10 1	4¼	0 2¼
4 0	6 8 1	6½	0 2¾
4 4	7 0 1	7½	0 2¾
4 10	7 6 1	8¼	0 3
5 0	8 4 1	11	0 3¼
5 5	8 9 2	0¼	0 3½
5 10	9 2 2	1½	0 3¾
6 0	10 0 2	3¼	0 4
6 6	10 6 2	5	0 4¼
6 10	10 10 2	6	0 4½
7 0	11 8 2	8½	0 4½
7 7	12 3 2	10	0 4¾
7 10	12 6 2	10½	0 5

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
8 0	13 4	3 1	0 5¼
8 8	14 0	3 2½	0 5½
8 10	14 2	3 3¼	0 5½
9 0	15 0	3 5½	0 6
9 9	15 9	3 7½	0 6¼
10 0	16 8	3 10½	0 6½
10 10	17 6	4 0½	0 7
11 0	18 4	4 2¼	0 7¼
11 11	19 3	4 5¼	0 7½
12 0	20 0	4 7½	0 8
12 12	21 0	4 10¼	0 8¼
13 0	21 8	5 0	0 8½
13 13	22 9	5 3	0 9
14 0	23 4	5 4½	0 9¼
14 14	24 6	5 7¼	0 9¾
15 0	25 0	5 9¼	0 9¾
15 15	26 3	6 0¾	0 10¼
16 0	26 8	6 2¼	0 10½
16 16	28 0	6 5½	0 11
17 0	28 4	6 6½	0 11¼
17 17	29 9	6 10½	0 11¼

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
18 0	30 0	6 11	0 11¾
18 18	31 11	7 0	1 0
19 0	31 8	7 3¼	1 0½
20 0	33 4	7 7½	1 1
30 0	50 0	11 6½	1 7½
40 0	66 8	15 4½	2 2¼
50 0	83 4	19 2¾	2 9
60 0	100 0	23 1	3 3½
70 0	116 8	26 11	3 10
80 0	133 4	30 9¼	4 4¼
90 0	150 0	34 7½	4 11¼
100 0	166 8	38 5½	5 5¼
200 0	333 4	76 11	10 11½
300 0	500 0	115 4½	16 5¼
400 0	666 8	153 10¼	21 11
500 0	833 4	192 3½	27 4¾
600 0	1000 0	230 9¼	32 10½
700 0	1166 8	269 2¾	38 4¾
800 0	1333 4	307 8¼	43 11
900 0	1500 0	346 1½	49 5¼
1000 0	1666 8	384 7¼	54 11½

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W." They must reach the Foreign Office before 5 p.m. on the day prior to that on which the Passport is to be issued.

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2*s*. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 *on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received*, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2*s*. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required in certain cases; (2) in the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British Colonies, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British Subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, for delivery to the applicant. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond five years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outport, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

8. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea, in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 140 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 49 Parliament Street, S.W.; the Persian Consulate-General, 122 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of those States in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Adamson, Thomas ....7 *May*, 1869 | Lingard, William.....10 *March*, 1869 | Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869 | Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869 | Shepherd, Richard ..13 *March*, 1869
Black, Solomon ....10 *March*, 1869 | Mair, Gilbert.....7 *February*, 1870 | Wrigg, Harry .....29 *June*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869 | Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869

HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... s. d. 1 0

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s.; two-wheeled Cabs.. ..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab ... 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time.. 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

LUGGAGE. — For each package carried outside the carriage..... s. d. 0 2

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person)..... 0 6

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels ... 0 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... 0 8

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes ..... s. d. 0 8

(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:

(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes ... 0 2

(2) For any less period or distance..... 0 2

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each package carried outside ..... s. d. 0 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey..... s. d. 0 6

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1907 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 5,952; clarences—animal power 3,866, mechanical power 723; omnibuses—animal power 2,557, mechanical power 1,205; tramway cars—mechanical power 1,768, animal power 404; total, 16,475. Drivers and conductors:—Hackney drivers—animal power 11,592, mechanical power 818; stage drivers—animal power 4,333, mechanical power 4,716; conductors, 10,284; total, 31,743.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1907, of 2,144 men examined, 803 were successful. The annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 520. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 11·77 drivers to 10 carriages; 263 of the drivers are over 70 years of age.

Of lost property, 57,637 articles were deposited, of which 25,879 were claimed by the owners, and £3,504 14*s.* 10½*d.* awarded to the drivers and conductors.

Tithe Commutation.

THE tithe of produce, the ancient provision for the maintenance of the clergy, was, after various attempts at modification and composition, commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown, the prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 56*s.* 8*d.*; barley, 31*s.* 8*d.*; and oats, 22*s.* Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1891 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,056 lay-owners or impropriators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2*s.* 6*d.* for inspection, and 3*d.* for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum *not less* than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9*s.* 9½*d.*, and for the past 72 years (1837–1908) £93 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Years.	Wheat. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Tithe Rent-charge.		
1836 ...	*56*	*2*	*31*	*8*	*22*	*0*	*100*	*0*	*0*
1860 ...	53	3	36	7	24	5	110	17	1½
1861 ...	55	4	36	1	23	9	112	3	4¾
1862 ...	55	5	35	1	22	7	109	13	6
1863 ...	44	9	33	9	21	2	107	5	2
1864 ...	40	2	29	11	20	1	103	3	10¾
1865 ...	41	0	29	9	21	10	98	15	10½
1866 ...	49	11	37	5	24	7	97	7	9¾
1867 ...	64	5	39	11	26	0	98	13	3
1868 ...	63	9	43	0	28	1	100	13	8
1869 ...	48	2	39	5	26	0	103	5	8¼
1870 ...	46	11	34	7	22	10	104	1	0¼
1871 ...	56	8	36	2	25	2	104	15	1
1872 ...	57	0	37	3	23	2	108	4	0¼
1873 ...	58	8	40	5	25	5	110	15	10¼
1874 ...	55	9	44	11	28	10	112	7	3
1875 ...	45	1	38	5	28	8	112	15	6¾
1876 ...	46	2	35	2	26	3	110	14	11
1877 ...	56	9	39	8	25	11	109	16	11½
1878 ...	46	5	40	2	24	4	112	7	5¼
1879 ...	43	10	34	0	21	9	111	15	1½
1880 ...	44	4	33	1	23	1	109	17	9¼
1881 ...	45	4	31	11	21	9	107	2	10½
1882 ...	45	1	31	2	21	10	102	16	2
1883 ...	41	7	31	10	21	5	100	4	9¾
1884 ...	35	8	30	8	20	3	98	6	2¼
1885 ...	32	10	30	1	20	7	93	17	3
1886 ...	31	0	26	7	19	0	90	10	3½
1887 ...	32	6	25	4	16	3	87	8	10
1888 ...	31	10	27	10	16	9	84	2	8¾
1889 ...	29	9	25	10	17	9	80	19	8½
1890 ...	31	11	28	8	18	7	78	1	3½
1891 ...	37	0	28	2	20	0	76	3	3¾
1892 ...	30	3	26	2	19	10	75	18	3¼
1893 ...	26	4	25	7	18	9	74	15	2¾
1894 ...	22	10	24	6	17	1	74	3	9½
1895 ...	23	1	21	11	14	6	73	13	0½
1896 ...	26	2	22	11	14	9	71	9	6¾
1897 ...	30	2	23	6	16	11	69	17	11½
1898 ...	34	0	27	2	18	5	68	14	11
1899 ...	25	8	25	7	17	0	68	2	4¼
1900 ...	26	11	24	11	17	7	66	15	9¾
1901 ...	26	9	25	2	18	5	66	10	9¼
1902 ...	28	1	25	8	20	2	67	3	8¾
1903 ...	26	9	22	8	17	2	69	7	5
1904 ...	28	4	22	4	16	4	69	19	6
1905 ...	29	8	24	4	17	4	69	12	0½
1906 ...	28	3	24	2	18	4	68	12	0¾
1907 ...	30	7	25	1	18	10	68	19	6½
1908 ...							69	10	6¼

Architects' Fees.

THE custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

Surveyors' Fees.

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2s. per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £300, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value, and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses. But it is now usual to make a bargain for a fixed and moderate sum.

VALUATION of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Fees.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY AUCTION OR BY PRIVATE TREATY.—£5 per cent. on the first £100; £2½ per cent. up to £5,000; and on the residue above that sum £1½ per cent.; and the usual commission of £5 per cent. in addition on the amount paid for fixtures, furniture, and effects, and in addition for any disbursements.

FOR LETTING UNFURNISHED HOUSES, OR DISPOSING OF LEASES OTHER THAN GROUND LEASES BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE.—Where the term is for three years or less, £5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than three years, £7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and (in either case) upon the premium or consideration, £5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission of £5 per cent. on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind.

FOR LETTING FURNISHED HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.—When let for a year or less period, £5 per cent. on the rental. When let for more than a year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where a property is let, and the tenant afterward's purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount previously paid for letting furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.—For *Sale*, £5 per cent.; for *Valuation*, £5 per cent. up to £500, and £2½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR MORTGAGE.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, 5s. per cent. above, on full amount of valuation. In valuations for Mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above scale, the minimum fee to be £3 3s.

FOR VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION (UNDER THE FINANCE ACT, 1894) OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue. OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES—5s. per cent. on amount of valuation. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF ESTATES, HOUSES, AND GROUND LEASES.—£2½ per cent. up to £500, and £1 per cent. beyond that amount.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE TAKING OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Half the scale for letting.

FOR LETTING BUILDING LAND.—Amount of one year's ground rent, or by agreement.

FOR MAKING AND EXAMINING INVENTORIES, and making catalogue for auction sale—From one guinea, according to length, exclusive of expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 gs. per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—SCALE:—

If the award be for £1,000 the fee chargeable is 18 gs., and for £1,200 19 gs., and so on, each £200 additional earning a further guinea, but no fee less than 7 guineas; and a fee of 3 guineas per day for London valuers, and 5 guineas per day for valuers outside the London area, for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to special agreement.

Allowances under Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Receiver:—

Brokers.—For inventory not exceeding 5 folios, 10s. 6d.; additional per folio to 20 folios, 1s. 6d.; each folio after 20, 1s. For inventory and valuation:—On the first £100, £2 10s.; for the next £400, £1 5s.; above £400 up to £10,000, £1; above £10,000, 10s. Travelling expenses in addition.

Auctioneers.—For sales by private contract half the above charges for inventory and valuation; for sales by auction (in addition to certain out-of-pocket expenses) of chattel property, 5 per cent. on first £500, 4 per cent. on next £500, above £1,000 2½ per cent.; and of estates in land, including prior valuations for determining amount of reserve bids, on first £300 5 per cent., on next £1,600 2½, above up to £5,000 1¼, and above £5,000 1 per cent. Cost of surveys, dilapidations and specifications, £2 to £5.

Accountants.—For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £1 1*s.* to £5 5*s.* Chief-clerk's time, 10*s.* 6*d.* to £1 11*s.* 6*d.* Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* These charges to include stationery, except forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

Unlike those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of the doctor or patient. A medical man living in the western suburbs of London will perhaps charge at half a crown or three-and-sixpence if waited upon by a patient; but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for the second and every subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.			
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100	
Ordinary Visit	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	
Night Visit.....	Double an ordinary visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	
Attention per ½ hour	2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	
Letters of Advice ..	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.			
Attendce. on servants	2*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*	
Midwifery	21*s.*	21*s.* to 63*s.*	63*s.* to 105*s.*	
Administring Chlfm.	10*s.* 6*d.*	21*s.*	42*s.*	
Consultants.				
Advice or Visit alone	21*s.*	21*s.*	21*s.*	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21*s.*	21*s.* to 42*s.*	21*s.* to 42*s.*	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.*	

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21*s.*

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

Streets and Footpaths.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

Places of Interest and Amusement in London.

EXHIBITIONS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where otherwise stated.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; admission, 1*s.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6*d.*; catalogue, 6*d.* Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; admission, 1*s.*; catalogue, 6*d.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ROYAL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1909:—Motor Cars in March; Clothing in April; Sports in May; Missionary in June; Ironmongery in July; Confectioners in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Brewers, Oct.; Shoe and Leather, Nov.; Cycle (Stanley Show) in Nov.; &c.

ART EXHIBITIONS.—*Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society* (Hon. Sec., E. S. Prior, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.).—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours* (1804), 5A Pall Mall East. Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and Nov. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 195 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 22 to May 28, 1*s.* *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1*s.* Exhibitions limited to members' works, April to July and Oct. to Feb., 10 to 6. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent Street, W., Jan. to April, exhibition of International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers; April to Aug., Annual summer exhibition of works by living Artists; Sept. to Nov., Royal Photographic Society; Nov. and Dec., Society of Portrait Painters, 10 to 6, 1*s.* *Doré Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1*s.* *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year except Sund. and Bank Hols.; admission, 1*s.* *Goupil Gallery*, 5 Regent St., Waterloo Place, 1*s.*; Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions, in addition to the old masters at Burlington House. *The Institute of Oil Painters*, 195 Piccadilly, open from Oct. 18 to Dec. 11; admission, 1*s.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d.* Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery of British Art), Millbank, S.W.—National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d.*; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays from 2.30 to 5.30, free, Apr. to Oct. inclusive; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6*d.* is charged.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Beautiful gardens and park of 200 acres, fine art courts containing examples of ancient and modern statuary and architecture; exhibitions of modern pictures; exhibitions and shows during year, viz.:—Automobile, Kennel Club, poultry, cage birds, cats, flowers and fruit, co-operative and others; oratorio performances by Handel Festival Choir; Saturday classical concerts during winter. Admission (unless otherwise advertised), 1*s.* Trams now run to the door. Annual season tickets, £1 1*s.*

EARL'S COURT, S.W.—An American Exhibition (The Golden West and American Industries) will open the first week in May, 1909, remaining open until a date in October. Admission 1*s.*

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station). Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1*s.*; children half-price; 6*d.* to the extra rooms.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W.—Naval and Military Tournament at end of May. International Horse Show in July; and Exhibitions of Motor Cars and Accessories in Winter of 1909.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (site of the Franco-British Exhibition).—An Imperial and International Exhibition of the special products of each country, and such manufactures as do not compete with those of the United Kingdom will open the first week in May, to October, 1909.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open *free* on Mondays from 12 noon, and Wed., Thurs., and Sat. from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Sundays, from 2 to 5 or 6 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, 6*d.*, 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. Open on Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GARDENS.

BOTANIC, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s.*; other days to season ticket holders, or by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 10.30 a.m.

HOME PARK, HAMPTON COURT.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram, and steamboat. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (June 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. (Houses 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

TEMPLE, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment

ZOOLOGICAL, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Monday, 6*d.*; the rest of the week, 1*s.*; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d.*; on Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. Illustrated Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6*d.*

MUSEUMS.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily: on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10: Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

BRITISH, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Open every week-day throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas, from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington.—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4: Feb., 4.30 and 5; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall: a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill.—Open free every day (except Christmas Day), from 2 to 9, including Sundays. (On Bank Holidays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. Kensington.—(Under the control of the Colonial Office.) Collections illustrating the resources and industries of India and the Imperial Dominions. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter, free. *Central Stand* in Exhibition Galleries for answering emigrants and other enquirers. *Reference Library and Reading Rooms* containing the principal newspapers and official publications of India and Imperial Dominions. *Scientific and Technical Department*, with extensive laboratories and sample rooms. *British Women's Emigration Association*, *Colonial Nursing Association*, and the *African Society* have offices. The *University of London* is now housed in part of the Imperial Institute buildings.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Secretary*, D. G. Driver.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. Closed during September.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6*d.*, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—An interesting house, containing pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Turner, etc., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. B.C. 1370, and other art and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, W. L. Spiers.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sunday.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, is divided into an Art Museum and a Science Museum. The Art Museum contains original works of art and reproductions, illustrating the various branches of Ornamental Art; it includes, also, collections of oil and water-colour paintings, chiefly of the British school, the Art Library, the Dyce and Forster Libraries and the Indian Section. The Science Museum contains examples and models of machinery (many of which are in motion), ship models and marine engines and a collection of apparatus used in scientific research or instruction; also the Science Library, which includes a complete reference series of British Patent Specifications. On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays the whole of the Museum is open free from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the Museum is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in Jan., Nov. and Dec.; till 5 p.m. in Feb. and Oct.; and till 6 p.m. from Mar. to Sept. inclusive; on these days, a charge of 6*d.* is made for admission to the main building, but the rest of the Museum is free, *i.e.*, Naval, Mechanical and

Scientific models and scientific collections, and Oriental and Indian Sections. On Sundays, the whole of the Museum excepting the Libraries is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in Jan., Nov. and Dec. ; till 5 p.m. in Feb. and Oct. ; till 6 p.m. in Mar., April and Sept. ; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July and August. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Exhibitions.*

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3*d.*

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 11.15, *4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament. — Open on week-days at 9.30 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 3*d.*). Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL. — Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open on week-days, except Saturdays, from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and for service on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 11 and 4.45 (exc. Wed. 8); Sunday 8.15, 11, 11.45, 4, and 7; Saints' Days 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 4.45 p.m. Open free daily (Sundays for service only), 9.30 to 5.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Harwood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 7. Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—(Re-opened free of debt, Sept., 1900: cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11, 3, and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater. —Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Fridays, 8. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*Closed.* Services at Lyceum Theatre. Sundays at 11; evening, 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster.—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9.15 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction. 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 8, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15.

THE ORATORY, Brompton. — Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening Service, except Saturday, 8. Holidays: High Mass and Sermon, 11. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30. Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly. — British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s.* (6*d.* Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.—Newly built by Corporation of London. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and

rald Moira in Great Hall. Orders to view
ly when Court is not sitting from Town
rk's Office, Guildhall.

CHELSEA, ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), yal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Dis- ed Soldiers. Grounds, and exhibition of relics, , in the Great Hall. *Governor, Field Marshal* George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., .S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the ames, east of London Bridge ; Long-room, free. ew of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West, lia, Commercial, Victoria,* &c.—All accessible steamboat, tramway, or railway at about *4d.* free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home, onial, Foreign,* and *India* Offices, *Admiralty, se Guards, Treasury* and *War Office*, White- l, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic ll, where Foreign Princes are entertained, edoms conferred, and the great City functions e place ; Library and Newspaper Room, a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 p.m. ; Museum, t Gallery, 10 to 5, March to Sept. ; 10 to 4, Oct. March. Admission free. *Librarian & Curator,* M. Borrajo.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Open visitors on Saturdays, unless either House is ting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and esdays, from 10 to 4. Admission by tickets, ainable near the Victoria Tower, House of rds, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery the House of Commons, during session, by mber's order.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* d *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street ; *Gray's Inn*, lborn ; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the mission and education of students for the Bar, e Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the fession. The following are Inns of Chancery, t have no functions :—*Clement's Inn*, Strand ; *ford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street ; *Staple Inn*, and *nard's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—The birthplace of Queen toria. Open to the public every day (except dnesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) m 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st t. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sun- ys, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and m 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the chbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of ames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, ednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 ; mmer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. odern works lent under *special* conditions to rgy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and estminster. A large collection of Kentish oks, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed ring certain periods of the year.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence the Lord Mayor ; the Egyptian Hall and Ball- om are the chief attractions. Admission by der from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vege- ble, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield ; *Leaden- ll Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street ; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.) ; *Borough* and *Spitalfields* (Vege- tables, &c.) ; *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th. ; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road ; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford ; and *Cumber- land Hay Market*, Regent's Park ; *Shadwell* (Riverside Fishmarket).

MONUMENTS.—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge ; fine views of the City ; admission, *3d.* DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park ; GLADSTONE'S, Strand, W.C. ; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square ; GUARDS', Waterloo Place ; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—8.30 to 5, and 6.30 to 10 ; Sundays 3.30 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Con- tains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain ex- ceptions, from 10 to 4.30 ; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and MSS. of historical interest, open, Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Prome- nade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, &c., from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts in winter.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.— Royal Choral Society, Boosey Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. London Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Eliza- beth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others ; frescoes by Leighton and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze (Imperial and Colonial) are coined. Admission by order, application for which, to the Master of the Mint, should be made about 14 days in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levees* held here during the season. York House, formerly the residence of the Prince of Wales.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission *6d.* to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower ; and *6d.* to the Jewel House. Mondays and Saturdays free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Not open on Sundays. *Keeper of Regalia*, General Sir Hugh H. Gough, V.C., G.C.B.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here. Now occupied by the Royal United Service Institution.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES. — Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Chatham Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the old College, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. On Sunday afternoon during summer months.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G.E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s.* Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway; fares 1*s.* to 2*s.* Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort.*

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital.* The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on week-days from 10 till 4 or 6, according to time of year, and from 2 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* closed on Fridays and Sundays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1*s.* 2½*d.*; 1*s.* 10*d.* return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Trams from Shepherd's Bush. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday, summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare, 1*s.*

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"). Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.*, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Wednesdays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide-book can be obtained at the ticket office, price 1*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to Sept. 30, between 11 and 5; during October, between 11 and 4; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 3.0 in the summer, and between 12.30 and 4 in the winter.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. *Royal Arsenal*, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Army Ordnance Dept., admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11.30 a.m. and 2 to 4.30 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Whitehall, or from the Chief Supt. of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES.—*Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Aldwych*, *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Haymarket*, *Hicks* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Imperial* (Tothill St., Westminster), *Kennington*, *King's* (Hammersmith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammersmith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Princess's* (152 Oxford St.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Waldorf* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.).

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *South London* (London Road, S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Road, S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

me of Club.	Estab lish ed.	Club-House.	No. of Mem bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
emarle	1874	13, Allemarle Street	1,000	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
rack's	1908	20, Berkeley St., W.	400	..	7 & 5 Gs.	Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bt.	Social.
ine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. J. Withers (Hon.)	Industd. in mntn. explortn.
ay and Navy	1837	36, Pall Mall	2,400	£40	7£10	Major D. Mercer	Officers of Army and Navy.
ur's	1775	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 &22	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
s	1863	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	7 Gs.	Juneau Irvine	Art literature, and science.
useum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artistic.
bers		4, Whitehall Court	300	5 Gs.	5&3 Gs.	G. B. Burgin	Literary, artistic, social.
omobile	1897	119, Piccadilly	3,800	6 Gs.	3&5 Gs.	Julian W. Orde	Industd. in motor locomotn.
ilty, Forces	1902	2, Whitehall Court	1,000	..	5,3,& 2	Col. W. F. Branston, V.D.	Officers past & pres. Aux. Forces.
holders	1901	2 & 3, Hamilton Pl., W.	1,680	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies admn. visitors.
minton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	P.M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Twin	1847	79A, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
h	1894	34, Dover Street, W.	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
fstock	1876	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	James Attfield	Social.
heim	1902	26, King Street, S.W.	2,000	..	7,3 & 1	Montague Gipps	Social, scientific.
dies	1792	28, St. James's Street	650	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. H. Wombwell	Social.
ks	1764	St. James's Street	550	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal, social.
lington Arts	1860	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Benzan	Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art.
donian	1898	30, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.	1,300	10 Gs.	8,6,& 5	Frank P. Willcox	Strictly Scottish.
ada	1708	20, Elliott Road, W.	200	..	2 & 1	J. G. Colmer (Hon.)	Canadian birth only.
ton	1832	94, Pall Mall	1,800	£40	10£ & 11 G	A. N. Streatfeild	Conservative.
alry	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,500	30 Gs.	10£10	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
Carlton	1868	24, St. Swithin's Lane	1,000	10 Gs.	10&5 Gs.	G. T. Lawrence	Conservative and Unionist.
Liberal	1874	Walbrook	700	..	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Prowne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
den	1866	(Saxton House, Westminster)	800	None	1 G.	J. A. Murray-Macdonald, M.P.	Free trade, peace, &c.
oa Tree	1746	64, St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs.	7&5£	Walter Keen	Social.
servative	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Walter John Hughes	Conservative.
stitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,500	£15 Gs. or £10	7 Gs. 4 Gs.	Captain W. Cleather Gordon	Political, Constitutional.
onshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Liberal.
t India	1840	16, St. James's Square	2,500	£25	10 Gs. £5 10	Ernest H. Maude	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
ited Serv	1890	21, Shaftesbury Av.	999	10 Gs.	3 Gs.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	Social, Drama, Arts.
on	1877	3, Cursitor St., W.C.	200	2 Gs.	1&2£	James B. Worger	Legal and social.
ners	1914	13, Hill St., S.W.	1,050	..	12£	H. Trustram Eve	Agricultural and social.
Fishers	1884	30, Piccadilly	450	2 Gs.	1 G.	A. M. Skues	Flyishers only.
ick	1831	15, Garrick St. Cov. Gar.	650	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
ves	1893	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	..	5,3,1G	Col. W. F. Branston, V.D.	Social, for golfers.
n Room	1877	36, Leicester Square	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	G. Swann	Dramatic, lity. & artistic.
sham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	475	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
svenor	1883	Piccadilly	3,000	None	20&8 Gs.	Kenneth Stewart	Social And at Henley
rds	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	30 Gs.	£11	F. C. Evans	Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards.
Club, The	1860	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	£15	£10	J. Saltren Willett	Pigeon shooting.
ingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	20 & 10 Gs.	5&8 G	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
nian	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,000	10 Gs.	10 &7G.	Capt. Fredk. Campbell	Ex-Phlebs, R.N., Army, Navy.
Athenæum	1824	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Henry de Cartaret	Social and non-political.
ber Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	1,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Conservative	1839	43, 44, Albemarle St.	3,000	..	2&4 Gs.	W. T. Weeks	Conservative and social.
Constitutl.	1887	101, Piccadilly	5,000	10 Gs.	3&5 Gs.	Walter Wakefield	Unionist.
Nav & Mil.	1899	96, Piccadilly	2,800	None	10 Gs.	Com. E. Wickham, R.N.	Com Officers of H.M. Serves.
Engl. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
ned	1894	50, Eldon Street, W.	300	None	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For improving breed of dogs.
C. Lord's	1787	St. John's Wood Rd.	5,150	£5	2 Gs.	F. E. Lacey	Leaders of Cricket.
agers	1906	Savoy Mansions, W.C.	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Montgomery Maitland	Theatrical managers.
Thorough	1869	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
or	1907	Coventry St., W.	2 000	..	5 Gs.	R. E. Edmonson	Social, and motor locomtn
icipal &	1902	1, Whitehall Court	1,000	None	1 2& 3 G	W. W. Hornsby	Social, municipal officers.
unty		1, S.W.			3G&		
ional	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	600	None	14 & 7 G	Lt.-Col. C. Russell	Protestant.
ionalLiberl.	1882	WhitehallPlace, S.W.	6,500	Susp.	6&3G.	Donald Murray	Liberal.
nal. Sports	1892	43, King Street, W.C.	700	5£	2&5 G.	6&4 G. L. W. Penn	Social and athletic.
& Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	S. C. Walpole	Army, Navy, and Marines
Club	1893	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.	950	20 Gs. or nil	7&4G. 10£&5	Kyrle G. Wright	Social.
Oxf &Cam.	1824	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	850	10 Gs.	10£&6	Albert Villiers	Membs of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
University	1863	57, St. James's Street	1,150	20£	10 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe	Membs of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
umberland	1891	2 Savile Row, W.	No limit	None	7&5Gs.	Arthur F. Davies	Social.
	1900	(The Criterion, Jermyn St., W.)	800	£2	½ G	J. Davis, Smith and G. Greig (Jt. Hon.)	Regular theatre goers and others con. with Drama.
ntal	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	H. Stuart	Social.
aus	1877	29, King St., St. James's	500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Vacant	Social. Ladies as guests.
rd & Camb	1830	71, Pall Mall	1,170	40 Gs	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Membs. of Ox. & Camb Univ.
& Camb.)	1890	47, Leicester Square	No limit	2 Gs.	3£ 1 G	H. M. Abel (Hon.)	Cultivation of chamber music; social
lis Court	—	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	R. G. Finley (Hon.)	River headquarters.
goers	1884	6, Clement's Inn, W.C.	1,500	1 1G	1 G.	James Sharpe	Regular playgoers.
glot	1905	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	235	£1	£2 1	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
land	1816	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Pratt's	1841	14, Park Place, S.W.	950	..	5 Gs.	Capt. Hon. W. Walsh, M.V.O.	Social.
Press	1882	5&7, Wine Office Ct., E.C.	520	1 G.	3 Gs.	C. Booth (Hon.)	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1885	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. James's	3,500	..	2&1G.		Conservative.
Prince's Racq. and Tennis	1853	Knightsbridge	1,500	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. H. Saunders	Social and for practice of these games.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	5 Gs.	3&5G	A. E. Stoddart	Athletics, rackets, tennis
Raleigh	1858	16, Regent St., S.W.	800	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	M. W. O'Brien	Social. [lawn t., &c.
Ranelagh	1primrose	Barnes, S.W.	2,200	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Geo. A. Williams, M.A.	Polo, golf, &c.
Reform	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,450	£40	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. Newbigging	Strictly Liberal.
Roehampton	..	Roehampton Lane, S.W.	..	5 Gs.	10&5G	C. D. Miller	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S.W.	2,500	1 G.	8,5,2 G.	D. Lewis-Poole (Hon.)	Meeh. of learned societi
R. Water Colour	1824	5A, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	1 G.	F. W. Hayward Butt	Art conversazioni, &c.
St. George's Chess	1826	2, Savile Row	No limit	2 Gs.	3&2G.	C. V. West (Hon.)	Chess.
St. James's	1857	106, Piccadilly	800	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge St., West.	1,150	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. H. V. Bailey	Conservative.
Savage	1857	Adelphi Terr., W.C.	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. D. Peacock (Hon.)	Literature, art, music
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.	675	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	G. Duckworth (Hon.)	Social, [drama, & science
Sesame	1895	28, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,100	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry and implement show.
Sports	1893	8, St. James's Sq.	4,000	£10	6,4,2G	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot	Social, sports, & athletics
Thatched Hse.	1885	85, St. James's Street	800	10 Gs.	10&5G	G. H. Cotterell, M.A.	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10,1 G.	Major F. J. Carandini	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	Edward Parsey	Social.
Union	1922	Trafalgar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social Non-political.
United Empire	1 04	117, Piccadilly, W.	1,650	None	3,5,2 G.	J. A. McCandlish	Tariff Reform.
United Service	1815	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1,600	£30	£10	F. R. Bennett	Combatant officers.
United Sports	1903	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	..	10&5G.	Charles Clark	Social and sporting.
Univ. Unrsity	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
Victoria	1857	Wellington St., W.C.	450	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. Bowman (Mangr.)	Sporting and social.
Wellington	1885	1, Grosvenor Place	2,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart-Dyke	Social. Ladies as visitors
Westminster	1901	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	836	3 Gs.	4, 2 1, 1 G.	C. E. Kennedy	Professional classes.
White's	1697	37, St. James's Street	800	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	H. E. Du C. Norris	Social. Non-political.
Whitehall	1856	Horse Gds Ave., S.W.	600	..	10&5G	John Hodgkin	Social.
Windham	1828	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
Yorick	1389	29&30, Bedford St., W.C.	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter (Hon.)	Literature, drama, arts.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Alexandra	1834	12, Grosvenor St., W.	800	2 Gs.	5&4Gs	Miss Boyd	Ladies of position only.
Automobile	1903	Claridge's Hotel	650	5 Gs.	5 Gs	Miss Hughes	Social. Motor Locomtn.
Bath	1894	16, Berkeley St., W.	500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social. Swimming.
Empress	1897	35, Dover Street, W.	2,500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. M. Floyd	Ladies of social position.
Green Park	1894	10, Grafton Street, W.	600	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Luther Munday	Ladies, social and music.
Grosvenor Crescent	1897	25 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.	700	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Proprietary	Ladies, social.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,500	3 Gs.	5&2G.	Mrs. G. A. Dundas	
Ladies' Empire	1902	69, Grosvenor St., W.	1,150	3&5Gs	3&5Gs.	Miss Alice M. Smith	Ladies, social.
London Imperial	1906	17, Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Ellerton	Social. Cons. & Unionist.
Lyceum	1904	123, Piccadilly, W.	2,473	3 Gs.	4&3G	Miss Constance Smedley	Arts
New Century	1833	4 Hay Hill Berkeley Square, W.	2,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
New Victorian	1836	301 Sackville St., W.	400	2 Gs.	2&3G	Mrs. Smart	Ladies, social.
Pioneer	1892	5 Grafton St., Piccadilly, W.	650	3&2G	3&2G	Lady Hamilton	Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors
University	1887	4, Grosvenor Street (Hanover Sq.), W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10	Miss Bimmell	University and medical.
Writers'	1831	10, Norfolk St., Strand	No limit	1 G.	2&1 G.	Miss G. M. I. Blackburne; Miss L. R. Mitchell	Literary, journalistic and social.

Principal Recognised Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of Establishment.	Date of Admiralty Warrant.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Secretary.
Royal Yacht Squdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£105	£26	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O., R.N.
Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Capt. F. Gilbert Jones, R.N.
Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G.	J. B. Stephens (Hon.).
Anglesey	Menai Strts.	Beaumaris	1804	1825	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. F. R. S. Gervers, R.E.
Canoe Club	Trowlock Is.	Trowlock Island	1866	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. E. Browne.
Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	N. R. Winstanley (Hon.).
Cinque Ports	Dover	Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	J. G. Podevin. [gow.
Clyde	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. York, 180 Hope St., Glas-
Corinthian	Port Victoria	Port Victoria & Burnham	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. G. F. Winser, 72 Mark Lane
Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	Capt. F. C. Ommanney (Hon.).
Cornwall	Falmouth	Green Bank Ter., Falmth.	1871	1872	None	2£2Gs.	Robert G. Borne.
Cruising	London	49, Chancery Lane, W.C.	1880	1892	2 Gs.	1 G.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.).
Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. W. Popham.
Dee	Holyhead	9, Cook Street, Liverpool	1815	1847	..	1 G.	C. Stollerfoht.
Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	F. E. Simmons.
Eastern	Ph of Forth.	12, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. C. Aitken (Hon.).
Fusiliers	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	10s.	£4 10s.	(*Address:* Brompton Barracks.)
Forth	Granton	Granton	1808	1832	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. Garrick Angus.
Harwich	Harwich	"Three Cups," Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
Highland	Oban	Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	Herbert Dudgeon (Hon.).
Largs	Clyde	23, Bath Street, Largs	1881	..	..	1 G.	Peter Morris.
London	Cowes	22, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1838	1849	None	7£4Gs.	Walter Earle.
Mersey	Liverpool	8, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1844	1844	2 Gs.	1 G.	W. P. Davidson (Hon.).
Munster	Monkstown, Co. Cork	(None)	1872	1892	1 G.	1 G.	H. H. Hayes.
Norfolk & Suffolk	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1859	1898	2£3Gs.	2£3Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
North of Ireland	Belfast Lgh.	Cultra	1898	1901	1 G.	1 G.	R. E. Workman.
Northern	Rothesay	Rothesay	1824	1831	£3	£3	T. F. Donald.
Plymouth Corin.	Plymouth	17, Lockyer St., Plymouth	1877	1892	1 G.	1 G.	Maj. J. Rendle, V.D.
Portsmouth Corin.	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	L. G. Austin (Hon.).
St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
Southampton	Southmptn.	Southampton	1875	1877	3 Gs.	3£2G.	Sir G. A. E. Hussey.
Southern	Southmptn.	Pier, Southampton	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Capt. G. H. Gason.
South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1891	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. F. Watson.
Tay	Firth of Tay	Broughty Ferry	1885	..	..	1 G.	James Mitchell, jun.
Temple	Ramsgate	Hotel Cecil and Ramsgate	1867	1898	2 Gs.	2 & 3G.	W. J. Boyton.
Thames	London	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1842	None	3 & 6 G.	Lt. F. W. Chaine, R.N.
Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. G. Stovell (Hon.).
Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, Co. Down	1866	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	Wm. H. Carson (Hon.).
Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Jas. Henry Leal.
Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. S. Jones (Hon.).
Western of Engld.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	Maj. A. Annerly Corder.
Western of Scotland	Clyde	105, West George St., Glasgow	1875	..	1 G.	1 G.	A. Herbert Aspin.
Windermere	Windermere	Windermere	1859	1887	2 Gs.	1 to 3 G.	F. Croft.
Yorkshire	Hull	62, Whitefriar Gate, Hull	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Arthur Mills.
Yandra	Southend	Southend	1873	1881	None	2&2Gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.).
Cambridge Soil.	Solent	Bembridge, I. W.	1888	..	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. Stuart Little.
Bristol Channel	Bristol Ch.	Mumbles	1875	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	F. G. Andrews.
Irish Motor	London and Belfast	Coventry Street, W.	1904	1905	None	3&5Gs.	R. B. Robinson.
Ile	Calshot	Calshot	1887	..	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Stern of England		Burnham on Crouch	1872	..	£1	2 Gs.	T. D. McMeekin.
Sth Corinthian	Fth of Forth	13 South St Andrew's St., Edinburgh	1881	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. Edgar Muir.
The	Southampton Water	Hythe Pier	1903	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Capt. R. T. Dixon
Tham	Lytham	Central Beach, Lytham	1890	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. Elton.
Wey	Rochester	Bull Hotel, Rochester	1880	..	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	F. J. Goldsmith.
Yor	Notley	"Enchantress"	1905	1905	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	W. J. Ferne.
Zhook	Clyde	Greenock	1873	1883	5 Gs.	1 G.	R. L. Scott.
Thames	Gravesend	Gravesend	1867	1868	—	3 Gs.	Charles Fitch.
	Southend	Southend	1903	..	1 G.	1 G.	C. H. Elliston.
New	Solent	Seaview	1889	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H. C. Maudslay.
nt	Yarmouth, I. of W.	Yarmouth I. of W.	1878	1902	2 Gs.	2&5Gs.	Maj. F. L. Donaldson (Hon.).

Many of the Libraries are also open on Sundays.

ACTON.—(1898), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BALHAM —*See* WANDSWORTH.

BARKING.—(1888), East Street, 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

BATTERSEA.—(1887), *Central*, Lavender Hill. *Branches*, Lurline Gdns., Queen's Rd., and Lammas Hall, Bridge Rd. West. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BERMONDSEY.—(1887), *Central*, Spa Rd.; Lower Road (1889), and Tooley St. (1901). 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Wed., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, N.E. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BISHOPSGATE INST.—Bishopsgate Street Without. Lending Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 2; Ref. Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 4; News, 10 to 9.30.

BISHOP'S PARK PAVILION, FULHAM.—10 A.M. till dusk.

BRENTFORD.—(1889), News-room and Reading-room, 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Lending Library, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Ref. Dept., 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—*See* p. 402.

CAMBERWELL.—(1889), *Central*, Peckham Road; *Livesey*, 682 Old Kent Rd.; *Dulwich*, Lordship Lane; *Nunhead*, Gordon Rd.; *North Camberwell*, Wells St.; *Minet* (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Rd., Camberwell. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CHELSEA.—(1887), Manresa Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CHISWICK.—(1890). 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CLAPHAM.—*See* WANDSWORTH.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE.—Golden Lane, E.C. 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sat. till 3. 69 Queen St., Cheapside, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 3. Bride Lane, E.C., 10.30 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 2 P.M. Radnor St., St. Luke's, 12 A.M. to 2.15, and 5.30 to 9 P.M.; Saturdays till 3 P.M.

EALING.—(1883), *Central*, Walpole Park; *W. Ealing* branch, Melbourne Avenue, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

EAST HAM.—*Central* (Carnegie), High Street, South; *Passmore Edwards*, Plashet Grove; *Carnegie*, Romford Rd, Manor Park, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; *Public*, Elizabeth St., N. Woolwich, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sat. to 1.

EDMONTON (Lamb and Keats' Memorial).—(1891), 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FINSBURY.—(1887), Skinner St., Clerkenwell, E.C. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Penton St., Pentonville, N., 12 to 12.30 and 5 to 9.30 P.M.; St. Sepulchre, 48, St. John Street, Smithfield, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FOREST HILL.—Lending, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Newsroom, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FULHAM.—(1886), *Central*, 598 Fulham Rd., S.W. *Branches*, 132 Wandsworth Bridge Rd., and 202 Lillie Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

GUILDHALL.—(*See* p. 405.)

HACKNEY.—(1908), Mare St., N., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), *Central*, Brook Green Rd. *Branches*, Ravenscourt Park, W., Uxbridge Rd., W., and College Pk., N.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HAMPSTEAD.—(1893), *Central*, Finchley Road. *Kilburn Branch*, Cotleigh Road, West End Lane; *Belsize Branch*, Antrim St.; *West End Branch*, Sarre Road; *Heath Branch*, Worsley Road; *Open-air Newspaper Stand*, South End Green (near Hampstead Heath-North London Railway Station). 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HARLESDEN.—Craven Park Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

HOLBORN.—198 High Holborn, W.C., and 10 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KENSAL RISE.—Bathurst Gardens, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KENSINGTON.—(1887), *Central*, High Street, Kensington. *Branches*, 108 Ladbroke Grove (open on Sun., 4 to 9 P.M.) and Old Brompton Road, S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KILBURN.—(1894), Salusbury Road, N.W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LAMBETH.—(1886), *Central*, Brixton Oval: *Branches*, South Lambeth Rd.; Knight's Hill Rd., West Norwood; Kennington Cross; 74 Lower Marsh; Minet, Knatchbull Rd., Gipsy Hill & Carnegie, Herne Hill Rd. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LEWISHAM.—(1901), *Central*, High St. *Branches*, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; Manor House, Old Rd., Lee, Lower Sydenham, Brockley, and Hither Green, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

LEYTON.—(1891), *Central*, High Rd.; *Branches*, Leytonstone and Lea Bridge, 10.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

PADDINGTON.—(1890), 666 Harrow Rd., W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; 7 Bishop's Road, W., Mon., 3.30 to 7 P.M.; other week-days, 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 3.30 to 7 P.M.

PENGE.—(1891), Oakfield Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

POPLAR.—(1890), High St., Poplar, E.; *Bromley* (1892), Brunswick Rd.; *Bow* (Passmore Edwards, 1896), Roman Rd.; *Cubitt Town*, Strattondale St. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

PUTNEY.—*See* WANDSWORTH.

RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane, E.C., General Lib., 10 to 7; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Techn. Lib., 10 to 8; Sat., 10 to 2.

SHOREDITCH.—(1891), *Hoxton*, Pitfield St., N.; *Haggerston*, Kingsland Rd., N., 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

SOUTHWARK.—*Central*, Walworth Rd. (1893); 7–12 Borough Road (1899); 178 Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1894); Southwark Bridge Road (1894); and New Kent Road (1907), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

STEPNEY.—*Borough Reference Library* (1906), Bancroft Rd., E.; *Limehouse* (1901), 638 Commercial Road, E.; *Mile End* (1902), Bancroft Road, E.; *St. George's* (1898), 236 Cable St., E.C., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; *Whitechapel* (1892), 77–80, High Street, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—(1890), Church Street. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

STREATHAM.—*See* WANDSWORTH.

TOOTING.—*See* WANDSWORTH.

TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 10 to 9.

WANDSWORTH.—Lending, 10 to 8; Reference, 10 to 9.30; News, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Wandsworth*, (1883), 38 West Hill; *Branches*, Allfarthing Lane; Garratt Lane, Earlsfield; *Clapham* (1887), 1 North Side; *Putney* (1887), 5, Disraeli Rd.; *Streatham* (1889), 63, High Rd.; *Branch*, Ramsden Rd., Balham; *Tooting* (1902), Mitcham Rd.

WEST HAM.—(1890), *Central*, Water Lane, Romford Rd., E. *Branch Libraries*, Barking Rd., Canning Town, North Street, Plaistow, and Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WESTMINSTER.—Buckingham Palace Rd.; Great Smith St.; 115, St. Martin's Lane; South Audley St. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WILLESDEN GREEN.—High Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WIMBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

WOOLWICH.—(1896), *Central*, William St.; *District Library*, Plumstead (High St.), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Eltham (High St.), 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

cademy—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
elaide Register—80 Fleet St., E.C.
dvocate of India—Basinghall Avenue, E.C.
griculturalGaz.—8BreamsBldgs.E.C.
mateurGardening—148AldersgateSt.
rchitect—Ludgate Circus.
rmy & Navy Gaz.—22 Essex St., W.C.
thenæum—12Bream's Buildings,E.C.
thenæo—20, Tudor St., E.C.
aptist—6 Creed Lane, E.C.
azar, Exchange and Mart—Drury Lane, W.C.
lum Even.Dispatch—23 St. Bride St.
lum Gaz.&Expr.—23St. BrideSt.,E.C.
rmingham Post—8B Fleet St.,E.C.
lack and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
ld of TradeJournal—73 Basinghall St.
ombay Gazette—Trafalgar Bldgs., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
ookseller— 12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
radford Telegraph—52 Ludgate Hill.
ristol Evening News 61 Fleet St.
ristol Mercury, &c.— 173-175 Fleet St.
ristol Observer—61 Fleet Street.E.C.
ristol Western Daily Pr. 61 Fleet St.
ritish Congregationalist,13 Memorial Hall, E.C.
ritish Journal of Nursing—11 Adam Street, W.C.
ritish Medical Journal—429 Strand.
road Arrow—Temple Avenue, E.C.
uilder 4 Catherine St., Strand, W.C.
uilding News 1 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.
ystander Tallis Ho., Tallis St., E.C.
anada—34 Norfolk St., W.C.
apitalist—11-12 Clements Lane, E.C.
atholic Times—8 Bouverie St., E.C.
emical News—16 Newcastle St.,E.C.
hristian Globe—Bouverie Street,E.C.
hristian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
hung Ngoi San Po—131 Fleet Street.
hurch Family N.—8 Whitefriars St., E.C.
hurch Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
itizen—34 Bouverie St., E.C.
ity Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
ity Review—17 Coleman Street, E.C.
ivil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
ollian—76 & 78 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.
oal Merchant, &c.—105 Strand, W.C.
olliery Guardian—4-5 Bream's Bldgs.
ommercial Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av.
ountry Life—20 Tavistock St., W.C.
ounty Gentleman & Land & Water—Bane St., High Holborn, W.C.
ourt Journal—26 Strand, W.C.
ratic—4 Moorfields, E.C.
reding—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
aily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
aily Express—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.
aily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
aily Mail—Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.
aily Mirror—12 Whitefriars St., E.C.
aily News—20 Bouverie Street, E.C.
aily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
ancer—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
ast Anglian Daily Times—149 Fleet St.
conomist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
ducatnl. Times—89 Farringdon St.
gyptian Gazette—36 New Broad St.
lectrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
lectrician—1, 2 & 3 Salisbury Ct., E.C.
lectricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
ngineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
ngineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
nglish Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
nglish Mechanic—Clement's House, Strand, W.C.
n(The)—5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C.
ening News—(See "Daily Mail").
ening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—Shoe Lane, E.C.
ening Telegraph—211 Strand, W.C.
mily Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
rm and Garden—148 Aldersgate St.
rm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
rmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St.
ield—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
inance—10 Union Court, E.C.
inancial News—11 AbehurchLane.
Financial Standard—10Union Ct.,E.C.
Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
Financier and Bullionist—54 Wool Exchange.
Fishing Gazette—19 Adam St., W.C.
Freeman's Journal—211 Strand, W.C.
Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
Gardener'sMag — 148AldersgateStreet.
Gardening—41 Furnival St., E.C.
Gentleman's Mag., 1 York St., W.C.
Gentlewoman,The—70 LongAcre,W.C.
Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet Street,E.C.
Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St.
Globe—367 Strand, W.C.
Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
Guardian—5 Burleigh St.,Strand,W.C.
Health—358 Strand, W.C.
Hearth & Home—10 Fetter Lane, E.C.
Homeopathic World — 12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Horticultural Journal—Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.
Houseward Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Hongkong Daily Press—131 Fleet St.
Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C.
Illust. London News—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
Indian DailyNews—Temple Chambrs., E.C.
Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 & 5 Newman St., W.
Invention—4 Mitre Court, E.C.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
Jewish Chronicle—2 FinsburySq.,E.C.
John Bull—67 Long Acre, W.C.
Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—27 Chancery Lane, W.C.
Labour News—20 Farringdon Avenue.
Ladies' Field—7 Southampton St., W.C.
Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Live StockJourn.—8 BreamsBldgs.E.C.
Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury
Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury—and Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
London Gazette—45 St. Martin's Lane.
LondonOpinion—36 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Manchester Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.
Manchester Weekly Times—Do.
Manchester Guardian—Fleet St.
Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Medical Times—Basinghall St., E.C.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
Methodist Recorder—102a Fleet Street.
Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
Mining Journal—45 Queen Victoria St.
Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Money Market Review—2, Nicholas Passage, E.C.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
Morning Leader—Stonecutter St.,E.C.
Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Motor Boat—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
Municipal Journal—80 Fleet Street.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
Nation—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.
National Temperance Quarterly—34 Paternoster Row.
Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
Nav. & Mil. Record—7 Fleet St., E.C.
NewcastleChronicle—84 Fleet St., E.C.
News of the World — 30 Bouverie Street, E.C., & 276 Fleet Street, E.C.
North Mail—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.
Northern Weekly Leader—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.
Notes and Queries—Bream's Bldngs.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's St.,W.C.
Observer—125 Strand, W.C.
Onlooker—16 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
Pall Mall Gazette—Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.
People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
Penny Illustrated Paper—172 Strand.
Photography—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Progress (Braille type)—206 Portland Street, W.
Public Opinion—31 Temple Ho., Tallis Street, E.C.
Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.
Punch—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.
Quarry—30 & 32 Furnival Street, W.C.
Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Railway News—91 Temple Chb's, E.C.
Railway Times—12 Norfolk St., W.C.
Record—2 Red Lion Court, Fleet St.
Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
Regiment—7-15 Rosebery Avenue,E.C.
Reynolds's Newspaper—8 Temple Av.
Saturday Review—33 Southampton St.
School Government Chron.—21 New Bridge Street, E.C.
Scotsman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—The Week—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet St., E.C.
Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List—5 New Street Square,E.C.
Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Sketch—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
South Africa, Winchester House, E.C.
South Wales Dly. News—150 Fleet St.
Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
Sphere—Great New Street, E.C.
Sport—221 Strand, W.C.
Sporting Life—148 St. Bride Street.
Sporting Times—52 Fleet Street, E.C.
Sports Argus—23 St. Bride St., E.C.
Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
Stage—10 York Street, W.C.
Standard — 103-105 Shoe Lane, E.C.
Star—Stonecutter Street, E.C.
Stationery Trades Journal—72 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Statist—57 Cannon Street, E.C.
Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Sunday Times — 7 Essex Street, Strand.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street.
Sydney Mail—40 King St., Cheapside.
Sydney Morning Herald — 40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
Tatler—Great New Street, E.C.
Territorial Service Gazette—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of Ceylon—27Mincing Lane,E.C.
Times of India—122 Fleet Street, E.C.
Truth—Carteret Street, S.W. ; 10 Bolt Court, E.C.
Vanity Fair—33 Strand, W.C.
War Cry—102 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Weekly Budget—Red Lion Ct., E.C.
Weekly Dispatch—2 Carmelite St., E.C.
Weekly Times—Clement's Inn Passage, Kingsway, W.C.
Western Mail—Fleet Street.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet St.
Westminster Gazette—Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, E.C.
Whitehall Review—Whitehall Ho., Charing Cross, S.W.
World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
Yorkshire Daily Obs.—150 Fleet St.
Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—172 Fleet Street, E.C.

Racing Calendar, 1909.

(Steeplechase Meetings in italics.)

		No. of Days.
	JANUARY.	
1	*Manchester*	2
5	*Wye*	1
6	*Gatwick*	2
8	*Plumpton*	2
8	*Haydock Park*	2
11	*Birmingham*	2
13	*Windsor*	2
15	*Hurst Park*	2
18	*Wolverhampton*	2
20	*Manchester*	2
22	*Lingfield*	2
25	*Nottingham*	2
27	*Newbury*	2
29	*Kempton Park*	2
	FEBRUARY.	
1	*Windsor*	2
1	*Southwell*	1
3	*Gatwick*	2
5	*Sandown Park*	2
8	*Birmingham*	2
10	*Lye star*	1
12	*Hurst Park*	2
15	*Manchester*	2
17	*Windsor*	2
19	*Lingfield*	2
22	*Doncaster Hunt*	2
24	*Warwick*	2
26	*Newbury*	2
26	*Haydock Park*	2
	MARCH.	
22	Lincoln Spring M.	3
25	Liverpool Spring M.	3
29	Warwick Spring M.	2
31	Newbury Spring M.	2
1	*Folkestone*	1
1	*Wolverhampton*	2
2	*Leicester*	2
4	*Sandown Park*	1
5	*Grand Military M. (Sandown Park)*	2
8	*Birmingham*	2
9	*Hurst Park*	2
11	*National Hunt M. (Warwick)*	1
11	*Wye*	1
12	*Gatwick*	2
12	*Hooton Park*	2
15	*Derby Hunt M.*	2
17	*Lingfield*	2
17	*Shirecliffe*	2
17	*Ludlow Club M.*	2
18	*Rugby*	1
19	*Kempton Park*	2
19	*Haydock Park*	2
22	*Hawthorn Hill*	2
23	*Croydon*	1
24	*Atherstone Hunt M.*	1
25	*Liverpool*	3
29	*Retford Hunt M.*	1
30	*Sedgefield*	2
31	*Monmouth*	2
31	*North Warwickshire Hunt M.*	1
31	*Melton Hunt M.*	2
	APRIL.	
1	Croxton Park	1
2	Derby Spring M.	2
5	Nottingham Sp. M.	2
7	Leicester Spring M.	2
12	Kempton Pk. Easter M	1
12	Newcastle Spring M.	2
13	Birmingham Easter M	1
14	Newmarket Craven M.	3
15	Catterick Bridge	2
17	Alexandra Park	1
20	Epsom Spring M.	2
21	Pontefract Spring M.	2
22	Sandown Park Spr M.	2
23	Stockton Spring M.	1
27	Newmarket 1st Sp. M.	4
30	Thirsk Spring M.	2
1	*Eglinton Hunt M.*	2

		No. of Days.
1	*Woore Hunt M.*	1
2	*Banbury*	1
3	*Hawthorn Hill Hunt M.*	1
3	*Dumfriesshire Hunt M.*	1
5	*Colwall Park*	1
8	*Plumpton*	2
8	*Manchester*	2
9	*Cardiff*	2
10	*Portsmouth Park*	1
12	*Torquay*	2
13	*Market Rasen*	1
14	*Wincanton*	1
14	*Bridge Hunt M.*	1
15	*Wetherby*	2
17	*Herefordshire Hunt M.*	1
17	*Wolverhampton*	1
19	*Cheltenham*	1
19	*Worcester*	1
19	*Glamorgan Hunt M.*	1
19	*Moreton-in-Marsh*	1
19	*Catterick Bridge*	2
19	*Household Brigade M. (Hawthorn Hill)*	2
19	*Royal Artillery M. (Aldershot)*	1
19	*Quorn Hunt (Loughboro')*	1
19	*Southdown Hunt M. (Plumpton)*	1
19	*United Border Hunt M. (Kelso)*	1
20	*Bridgnorth & Wheatland Hunt M.*	1
21	*Co. of Northumberland Hunt M. (Rothbury)*	1
22	*Ludlow Club M.*	2
24	*Sandown Park*	1
26	*Folkestone*	1
26	*Stratford-on-Avon*	1
26	*Midland Hunt (Nottingham)*	2
27	*Worcester*	2
28	*Carlisle*	2
29	*Aldershot*	2
29	*Uttoxeter*	1
30	*Hooton Park*	2
	MAY.	
1	Hurst Park	1
4	Chester	3
6	Harpenden	1
7	Kempton Pk. Jub. M.	2
7	Ripon Spring M.	2
11	Newmarket 2nd Sp. M.	2
11	Ayr	2
12	Gatick Spring M.	2
14	Haydock Park May M.	2
17	Lingfield	1
18	York Spring M.	2
18	Bath	2
20	Doncaster Spring M.	2
20	Salisbury	2
22	Windsor	1
25	Epsom Summer M.	4
29	Kempton Pk. 1st Sum.	2
31	Hurst Park	2
31	Redcar 1st Sum. M.	2
31	Wolverhampton	2
1	*United Hunts' M. (Lingfield)*	1
3	*Southwell*	2
3	*Pershore*	2
4	*Portsmouth Park*	2
5	*Hexham*	2
5	*Newton Abbot*	2
6	*Hambledon Hunt M.*	1
10	*Wye*	1
10	*Colwall Park*	1
11	*Cheltenham*	2
12	*Shirecliffe*	2
13	*Isle of Wight Hunt M.*	2
17	*Nottingham Hunt M.*	1

		No. of Days.
21	*Cardiff*	2
24	*Shirley Hunt M.*	1
24	*Colwall Park*	1
24	*Hexham*	1
28	*Hooton Park*	1
28	*Plumpton*	1
31	*Uttoxeter*	1
31	*Cartmel*	1
31	*Newport (Mon.)*	2
31	*Buckfastleigh*	1
	JUNE.	
2	Manchester Whit. M.	4
2	Brighton June M.	2
7	Lewes	2
7	Hull	2
7	Lingfield Park June M.	2
9	Beverley	2
11	Gatwick Summer M.	2
15	Ascot	4
19	Windsor June M.	1
22	Newbury	2
22	Newcastle Summer M.	3
24	Folkestone	1
25	Sandown Pk. 1st Sum.	2
25	Birmingham Sum. M.	2
29	Carlisle Summer M.	2
29	Newmarket 1st JulyM	4
7	*Southwell*	1
	JULY.	
1	Worcester Summer M.	2
3	Alexandra Park	1
5	Nottingham July M.	2
6	Bibury Club M.	3
7	Pontefract Sum. M.	2
9	Kingfield Pk. Sum. M.	2
9	Haydock Park July M.	2
13	Newmarket 2nd July	3
16	Lanark	2
16	Sandown P. Eclipse M.	2
19	Leicester Summer M.	2
19	Ayr	2
21	Liverpool July M.	3
21	Windsor July M.	2
23	Hurst Park	2
27	Goodwood	4
31	Alexandra Park	1
	AUGUST.	
2	Sandown Park	1
3	Birmingham Aug. M.	2
3	Ripon August M.	2
3	Brighton August M.	3
4	Hull	2
6	Lewes Summer M.	2
6	Haydock Pk. Aug. M.	2
9	Nottingham Aug. M.	2
11	Kempton P.and Sum M	2
11	Redcar 2nd Sum. M.	2
12	Ayr	2
13	Windsor August M.	2
16	Wolverhampton Sm. M.	2
17	Stockton Summer M.	3
18	Folkestone Sum. M.	2
20	Hurst Park Aug. M.	2
24	York August M.	3
27	Gatwick Aug. M.	2
31	Derby Summer M.	3
2	*Newton Abbot*	1
	SEPTEMBER.	
3	Lewes	1
4	Kempton Pk. Sep. M.	1
7	Doncaster Sept. M.	4
11	Alexandra Park	1
11	Hull	2
13	Warwick Aut. M.	2
15	Western M. (Ayr)	3
15	Yarmouth	2
17	Manchester Sept. M.	2
18	Hurst Park Aut. M.	1
20	Birmingham Sept. M.	1
21	Lingfield	1

		No. of Days.
22	Windsor	2
22	Pontefract Aut. M.	2
24	Newbury Aut. M.	3
28	Lanark	1
28	Newmarket 1st Oct. M.	4
30	Edinburgh	2
1	*Plumpton*	2
1	*Totnes and Bridgetown*	2
6	*Shirley Hunt M.*	1
27	*Wolverhampton*	2
27	*Wye*	1
29	*Newton Abbot*	2
	OCTOBER.	
2	Alexandra Park	1
4	Nottingham Aut. M.	2
5	Folkestone	2
6	Leicester Aut. M.	2
8	Kempton Pk. Aut. M.	2
8	Haydock Pk. Aut. M.	2
11	Wolverhampton Au. M.	1
12	Newmarket 2nd Oct.	4
13	Lingfield	1
19	Gatwick Oct. M.	2
19	Newcastle Aut. M.	2
21	Sandown Pk. Aut. M.	2
22	Thirsk Autumn M.	2
25	Stockton	2
26	Catterick Bridge Aut.	2
26	Newmarket Ho. M.	4
28	Worcester Autumn M.	2
30	Folkestone	1
1	*Colwall Park*	1
1	*Southwell*	1
3	*Hexham*	1
13	*Monmouth*	2
16	*Cardiff*	1
18	*Uttoxeter*	2
21	*Cheltenham*	2
23	*Sandown Park*	1
25	*Nottingham*	2
26	*Catterick Bridge*	2
28	*Bogside*	2
	NOVEMBER.	
1	Birmingham	2
3	Newbury	2
4	Doncaster Aut. M.	2
5	Lingfield Aut M.	2
8	Lincoln Autumn M.	2
10	Liverpool Autumn M.	4
15	Leicester Nov. M.	2
17	Derby Aut. M.	3
20	Gatwick	1
25	Warwick Nov. M.	2
25	Manchester Nov. M.	3
1	*Wye*	1
2	*Hawthorn Hill*	1
2	*Colwall Park*	1
4	*Liverpool*	4
4	*Newport (Mon.)*	2
29	*Hooton Park*	2
30	*Warwick*	1
30	*Portsmouth Park*	2
30	*Aldershot*	2
30	*Birmingham*	2
	DECEMBER.	
1	*Leicester*	2
3	*Kempton Park*	2
6	*Newbury*	2
8	*Gatwick*	2
10	*Sandown Park*	2
10	*Haydock Park*	2
13	*Nottingham*	2
14	*Plumpton*	1
15	*Windsor*	2
17	*Lingfield*	2
20	*Folkestone*	2
27	*Kempton Park*	2
27	*Wolverhampton*	2
27	*Hooton Park*	1
29	*Newbury*	2
31	*Hurst Park*	2

The Derby, 1854–1908.

The following table gives the winners of the Derby for the last 55 years. Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively, and H.M. the King, Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. I'Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller have been twice victorious at intervals of four or more years.

DISTANCE—1 MILE 4 FURLONGS 29 YARDS.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Subs.	Value of Stakes. £	No. of Runners.	Time. m. s.
1854	Mr. Gully's Andover	7 to 2	A. Day	J. Day	217	...	27	2 52
1855	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell	evens	R. Sherwood	Rickaby	191	...	12	2 54
1856	Adm. Harcourt's Ellington	20 to 1	Aldcroft	T. Dawson	211	...	24	3 4
1857	Mr. W. I'Anson's *b* Blink Bonny	20 to 1	Charlton	Owner	202	...	30	2 45
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to 1	Wells	G. Manning	240	...	23	2 54
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to 4	Wells	G. Manning	245	...	30	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to 1	Custance	M. Dawson	224	...	30	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to 1	Bullock	W. Oates	236	...	18	2 43
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to 1	J. Parsons	W. Smith	233	...	34	2 45½
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's *a* Macaroni	10 to 1	T. Chaloner	J. Godding	255	...	31	2 50½
1864	Mr. W. I'Anson's *c* Blair Athol	14 to 1	J. Snowden	Owner	234	...	30	2 43
1865	Count F. Lagrange's *a c* Gladiateur	5 to 2	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings	249	...	29	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's *a c* Lord Lyon	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	274	7,300	26	2 50
1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	1000 to 15	Daley	G. Bloss	256	7,000	30	2 52
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells	J. Porter	260	6,800	18	2 43½
1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's *a* Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne	T. Dawson	247	6,225	22	2 52½
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	20 to 1	T. French	M. Dawson	252	6,175	15	2 45
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T. French	J. Hayhoe	208	5,125	17	2 50
1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne	3 to 1	Maidment	W. Gilbert	191	4,850	23	2 45½
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb	R. Peck	201	4,825	12	2 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Frederick	9 to 1	Custance	T. Oliver	212	5,350	20	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J. Dawson	198	4,950	18	2 48
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	4 to 1	Maidment	J. Hayhoe	226	5,575	15	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's *c* Silvio	100 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	245	6,050	17	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	231	5,825	22	2 56
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	278	7,025	23	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	256	6,375	19	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's *c* Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	242	5,925	15	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	197	4,775	14	2 45
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	215	5,150	11	2 48
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 8	C. Wood T. Loates	R. Sherwood Jewitt	189	4,900	15	2 46½
1885	Lord Hastings' *c* Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12	2 44½
1886	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	199	4,700	9	2 45
887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	M. Gurry	190	4,525	11	2 43
888	Duke of Portland's *a* Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
889	Duke of Portland's *c* Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13	2 44
890	Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49
891	Sir F. Johnstone's *a c* Common	100 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56
892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
893	Mr. McCalmont's *a c* Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	229	5,515	11	2 43
894	Lord Rosebery's *a* Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45
895	Lord Rosebery's *c* Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	,,	15	2 43
896	Prince of Wales's *c* Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	,,	11	2 42
897	Mr. Gubbins's *a c* Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	,,	11	2 44
898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	,,	18	2 47
899	Duke of Westminster's *a c* Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	,,	12	2 42
900	Prince of Wales's *a c* Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	,,	14	2 42
901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25	2 40
902	Mr. J. Gubbins's And Patrick	100 to 14	H. Martin	Darling	282	5,450	18	2 42
903	Sir J. Miller's *a c* Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	295	6,450	7	2 42
904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *a* St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	260	,,	8	2 45
905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	292	,,	9	2 39
906	Major E. Loder's *d* Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	285	,,	22	2 36
907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	278	,,	9	2 44
908	Chev. Ginestrelli's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	290	,,	18	2 39½

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 500 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

† Starting gate first used. ‡ In a thunderstorm.

a Also won the 2000 Gs.; *b* the 2000 Gs.; *c* the St. Leger; *d* Record time; *e* won the Oaks.

	ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)	OAKS. Derby Course.	ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.	1,000GUINS. Now 1 mile.
1899	D. of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3y 9st 4lb (5)	Musa	Flying Fox	Flying Fox	Sibola.
1900	H.H. Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee, 3y 9st 4lb (9)	La Roche	D'm'nd Jubilee	D'm'nd Jubilee	Winifreda.
1901	Mr. Kingsley's Epsom Lad, 4y 9st 13lb (13)	Cap and Bells.	Doricles..	Handicapper.	Aida.
1902	Duke of Devonshire's Cheers, 3y 8st 8lb (12)	Sceptre	Sceptre	Sceptre	Sceptre.
1903	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick, 4y 10st 2lb (5)	Our Lassie ..	Rock Sand	Rock Sand	Quintessence.
1904	Duke of Portland's Durley Dale, 3y 9st 1lb (7)	Pretty Polly ..	Pretty Polly ..	St. Amant	Pretty Polly.
1905	Mons. E. Blanc's Val d'Or, 3y 9st 2lb (6) ..	Cherry Lass ..	Challacombe ..	Vedas	Cherry Lass.
1906	Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9)	Keystone II ..	Troutbeck	Gorgos	Flair.
1907	Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally, 4y 9st 13lb (7) ..	Glass Doll	Wool Winder..	Slieve Gallion..	Witch Elm.
1908	Mr. J. L. Joel's Your Majesty, 3y 8st 13lb (10)	Signorinetta ..	Your Majesty..	Norman III. ..	Rhodora.

† This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster Town Moor.

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.
1899	Cyllene 4y 9st	Merman (a) 9st 5lb.....	Calveley 4y 9st 4lb.....	Did not fill
1900	Merman (a) 9st 4lb	Mazagan 4y 9st 3lb	King's Courier 3y 8st 4lb	Solitaire 4y 8st 4lb
1901	Santoi 4y 9st.....	Fortunatus 3y 8st	{ Merry Gal 4y 9st 8lb ... } { Sidus 4y 9st 4lb .. }	Mackintosh 3y 7st 8lb
1902	William the Third 4y 9st	Persous 3y 7st 11lb	William the Third 4y 10st	Ice Maiden 3y 7st 3lb
1903	Maximum II. 4y 9st	Rabelais 3y 7st 2lb	Wavelet's Pride 6y 9st 5lb	Zinfandel 3y 8st 4lb
1904	Throwaway 5y 9st 4lb	Sailpetre 4y 7st 10lb.....	Robert le Diable 5y 9st 5lb	Bachelor's Button 5y 9st 8lb
1905	Zinfandel 5y 9st 4lb.....	Red Robe 4y 9st 10lb.....	Bchelr's Button 6y 9st 12lb	Bchelr's Button 6y 9st 13lb
1906	Bachelor's Buttons 5y 9st 4lb	Plum Tree 3y 7st 12lb ...	Velocity 4y 9st 4lb.....	White Knight 3y 7st 8lb
1907	White Knight 4y 9st	White Knight 4y 9st 10lb.	Velocity 5y 9st 12lb	Golden Measure 5y 9st 8lb
1908	White Knight 5y 9st 4lb..	Radium 5y 9st 2lb.....	Radium 5y 10st 12lb	Pillo 3y 7st 10lb

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT Now 2 miles 6 fur. 85 yds.	NEWMARKET STAKES. Newmarket 2nd Spring. 1 mile 2 fur.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT) New mile 7 fur. 166 yds.)	STEWARDS' CUP GOODWOOD). T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.
1899	Le Senateur 4y 9st.....	Dominie II. 9st	Refractor 3y 6st 3lb	Northern Farmer 5y 7st 6lb
1900	Gadfly 4y 8st 10lb.....	Diamond Jubilee 9st	Royal Flush (a) 7st	Royal Flush (a) 7st 13lb
1901	Kilmarnock 4y 9st.....	William the Third 9st....	Stealaway 4y 6st 7lb.....	O'Donovan Rossa 4y 7st
1902	Wm. the Third 4y 9st 10lb	Fowling-piece 9st	Solicitor 4y 8st 4lb.....	Mauvezin 6y 8st 4lb
1903	Ariama 4y 9st 5lb	Flotsam 9st	Kunstler 5y 7st 5lb	Dumbarton Castle 3y 9st 4lb
1904	Zinfandel 4y 9st 4lb.....	Henry the First 9st	Csardas 5y 7st 5lb	Melayr 3y 6st 9lb
1905	Hammerkop 5y 9st 2lb	Cicero 9st	Andover 4y 8st	Xeny 4y 7st 9lb
1906	Hammerkop 6y 9st 8lb ..	Lally 9st	Limedon 4y 7st 8lb.....	Rocketter 3y 7st 6lb
1907	Torpoint (a) 9st 7lb	Acclaim 9st	Lally 4y 8st	Romney 6y 8st 3lb
1908	Torpoint (a) 9st 12lb	St. Wolf 9st	Billy the Verger 4y 6st 13lb	Elmstead 3y 7st

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1899	Scintillant 3y 7st	Irish Ivy 3y 7st 12lb	Mons. Caillaut's Perth	General Peace 5y 7st 5lb
1900	Clarchaven 4y 7st 13lb..	Berrill 4y 7st 9lb	Baron Schickler's Senendria..	Sir Geoffrey 5y 8st 6lb
1901	Balsamroch 3y 6st 5lb ..	Watershed 3y 7st 2lb	Mons Caillaut's Cheri	Little Eva 6y 7st 5lb
1902	Black Sand 5y 8st 2lb ..	Ballantrae 3y 6st 8lb ..	M. E. deSt. Alary's Kizil Kourgan	St. Maclou 4y 7st 12lb
1903	Grey Tick (aged) 8st 9lb..	Hackler's Pride 3y 6st 10lb	Mons. E. Blanc's Quo Vadis ..	Over Norton 6y 7st 6lb
1904	Wargrave 6y 7st 4lb	Hackler's Pride 4y 8st 10lb	Mons. E. Blanc's Ajax	Uninsured 4y 7st 10lb
1905	Hammerkop 5y 8st 9lb ..	Velocity 3y 6st 5lb.....	Mons. E. Ephrussi's Finasseur	Sansovino 4y 7st 6lb
1906	Mintagon 5y 7st	Polymelus 4y 8st 10lb ..	Major E. Loder's Spearmint..	Oh 5y 8st
1907	Demure 4y 6st 9lb	Land League 4y 7st 13lb	Bn. Rothschild's Sans Souci II.	Oh 6y 8st 10lb
1908	Ventol 4y 7st 11lb	Marcovil 5y 7st 10lb	Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Northeast	Kuffir Chief 6y 7st 11lb

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1¼ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. Kempton Spring Meeting. 1 mile; from 1920 1¼ miles.	PCSS. OF WALES'S ST. Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.
1899	Manifesto, aged, 12st 7lb..	Newhaven II. 6y 9st.....	Kt. of the Thistle 6y 8st 4lb	Flying Fox 3y 9st 5lb
1900	Ambush II., 6y 11st (3lb)	Grafter, aged, 8st 10lb	Sirenia 5y 8st 6lb	Merry Gal 3y 7st 13
1901	Grudon, aged, 10st	Australian Star 5y 7st 10lb	Santoi 4y 8st 9lb.....	Epsom Lad 4y 9st 2lb
1902	Shannon Lass, a. 10st 4lb	First Principal 5y 7st 6lb	Royal George 4y 8st 9lb ..	Veles 4y 9st 2lb
1903	Drumerce, aged, 11st 3lb	Brambilla 3y 7st 4lb.....	Ypsilanti 5y 8st 4lb	Ard Patrick 4y 9st 4lb
1904	Moifaa, aged, 10st 7lb ..	Robert le Diable 5y 8st 4lb	Ypsilanti 6y 9st 9lb	Rock Sand 4y 9st 2lb
1905	Kirkland, aged, 11st 5lb..	Pharisee 5y 8st 5lb	Ambition 4y 7st 4lb	St. Denis 4y 8st 3lb
1906	Ascetic's Silver, a., 10st 9lb	Dean Swift 5y 7st 12lb ..	Donnetta 6y 8st 12lb	Dinneford 4y 8st 4lb
1907	Eremon, aged, 10st 2lb ..	Velocity 5y 8st 2lb.....	Polar Star 3y 7st 12lb	Polymelus 5y 9st 7lb
1908	Rubio, aged, 10st 5lb.....	Dean Swift, aged, 8st 12lb	Hayden 4y 6st 12lb	Queen's Advocate (a) 8st 10lb

	CHAMPION STAKES (NEWMARKET). 2nd October. Now 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 144 yards.	MIDDLE PK. PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 fur. of R.M.
1899	Dieudonne 4y 9st (4)	The Gorgon 8st 7lb 12..	Democrat 9st 5lb	Democrat 9st 5lb (2)
1900	Solitaire 4y 9st 5lb (3).....	Edy Welton, Limerick 8st 10lb	Florizora 8st 10lb 10 ...	Lord Lobe 8st 9lb 10
1901	Osboch 4y 8st 5lb (3)	D. of Westminster's 8st 10lb	Minstrel 8st 10lb 9	Game Chick 9st 3lb 10)
1902	Veles 4y 9st (4)	Sermon 8st 10lb (3)	Flotsam 9st 3lb 8.....	Rock Sand 9st 3lb 8
1903	Sceptre 4y 8st 11lb (3)	Montem 8st 7lb (14)	Pretty Polly 9st 7lb	Henry the First 9st 3lb (9)
1904	Bchelr's Button 4y 9st (4)	Llangibby 8st 10lb (9)	Lardy 9st 3lb (9)	Rouge Croix 8st 9lb (9)
1905	Pretty Polly 4y 8st 11lb (2)	Colonia 8st 7lb (7)	Flair 9st (7)	Pirzon 8st 9lb (7)
1906	Polymelus 4y 9st 2	Slieve Gallion 8st 10lb (9)	Spearmint 9st 3lb 5	My Pet II. 9st 3lb (5)
1907	Gallani 4y 8st 7lb (6).....	Sir Archibald 8st 10lb (16	Lochie 9st 7	Blidorf 8st 9lb (9)
1908	Llangwm 4y 9st 7lb (2).....	Bayardo 8st 10lb (12).....	Bayardo 9st 3lb 4	Lapel 9st 3lb 6

HENLEY REGATTA.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP; EIGHT OARS.

	M. S.
1898 Leander C.	7 13
1899 Leander C.	7 12
1900 Leander C.	7 6
1901 Leander C.	7 5
1902 Third Trinity C.	7 17
1903 Leander C.	7 9
1904 Leander C.	7 20
1905 Leander C.	6 58
1906) Club Nautique de Gand.	7 9
1907) Belgium*	7 31
1908 Christ Ch. College, Oxford.	7 10

* First Foreign victory.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

	M. S.
1899 B. H. Howell, T.R.C.	8 38
1900 E. G. Hemmerde, Un. C.O.	8 42
1901 C. V. Fox, Gds. Brig. R.C.	8 51
1902 F. S. Kelly, Balliol (O.)	8 59
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander C.	8 41
1904 L. F. Scholes, Toronto	8 23
1905 F. S. Kelly, Leander C.*	8 10
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	8 35
1907 Capt. W. H. Darrell, House- hold Brigade Boat Club.	9 24
1908 A. McCulloch, Leander R.C.	8 25

* Record.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner
1895	Drawn.
1896	Drawn.
1897	Drawn.
1898	Harrow won by 9 wickets.
1899	Drawn.
1900	Harrow won by 1 wicket.
1901	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1902	Harrow won by 8 wickets.
1903	Eton, by innings & 154 runs.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 10 runs.
1908	Harrow won by 10 wickets.

Totals, Harrow 35, Eton 31, drawn 17

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1899	J. See, Hammersmith.
1900	J. J. Tarffery, Bankside.
1901	A. H. Brewer, Putney.
1902	R. G. Odell, Lambeth.
1903	E. Barre, Brentford.
1904	W. A. Pizzey, Lambeth.
1905	H. Silvester, Hammersmith.
1906	E. L. Brewer, Putney.
1907	A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.
1908	J. Graham, Erith.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nomination.	Winner.
1899	J. B. Thompson	Black Fury.
1900	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Fearless Footsteps.
1901	...	...
1902	Mr. G. F. Fawcett	Farndon Ferry.
1903	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Father Flint.
1904	Mr. G. Jackinson	Homfray.
1905	Mr. W. H. Pawson	Pistol II.
1906	Mr. H. Brady	Honeymead.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton	Hollow Daw.

RUGBY UNION.

ENGLAND v. SCOT LAND.	P.	S.	C.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1899 Scotland	1	0	0	Devonshire.
1900 Drawn	0	0	0	Durham.
1901 Scotland	0	2	1 0	Devonshire.
1902 England	0	2	0 1	Durham.
1903 Scotland	1	2	0 2	Durham.
1904 Scotland	0	2	0 1	Kent.
1905 Scotland	1	1	0 0	Durham.
1906 England	0	3	0 1	Devon.
1907 Scotland	1	1	0 1	Devon and Durham (joint holders).
1908 Scotland	1	3	1 0	Cornwall.

P. Dropped goal. C. Goal.
† One penalty.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

	M. S.
1899 B. H. Howell, T.R.C.	23 7
1900 C. V. Fox, Brig. Gds. R.C.	22 50
1901 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	24 16
1902 A. H. Cloutte, L.R.C.	24 23
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander C.	23 32
1904 St. G. Ashe, Thames R.C.	23 25
1905 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	25 17
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	23 10
1907 J. G. de Edye, A.R.C.	25 51
1908 H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.	25 53

* Record.

WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1890	P. Kemp *b.* Neil Matterson.
1891	J. Stanbury *b.* J. MacLean.
1892	J. Stanbury *b.* T. Sullivan.
1896	J. Stanbury *b.* C. R. Harding.
1896	J. Gaudaur *b.* J. Stanbury.
1901†	G. Towns *b.* J. Gaudaur.
1904‡	G. Towns *b.* R. Tressider
1905‡	J. Stanbury *b.* G. Towns.
1906	G. Towns *b.* J. Stanbury.
1907	G. Towns *b.* E. Durnan.
1907	W. Webb *b.* C. Towns.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879.

† In Canada. ‡ In Australia

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

Yr.	Winner.
1871	W. Cook *b.* J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1880	J. Bennett *beat* W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett *beat* T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., *beat* Cook.
1885†	J. Roberts, jr., *b.* J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

† Roberts made the largest break of these matches—555. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, save the first, 1,000 up. 1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H. W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match.

In 1908 M. Inman challenged, and became champion by default of any answer.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1902	H. L. Doherty (G).
,,	Miss M. Robb (L).
1903	H. L. Doherty (G).
,,	Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1904	H. L. Doherty (G).
,,	Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1905	H. L. Doherty (G).
,,	Miss M. Sutton, American (L).
1906	H. L. Doherty (G).
,,	Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1907	N. E. Brooks, Australia (G).
,,	Miss M. Sutton, American (L).
1908	A. W. Gore (G).
,,	Mrs. Sterry (L).

AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

STANDING MILE.

Secs.	Driver.	Date.	Place.
45§	(a) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq.	14 7 06,	Ostend

FLYING MILE.

28½	(b) Marriott, 150 hp Stanley	22-29	Ormond
30§	(a) Chevrolet, 200 hp Darracq	1 06	Daytona

STANDING KILOMETRE.

32§	(a) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq	13 10 06,	Blackpl

FLYING KILOMETRE.

18§	(b) Marriott, 150 hp Stanley,	22 1 06,	Ormond
19	(a) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq,	14 7 06,	Ostend

100 MILES.

1 15 40§	(a) Earp,	90 hp Napier, 22-29 1 06,	Ormond

NOTES.—(a) Petroleum; (b) motor cycle; (c) steam car. Two MILES A MINUTE record is held by Demogeot, 200 hp Darracq, at Ormond, Daytona, 58§. ONE HOUR record 85 miles 555 yds. TWELVE HOURS 709 miles 1600 yds. TWENTY-FOUR HOURS 1310 miles. 24 S. F. Edge, 60 hp Napier, at Brooklands, June 26-29, 1907.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND v. SCOT LAND.	P.	S.	C.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
England	2	1	0 1	Sheffield United *b.* Derby County 4—1.
Scotland	1	4	0 1	Bury *b.* Southampton 4—0.
Drawn	0	2	0 2	Tottenham Hotspur *b.* Sheffield United 3—1.
Drawn	0	2	0 2	Sheffield United *b.* Southampton 2—1.
Scotland	1	2	0 1	Bury *b.* Derby County 6—0.
England	1	1	0 0	Manchester City *b.* Bolton Wanderers 1—0.
England	1	1	0 0	Aston Villa *b.* Newcastle United 2—0.
Scotland	1	2	0 1	Everton *b.* Newcastle United 1—0.
Drawn	0	1	1 0	Sheffield Wednesday *b.* Everton 2—1.
Drawn	0	1	1 0	Whampton Wanderers *b.* Newcastle U. 3—1.

Manchester United are the League Champions.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
100	A. F. Duffy *a* ...	1902	0	0	9⅗
	D. J. Kelly *a* ...	1906			
120	See Note A	...	0	0	11⅘
150	C. G. Wood *a* ...	1887	0	0	14⅘
	C. J. Monypennye	1892			
200	E. H. Pelling *e* ...	1889	0	0	19⅘
	A. R. Downer *e* ...	1895			
	G. Jordon *e*	1896			
220	B. J. Wefers *a* ...	1897	0	0	21
250	W. Macpherson *e*	1891	0	0	24⅗
300	B. J. Wefers *a* ...	1896	0	0	30⅖
440	M. W. Long *a* ...	1900	0	0	47
500	T. E. Burke *a* ...	1897	0	0	57⅘
600	T. E. Burke *a* ...	1896	0	1	11
	E. H. Montague *e*	1908			
880	C. L. Kilpatrick *a*	1895	0	1	53⅖
1,000	L. E. Myers *a* ...	1881	0	2	13
1,320	†W. G. George *e*	1882	0	3	8½
Mls 1	†J. Binks *e*	1902	0	4	16⅖
2	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	9	9⅖
3	A. Shrubb *e*	1903	0	14	17⅗
4	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	19	23⅖
5	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	24	33⅖
10	A. Shrubb *e*	1904	0	50	40⅖
20	G. Crossland *e* ...	1894	1	51	54
30	J. A. Squires *e* ...	1885	3	17	36⅖
40	G. A. Dunning *e*	1879	4	50	12
50	J. E. Dixon *e*.....	1885	6	18	26⅖
100	J. Saunders *a* ...	1882	17	36	14

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
E. Donovan ¶ *a*	1886	0	0	9⅗
H. Gent ¶	1887	0	0	11⅗
H. Hutchens ¶ ..	1887	0	0	14⅘
G. Seward ¶ ..	1847	0	0	19⅘
H. Hutchens ¶..	1885	0	0	21⅘
H. Hutchens *d*....	1888	0	0	25⅘
H. Hutchens	1884	0	0	30
R. Buttery	1873	0	0	48⅘
E. C. Bredin.....	1899	0	0	59
J. Nuttall.....	1864	0	1	13
E. C. Bredin.....	1897			
F. Hewitt *e*	1871	0	1	53⅖
W. Cummings....	1881	0	2	17
W. Richards	1866	0	3	7
W. G. George	1886	0	4	12⅘
W. Lang	1863	0	9	11⅖
P. Cannon.....	1888	0	14	19⅘
P. Cannon.....	1888	0	19	25⅖
J. White	1863	0	24	40
H. Watkins	1899	0	51	5⅖
Len Hurst	1900	1	53	42⅖
G. Mason	1881	3	15	9
J. Bailey	1881	4	34	27
G. Cartwright	1887	5	55	4⅗
C. Rowell *a*	1882	13	26	30

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 11 m. 1,286 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; while J. Bailey (1881) ran 35¼ m. in 4 hours, and C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

Amateur Records.—A. Shrubb ran 11 m. 1136 yds. in 1 hour, Nov. 5, 1904; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and a half in 2 hours, both at Stamford Bridge.

BILLIARDS.

Best "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467; by T. Taylor, 1894. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Successive nursery cannon record of 180 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Longest run of successive losing red hazards 98, by J. Roberts, 1894. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1883. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, 1894, 59½ min. Under Billiard Association Rules, J. G. Breed is the amateur champion. The record breaks are 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A., and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. On Oct. 12, 1906, in London, M. Inman scored 3,000 points off the red ball. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746; and by the aid of the same stroke T. Reece, during June and July, totalled 499,135, but the latter was not passed by the Billiard Association, as it was not made entirely in public play.

† Balls jammed in mouth of pocket.

WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
1	A. T. Yeoman	1906	0	6	10⅗
2	A. T. Yeoman	1906	0	12	53⅖
3	G. E. Larner	1905	0	20	25⅗
4	G. E. Larner	1905	0	27	14
5	G. E. Larner	1905	0	36	0⅗
7	G. E. Larner	1908	0	50	50⅗
8	G. E. Larner	1905	0	58	18
10	G. E. Larner	1908	1	15	57⅗
20	T. Griffiths	1870	2	47	52
50	J. Butler	1905	7	52	27
100	T. E. Hammond ...	1908	18	4	10⅗

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
W. Perkins	1874	0	6	23
J. W. Raby	1883	0	13	14
J. W. Raby	1883	0	20	21⅘
J. W. Raby	1883	0	27	38
J. W. Raby	1883	0	35	10
J. W. Raby	1883	0	51	4
J. Hibberd	1883	0	58	4⅘
J. W. Raby	1883	1	14	45
W. Perkins	1877	2	39	57
J. Hibberd	1888	7	54	16
W. Howes	1880	18	8	15

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 438 yds. by G. E. Larner in 1905; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 456½ yds.; in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27½ miles; and in 8 hours J. Butler (1905), 50 m. 1,190 yds.

SWIMMING.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875. Longest time under water, Miss E. Wallenda, 4 min. 45⅘ secs., in a tank, Alhambra, London, Dec. 14, 1898.

English Channel attempts.—In 1906 J. Wolffe, Horace Mew, T. Burgess, and Miss A. Kellerman, of Australia, and others all failed. Wolffe once got within about 3½ miles of the French coast. In 1908 J. Wolffe, Heaton, M. Holbein, and others also again made fruitless attempts.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	Distance. ft.	in.	Year.
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor *e*	24	11¾	1901
Standing Long Jump	Ray C. Ewry *a*.....	11	3	1900
Running High Jump	M. Sweeney *a*	6	5⅔	1895
Standing High Jump	Ray C. Ewry *a*.....	5	5¼	1901

A 120 yds. 11 4-5th secs., by W. Phillips *e* (1882); C. A. Bradley *b e* (1893); C. A. Bradley *e* (1894); A. R. Downer *e* (1895); B. J. Wefers *a* *(1896); A. F. Duffy *a* (1901), A. F. Duffy *c* (1902); J. W. Morgan *e* (1904).

° Wefers has run 120 yds. in 11 2-5th secs., but it is not passed by the A.A.A.

a Made in America.

b On grass.

c In New Zealand.

† T. P. Conneff ran 1,320 yds. in 3 mins. 2 4-5th secs., and 1 mile in 4 mins. 15 3-5th secs., at Travers Island, 1895, both in trial races with pacemakers.

(PROFESSIONALS.) F

Name.	Distance. ft.	in.	Year.
T. F. Keane	22	6	1900
J. Darby	12	1½	1890
E. A. Johnson.....	6	0½	1881
J. Darby *g*.....	6	0	1892

* These are the only records generally accepted, though it is certain that several professionals have travelled the distance a yard or two yards quicker. Geo. Seward's apocryphal 9½ secs. is no longer accepted. M. W. Long, in 1900, ran a straight quarter in 47 secs. in America.

d Made in Australia.

e British amateur records.

f Not Music Hall exhibitions, but all doubtful.

g With ankles tied.

Walk, London to Brighton, 52½ miles, J. Butler, 8 hrs. 23 m. 27 secs., 1906. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 122 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873. Record in a six days' professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1888.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

100 yds., 9 4-5th secs., by A. F. Duffy (U.S.A.), on grass, and W. A. Schick (Harvard), 1904. 120 yds. (hurdles), 15 2-5th secs. by A. C. Kraenzlein, 1900. 220 yds., 21 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood, 1887. 250 yds., 24 4-5th secs., by E. H. Pelling, 1888. 300 yds., 31 2-5th secs., by A. R. Downer, 1895, and C. G. Wood, 1887. 300 yds. (hurdles), 36 3-5th secs., by O. Groenings, 1907. 440 yds., 48¼ secs., by H. C. L. Tindall, 1889, and E. C. Bredin, 1895. 500 yds., 58 1-5th secs., by E. C. Bredin, 1895. 600 yds., 1 m. 11 secs., by E. H. Montague, 1906. 880 yds., 1 m. 54 3-5th secs., by F. J. K. Cross, 1888. 1,000 yds., 2 m. 14 4-5th secs., by W. E. Lutyens, 1898. 1,320 yds., 3 m. 8⅘ secs., by W. G. George, 1882. 1 mile, 4 m. 10 4-5th secs., by J. Binks, 1902. Other British Amateur records from ¼ mile to 100 will be found in table of "Bests on Record."

High Jump, 6 ft. 4⅜ in., by P. J. Leahy, 1898. Throwing the Hammer, 204 ft. 5 3-8th in., by S. J. Gillis, 1908. Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 48 ft. 2 in., by D. Horgan, 1897. Pole Jump, R. D. Dickinson, 11 ft. 9 in., 1891.

Putting the Weight (16 lb., 7 ft. sq.), 49 ft. 7½ in., by Ralph Rose *a*, 1907. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lb., J. Flanagan, 172 ft. 11 in., 1904, in America, from 7 ft. circle, A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. M. Sheridan holds the World's Discus Throwing record, viz., 134 ft. 11 in., at the Stadium, 1908.

The pole-jumping record is held by an American amateur, W. R. Dray, New Haven, Connecticut, 12 ft. 5¼ in., May 18, 1907. Best performance in England, 12 ft., by E. B. Archibald (Canada), at the Stadium, July, 1908.

*CYCLING RECORDS—KILOMETERS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Year.	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	Jacquelin	Paris	1902	0 1 1
†1	T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39⅘
5	,,	,,	1903	0 3 58⅕
10	A. E. Wills	Munich	1908	0 6 25
20	,,	,,	1908	0 12 23
50	,,	,,	1908	0 30 19
100	,,	,,	1908	1 0 34
1,000	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	23 20 50⅖
†1m.	T. Hall	,,	1903	0 1 5⅖

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind Shields. † Flying starts.

On Sept. 17-18, 1883, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 142 hours.

Auzani, at Paris, Sept. 16, 1905, rode a motor cycle 58 miles 489 yards in 60 minutes.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (*age* 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket, highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) *v.* M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 3,518 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out) av. 66·37; previous best, 3,309 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not outs), aver. 55·15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England *v.* Australia matches, 47 in Australia, 34 in England. England has won 34, Australia 32, drawn 15. Total 81.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 1 m. 58¼ s., by Lou Dillon, Oct. 24, 1903. Fastest pacing mile, 1 m. 56½ s., Dan Patch, Oct. 22, 1903.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS FOR 1908.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.
Feather Weight, F. C. Newman, London A.W.S.
Light Weight, A. E. Hawkins, London A.W.S.
Middle Weight, J. Baddeley, London A.W.S.
Heavy Weight, J. Sewell, 1st Life Guards A.C.

LANCASHIRE OR CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN STYLE.
Bantam Weight, F. W. Knight, Hammersmith A.W.C.
Feather Weight, J. A. Webster, London A.W.S.
Light Weight, G. de Relwyskow, Hammersmith A.W.C. and German G.S.
Middle Weight, G. de Relwyskow, Hammersmith A.W.C. and German G.S.
Heavy Weight, E. Barrett, City of London Police A.C.

Cycling—Road Records.

24 *Hours.*—Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898) 428 miles paced; safety (E. Buckley, 1908) 347½ miles unpaced; ordinary bicycle (J. F. Walsh, 1891), 312 miles; tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397½ miles, 1895.

50 *Miles.*—2h. 33m. 28s. (G. H. Brinault, 1908).

100 *Miles.*—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); ordinary bicycle 6h. 22m. 15s. (J. F. Walsh, 1891); tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Tisley), 1902.

The Land's End to John o' Groats record: safety (H. Green), 2d. 19h. 50m., 1908. London to Brighton and back: safety (R. Shirley), 5h. 15m. 29s., 1906; tandem safety (P. Wheelock and G. Fulford), 4h. 54m. 54s., 1899. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905. 1,000 miles (T. A. Fisher), 3d. 19h. 11m., 1908. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barns), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897. London to Portsmouth and back (R. Shirley), 7h. 29m. 48s., 1906. 12 hours' safety road record, 226½ miles, 1900, by H. Green, unpaced; also paced, F. R. Goodwin, 245 miles.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T., April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); ordinary, B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 180yds.); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1897, 31m. 1,660yds. The amateur tandem safety record is 29m. 1,110yds. (C. Heydon and H. Thackthwaite), 1898, and the amateur safety record 29m. 480yds. (H. Chinn), 1900.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year.
Yards.			H. M. S.	
100	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 9⅘	1893
200	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 17⅘	1893
220	F. Hiam	London	0 0 22⅕	1895
440	W. Lindahl	London	0 0 42⅖	1895
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 20⅘	1896
Mls. ¼	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 2 47⅕	1897
2	O. af Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42⅖	1895
3	Harald Hagen	Hamar	0 8 46⅘	1892
4	{ J. Johnson { A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 0⅕	1894
5	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1896
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 11⅕	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 6 36⅘	1894
100	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S.	7 11 36⅘	1893
20 and 7	C. J. de Koning	Davos	1 0 0	1906

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name.	Place.	Time.	Year
Metrs.			H. M. S.	
500	{ R. Gundersen { M. Oehelm	Davos	0 0 44⅗	1906 1907
1,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 1 34	1900
1,500	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 2 22⅘	1900
5,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 8 37⅘	1894
10,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 17 50⅘	1900

With a wind, T. Donoghue, in 1887, skated 1 mile straight on Hudson River in 2 min. 12 3-5th secs. Our champion, Fish Smart, in 1881, skated 1 mile straight away, with a flying start, in 3 min. dead, no wind; and in 1893, J. E. Aveling, at Lingay Fen, skated a quarter-mile in 38 secs. H. Hagen, of Norway, a professional, on Feb. 28, 1892, skated a half mile in 1 min. 20½ sec., and is also said to have skated 5000 meters in 8 min. 33 secs. in a 10,000 meters race.

THE BOAT RACE.

Yr.	Winner.	m.	s.	Won by
1829	Oxford	..	14	30 Easily.
1836	Camb.	..	36	0 1 min.
1837	and 1838 not rowed.			
1839	Camb.	..	31	0 1 min. 45 sec.
1840	Camb.	..	29	30 2 grds length.
1841	Camb.	..	32	30 1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Oxford	..	30	45 13 sec.
1843	an	1844	not	rowed.
1845	Camb.	..	23	30 36 sec.
1846	Camb.	..	21	5 Two lengths.*
1847	and	1848	not	rowed.
1849	Camb.	..	22	0 Many lengths.a
	Oxford	..		Foul foul.b
1850	Oxford	..	21	36 27 sec.
1851	Oxford	..	25	29 11 strokes.
1852	Camb.	..	25	50 Half length.
1853	Oxford	..	22	50 35 sec.
1854	Camb.	..	21	23 22 sec.
1855	Oxford	..	20	40 Camb. sank.
1856	Camb.	..	26	0 One length.
1857	Oxford	..	23	27 48 sec.
1858	Oxford	..	24	40 30 sec.
1859	Oxford	..	23	5 43 sec.
1860	Oxford	..	21	40 26 sec.
1861	Oxford	..	21	0 Four lengths.
1862	Oxford	..	25	58 Six lengths.
1863	Oxford	..	22	39 Half length.
1864	Oxford	..	20	59 Six lengths.
1865	Oxford	..	20	4 Three lengths.a
1870	Camb.	..	22	6 ½ length.
1871	Camb.	..	23	5 One length.
1872	Camb.	..	21	14 Two lengths.b
1873	Camb.	..	25	38 34 lengths.c
1874	Camb.	..	22	32 Four lengths.
1875	Oxford	..	22	2 Ten lengths.
1876	Camb.	..	20	20 Eight lengths.
1877	dead heat		24	8 6
1878	Oxford	..	22	13 Ten lengths.
1879	Camb.	..	21	20 25 lengths.
1880	Oxford	..	21	23 3 lengths.d
1881	Oxford	..	21	54 Three lengths.
1882	Oxford	..	20	12 Seven lengths.
1883	Oxford	..	21	8 Four lengths.e
1884	Camb.	..	21	39 21 lengths.e
1885	Oxford	..	21	37 Three lengths.
1886	Camb.	..	22	29 2 3rds length.
1887	Camb.	..	20	52 31 lengths.
1888	Camb.	..	20	45 Four lengths.
1889	Camb.	..	20	14 Three lengths.
1890	Oxford	..	22	3 One length.d
1891	Oxford	..	21	48 Half length
1892	Oxford	..	19	21 25 lengths.
1893	Oxford	..	18	47 1 length 4 ft.a
1894	Oxford	..	21	39 34 lengths.
1895	Oxford	..	20	50 21 lengths.
1896	Oxford	..	20	2 2 5ths length.
1897	Oxford	..	19	12 2 lengths.
1898	Oxford	..	22	15 13 lengths.e
1899	Camb.	..	21	4 3½ lengths.
1900	Camb.	..	18	47 20 lengths.
1901	Oxford	..	22	31 2 5ths length.
1902	Camb.	..	19	9 5 lengths.
1903	Camb.	..	19	29 5 lengths.
1904	Camb.	..	21	34 4½ lengths.
1905	Oxford	..	20	35 3 lengths.
1906	Camb.	..	19	24 3½ lengths.
1907	Camb.	..	20	26 4½ lengths.
1908	Camb.	..	19	19 2½ lengths.

* First race rowed in outriggers.
† First race in present style boats without keels.
‡ Sliding seats used for first time. K. Powell (Camb.) in 1857.
a The Oxford bow man caught a crab and Isponchin each heading.
b Rowed on Thurs.; c On Monday. Brooks (Oxford), 6 ft. 2 in. in 1876.
d Rowed on a Wednesday; e Rowed 22 in. in 1876.
f In a snowstorm; g Rowed on a Friday; h Two races this year; 5 in. by C. E. Fry (Oxford) in 1892.
i Rowed in a gale; j Oxford used fore, and Cambridge short boat.

Oxford, 34; Camb. 30; dead heat 1877. 16 lb. 7 ft. square, 43 ft. in 1903.
1836–1842 Westminster to Putney; 1843 to Mortlake; 1844 to Putney; 1845 to Mortlake (ex. Oxford in 1902.
since 1845 Putney to Mortlake (ex. 1846, 1852, and 1863 Mortlake to Putney. 1906, Putney to Mort., Camb. beat Harvard, 1901, 28 secs., 2 lengths.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—*Oxford leads.*

Oxford won 15 matches. *Cambridge* 12, and 8 have been *drawn*. In 1907-8 15, and 1 has been *halved*. In 1908 *Oxford* won by 13, 4 tries (17 points), to 1 match.

ATHLETICS.

Yr.	Result.
1869	Cambridge, 5½–3½.
1870	Oxford, 7½–2½.
1871	Oxford, 5½–3½.
1872	Cambridge, 5½–3½.
1873	Oxford, 6–3.
1874	Oxford, 5–4.
1875	Oxford, 6–3.
1876	Oxford, 6–3.
1877	Cambridge, 5–4.
1878	Cambridge, 5–4.
1879	Cambridge, 5–4.
1880	Oxford, 5–4.
1881	Cambridge, 5–4.
1882	Cambridge, 6–3.
1883	Cambridge, 6–3.
1884	Oxford, 6–3.
1885	Oxford, 5½–3½.
1886	Oxford, 6–3.
1887	Cambridge, 6–3.
1888	Cambridge, 5–4.
1889	Cambridge, 5½–3½.
1890	Cambridge, 6–3.
1891	Cambridge, 6½–2½.
1892	Cambridge, 5–4.
1893	Oxford, 7–2.
1894	Oxford, 6–3.
1895	Cambridge, 5–4.
1896	Cambridge, 5–4.
1897	Oxford, 4–3.*
1898	Oxford, 7–2.
1899	A tie, 5–5.†
1900	Oxford, 6–4.
1901	Oxford, 6–4.
1902	Oxford, 5–4.
1903	Cambridge, 8–2.
1904	Cambridge, 8–2.
1905	Oxford, 6½–3½.
1906	Oxford, 7–3.
1907	Oxford, 8½–1½.
1908	Cambridge, 6–4.

a Tie in High Jump.
b Tie in Hurdles.
c Tie in Three Miles.
* Ties in 100 and Mile. Jumps.
§ Tie in the 100 yds.
† Mile introduced.
‡ AAA. rules for Shot and Hammer began.
Cambridge 22, Oxford 21; 2 ties.

The best records in the series of sports are:—
100 –10 secs., by J. P. Tennent (O.) 1868, J. G. Wilson (C.) 1870, and G. H. Cimson (O.) 1873.
440 –49½ secs., by W. Fitz Herbert (Camb.) in 1896.
Half-Mile–1 min. 54¾ secs., by K. Cornwallis (Oxford) 1904.
1 Mile–4 min. 17⅘ secs. by C. Henderson (Cambridge) 1905.
3 Miles–14 min. 44⅗ secs., by F. S. Horan (Camb.) in 1893.
Hurdles–15⅘ secs., by J. Powell (Cambridge) in 1892.
Putting the Weight, 36 lb. Oxford, 42 ft. 9 in. in 1907.
Throwing the Hammer, 16 lb. in circle; A. M. Stevens (O.), 146 ft. 9 in. in 1907. The square and heavy were first introduced in 1880.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Oxford have won 17 matches, *Cambridge* 17, and 1 has been drawn. In 1907-8 *Oxford* won 4 to 1.

GOLF.—*Oxford* have won 14 matches, *Cambridge* won 7. In 1908 *Cambridge* won

CRICKET.

Yr.	Result.
1839	O. won in 1 inn. by 125r.
1840	Camb. won by 63 runs
1841	Camb. won by 8 runs
1842	Camb. won by 162 r.
1843	Camb. won by 54 runs
1845	Camb. won by 6 wkts.
1846	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1847	Camb. won by 138 r.
1848	Oxford won by 23 runs
1849	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1850	Oxford won by 122 r.
1851	C. won in 1 inn. by 4 r.
1852	O. won in 1 inn. by 77 r.
1853	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 19r.
1854	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 8r.
1855	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1856	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1857	Oxford won by 81 r.
1858	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 38r.
1859	Camb. won by 28 runs
1860	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1861	Camb. won by 133 runs
1862	Camb. won by 8 wkts.
1863	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1864	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1865	Oxford won by 142 runs
1866	Oxford won by 13 runs
1867	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs
1871	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1872	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wkts.
1874	Ox. won in 1 inn. by 62r.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs
1876	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1877	Ox. won by 10 wkts.
1878	Oxford won by 259 r.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wkts.
1880	Camb. won by 135 r.
1881	Oxford won by 135 r.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1886	Oxford won by 133 r.
1887	Oxford won by 7 wkts.
1888	O. won by 1 inn. & 105r.
1890	Camb. won by 7 wkts.
1891	Camb. won by 3 wkts.
1892	Oxford won by 5 wkts.
1893	Camb. won by 256 r.
1894	Oxford won by 8 wkts.
1895	Camb. won by 134 r.
1896	Oxford won by 4 wkts.
1897	Camb. won by 179 r.
1898	Oxford won by 9 wkts.
1902	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1903	Oxford won by 268 r.
1905	Camb. won by 80 r.
1906	Camb. won by 94 r.
1907	Camb. won by 5 wkts.
1908	Oxford won by 2 wkts.

In 1827, 1844, 1888, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1904 the matches were not finished.

Summary:—Cambridge, 36; Oxford, 32, drawn, 7.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date.	Place.
*100 yards	55⅘ secs.	C. M. Daniels, N. York S.C.	Sept. 7, 1907	Manchester
150 yards	1 min. 38 secs.	C. M. Daniels, N. York S.C.	Sept. 7, 1907	Manchester
220 yards	2 min. 28⅘ secs.	F. C. V. Lane, E. Surrey	Aug. 18, 1902	Lambeth Baths
300 yards	3 min. 38 secs.	R. B. Kieran, Australia	Sept. 16, 1905	Radcliffe
440 yards	5 min. 18⅘ secs.	R. B. Kieran, Australia	June 20, 1903	Racup
500 yards	6 min. 28⅘ secs.	H. Taylor, Unattached	Aug. 26, 1905	Leeds
880 yards	11 min. 22⅘ secs.	H. Taylor, Unattached	July 21, 1905	Rochdale

Note.—The above are the only distances recognised by the A.S.A. Records must be made in A.S.A. costume and in still water. For all distances up to and inclusive 500 yards in handicaps, 1 min. 25 secs. to save 500 yards in open water over courses not less than 220 yards in length.
* R. Cavill, of Australia, swam 100 yards from scratch in a handicap at Hornsey on September 23, 1902, in 58⅘ secs.
† Made under Championship conditions for one length, 82 ft. 7½ in. in 73⅘ secs. made by W. Taylor on September 6, 1899, at Bootle.

Hunts and Hounds.

Staghounds:—England, 16 packs (417 couples); Ireland, 3 packs (93 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 170 packs (over 6,700 couples); Scotland, 11 packs (358 couples); Ireland, 24 packs (1005 couples).

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
		Staghounds (20 couples or more).	
Amory's (Sir J.)	25	Sir J. Amory, Bart.	Hensleigh, Tiverton.
Antrim, East	29	Mr. J. Craig	Brookvale House, Dough.
Berks and Bucks	20	Messrs. Headington	Hichbury, Maidenhead.
Burton's (Mr.)	20	Mr. W. P. Burton	Edgehill, Ipswich.
County Down	34	Mr. S. B. Combe	Rockmount, Ballinahinch, county Down
Devon and Somerset	60	Mr. E. A. V. Stanley	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	23	Mr. D. D. Bulger	Purley, Shenley.
Gerard's (Mr.)	27	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Appley Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	24	Mr. A. Leney	Wateringbury, Maidstone.
New Forest	31	Mr. O. T. Price	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	25	Mr. J. Cooke	Brooke Lodge, Norwich.
Oxenholme	20	Mr. C. H. Wilson	Gate Beck, Kendal.
Ribblesdale	30	Lord Ribblesdale	Ellenthorpe, Gisburn.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Surrey	26	Captain MacTaggart	Horleylands, Horley, Surrey.
Ward Union	30	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Warnham	22	Mr. H. C. Lee Steere	Ockley, Dorking.
		Foxhounds (50 couples or more).	
Albrighton	53	Col. Gaulburn	Whiston Cross, Albrighton.
Atherstone	60	Earl of Huntingdon	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	55	Mr. J. F. Montague	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Bathurst's, Earl (V.W.H.)	53	Earl Bathurst	Cirencester.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Wilts.
Belvoir	66	Sir G. Greenall, Bart.	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Bicester	53	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	57	Col. J. P. Browne, C.B.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Lord Chas. Bentinck	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	52	Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P.	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Brownes (Mr. Scott)	50	Mr. A. Scott Browne	Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, N. Devon.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	72	Rev. E. A. Milnes, Mr. W. F. Fuller	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	76	Duke of Westminster	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	50	Mr. H. O. Lord	Cotswold, Cheltenham.
Cottesmore	57	Lord Lonsdale	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Crawley and Horsham	60	Col. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Horsham.
Croome	56	Mr. G. Dudley Smith	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	55	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodlands, Ivybridge.
Essex	50	Mr. J. Swire	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Mr. E. T. Mashiter	Billericay, Essex.
Fernie's (Mr.)	55	Mr. C. W. Fernie	Melbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	62	Lord Fitzhardinge	Berkeley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	56	Earl Fitzwilliam	Serlby, Bawtry, Yorks.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	54	Mr. G. C. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth	60	Mr. R. H. Geoffrey	Beenham's Heath, Twyford, Berkshire.
Grafton	56	Mr. C. McNeill	Paulerspury, Towcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	57	Messrs. F. Gorydon & A. T. Jervoise	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambledon	50	Capt. W. P. Standish	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham.
Harrington's (Earl)	80	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Hertfordshire	56	Mr. T. F. Harrison	Kensesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	54	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	56	Mr. H. Whitworth	Etton, near Hull.
Kent, West	50	Mr. R. G. Everard	Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Leconfield's (Lord)	75	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Ledbury	50	Sir G. Bullough & Capt. Peacocke	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Meynell	55	Mr. Gerald Hardy	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Miller's, Mr. (V.W.H.)	50	Mr. T. B. Miller	Cricklade.
New Forest	50	Mr. W. de P. Cazenove	Furzey Lawn, Lyndhurst.
North Shropshire	54	Mr. F. Bibby	Lee Bridge, Preston Brockhurst
North Staffordshire	58	Col. W. Ibbson	Trentham, Stoke.
North Warwickshire	50	Hon. A. E. Parker	Kenilworth.
Puckeridge	63	Mr. E. B. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	55	Lord Annaly	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	55	Captain F. Forester	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	50	Earl Manvers	Wellow, Newark.
South Berks	54	Mr. S. Dubourg	Purley, Reading.
Southwold	50	E. P. Rawnsley & F. St. V. Fox	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Tedworth	50	Capt. W. W. Faber, M.P.	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Tickham	50	Col. Carter & Mr. G. B. Winch	Wren's Hill, Faversham.
Tynedale	54	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	65	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
West Somerset	50	Col. D. F. Boles	Carhampton, Taunton.
Worcestershire	63	Mr. A. Jones	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	53	Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Yarborough's (Earl of)	54	Earl of Yarborough	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Zetland's (Marquess of)	53	Marquess of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
		Scotland.	
Berwickshire	50	Mr. F. Usher	Briery Hill, Edrom.
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
		Ireland.	
Kildare	56	Mr. A. P. Pollok	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	58	Mr. I. Bell	Birchfield, Kilkenny.
Kilkenny, East	50	Lord Southampton	Kilfane, Thomastown.
Meath	50	Earl of Fingall	Nugentstown, Kells.
Tipperary	55	Mr. R. Burke	Grove, Fethard, county Tipperary.
Waterford	59	Marquis of Waterford	Curraghmore, county Waterford.
Westmeath	50	Mr. T. Bertion	Culleen, Mullingar.

National Rifle Association.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BISLEY CAMP, BROOKWOOD, SURREY. *Secretary:* Lt.-Col. C. R. CROSSE.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Second Stage.—N.R.A. Silver Medal.

Year.	Winner.		Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.p.s.	Rifle used.
1889	Wattleworth	Pte.	2nd V.B. L'pool	2, 5, & 600	7 10 15	205mk.	230 Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.
1890	Murray	Pte.	3 V.B.Gor. Hdrs.	,,	,,	204 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1891	Milner	Sergt.	2nd V.B. Derby	,,	,,	200 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1892	Pollock	Major	3 V.B.A.&S.Hdrs.	,,	,,	201 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1893	Stocks	Pte.	2nd V.B. L'pool	,,	,,	208 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1894	Bateman	Capt.	2 Towr. H. Engs.	,,	,,	208 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1895	Hogg	L.-Serg.	1st Rox. & Sel.	,,	,,	205 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1896	Foster	Capt.	4 V.B. W. Surrey	,,	,,	196 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1897	Scott	Ar.-Srg.	1st Rox. & Sel.	,,	,,	219 ,,	,, 303 Magazine Rifle.
1898	Fleteher	Lieut.	2nd V.B. L'pool	,,	,,	214 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1899	Matthews	C.-Serg.	12th Middlesex	,,	,,	218 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1900	Comery	C.-Serg.	3rd V.B. High. L.I.	,,	,,	215 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1901	Comber	Pte.	2 V.B. E. Surrey	2, 5, 6, & 800	7 to 10	189 ,,	205 ,, ,,
1902	Kerr	Corp.	1st Dumbarton	2, 3, 5, & 600	7 to 20	192 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1903	Gray	Pte.	7th Middlesex	,,	,,	188 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1904	Ferguson-Davie	Chapl.	Punjab Lt. Horse	,,	,,	192 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1905	Souter	Stf.-Sgt.	1st V. B. Gor. Hdrs.	,,	,,	193 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1906	Ommundsen	Sergt.	Queen's Edin.	,,	,,	191 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1907	Buckley	Pte.	4th V.B. Manch'r	,,	41	199 ,,	,, ,, ,,
1908	Patterson	Gunner	3rd Lowld. R.F.A.	,,	,,	195 ,,	,, ,, ,,

Third Stage.—£250, and the N.R.A. Gold Medal.

1889	Reid	Sergt.	1st Lanark Engrs.	200 to 900	66	281mk.	330	Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.
1890	Bates	Sergt.	1st V.B. Warwick	,,	,,	278 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1891	Dear	Pte.	Queen's Edinbgh.	,,	,,	269 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1892	Pollock	Major	3 V.B.A.&S.Hdrs.	,,	,,	277 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1893	Davies	Sergt.	1st V.B. Welsh	,,	,,	274 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1894	Rennie	Pte.	3rd Lanark	,,	,,	283 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1895	Hayhurst	Pte.	Canada	,,	,,	279 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1896	Thomson	Lieut.	Queen's Edinb.	,,	,,	273 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1897	Ward	Pte.	1st V.B. Devon	,,	,,	304 ,,	,,	303 Magazine Rifle.
1898	Yates	Lieut.	3rd Lanark	,,	76	327 ,,	380	,, ,,
1899	Priaulx	Pte.	Guernsey	,,	76	336 ,,	380	,, ,,
1900	Ward	Pte.	1st V.B. Devon	200 to 1000	76	341 ,,	380	,, ,,
1901	Ommundsen	L.-Corp.	Queen's Edinb.	,,	71	310 ,,	355	,, ,,
1902	Johnson	Lieut.	1st London	,,	,,	307 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1903	Davies	Cr.Sgt.	3rd Glamorgan	,,	,,	311 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1904	Perry	Pte.	Canada	,,	,,	321 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1905	Comber	Cr.Sgt.	2 V.B. E. Surrey	,,	,,	315 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1906	Davies	Capt.	1 Middlesex V.R.C.	,,	,,	324 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1907	Addison	Lieut.	Australia	,,	,,	318 ,,	,,	,, ,,
1908	Gray	Pte.	5 Scottish Rifles	,,	,,	325 ,,	,,	,, ,,

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Competitors, 8 from each Nationality. 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.
From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,440; from 1874, 1800.

1885	England	1,574 marks	1893	England	1,688 marks	1901	England	1,609 marks
1886	Ireland	1,571 ,,	1894	Scotland	1,627 ,,	1902	England	1,587 ,,
1887	England	1,570 ,,	1895	England	1,503 ,,	1903	Ireland	1,553 ,,
1888	Ireland	1,652 ,,	1896	England	1,659 ,,	1904	England	1,570 ,,
1889	Ireland	1,689 ,,	1897	England	1,603 ,,	1905	Scotland	1,607 ,,
1890	Ireland	1,646 ,,	1898	England	1,595 ,,	1906	England	1,658 ,,
1891	England	1,670 ,,	1899	England	1,577 ,,	1907	Ireland	1,634 ,,
1892	Scotland	1,696 ,,	1900	Ireland	1,537 ,,	1908	(No award)	...

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The Competing Teams of twenty fire 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

1885	Scotland	1,688 marks	1893	Scotland	1,714 marks	1901	England	1,809 marks
1886	Scotland	1,708 ,,	1894	Scotland	1,804 ,,	1902	England	1,882 ,,
1887	England	1,724 ,,	1895	Scotland	1,752 ,,	1903	England	1,821 ,,
1888	Scotland	1,774 ,,	1896	Scotland	1,658 ,,	1904	Scotland	1,910 ,,
1889	England	1,748 ,,	1897	Scotland	1,828 ,,	1905	England	1,924 ,,
1890	Scotland	1,817 ,,	1898	Scotland	1,942 ,,	1906	Scotland	1,860 ,,
1891	Scotland	1,755 ,,	1899	Scotland	1,886 ,,	1907	England	1,904 ,,
1892	Scotland	1,692 ,,	1900	Scotland	1,844 ,,	1908	Scotland	1,944 ,,

The Imperial Coinage.

THE authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions :—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD :	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Five Pound	616·37239	612·500	1·00000
Two Pound	246·54895	245·000	0·40000
Sovereign	123·27447	122·500	0·20000
Half-Sovereign	61·63723	61·125	0·15000
SILVER :			
Crown	436·36363	—	2·000
Double Florin ...	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin.....	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence	43·63636	—	0·346
Groat or 4*d*.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence	21·81818	—	0·212
Twopence.....	14·54545	—	0·144
Penny.....	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE :			
Penny.....	145·83333	—	2·91666
Halfpenny	87·50000	—	1·75000
Farthing	43·75000	—	0·87500

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy ; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign ; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17*s*. 10½*d*., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4*s*. 11½*d*.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy ; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

*BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight ; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50 ; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, and made payable to order at seven days' date, or at sixty days'. No charge is made for bills so drawn : they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

OLD MONEYS.—Guinea, 21*s*. ; Carolus, 23*s*. ; Moidore, 27*s*. 6*d*. ; Angel, 10*s*. ; Noble, 6*s*. 8*d*. ; Tester, 6*d*. ; Groat, 4*d*.

SCOTS MONEY.—Merk=13*s*.1⅓*d*. ; Pound=1*s*.8*d*. ; Shilling=1*d*. ; Plack=2 Bodles=4*d*. Scots.

* It is interesting to note that the legal weight of a penny is one-third of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Market Price of Standard Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.

Oz.	21½	22½	23½	24½	25½	26½	27	27½	28½	29½
1	21·5	22·5	23·5	24·5	25·5	26·5	27·0	27·5	28·5	29·5
2	43·0	45·0	47·0	49·0	51·0	53·0	54·0	55·0	57·0	59·0
3	64·5	67·5	70·5	73·0	76·0	79·5	81·0	82·5	85·5	88·5
4	86·0	90·0	94·0	98·0	102·0	106·0	108·0	110·0	114·0	118·0
5	107·5	112·5	117·5	122·5	127·5	133·5	135·0	137·5	142·5	147·5
6	129·0	135·0	141·0	147·0	153·0	159·0	162·0	165·0	171·0	177·0
7	150·5	157·5	164·5	171·0	178·5	185·5	189·0	192·5	199·5	206·5
8	172·0	180·0	188·0	196·0	204·0	212·0	216·0	220·0	228·0	236·0
9	193·5	202·5	211·5	220·5	229·5	238·5	243·0	247·5	256·5	265·5

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite page headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several prices other than those given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of ounces in that column, find the numbers opposite to them in the column of the above table giving the price of silver, and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left ; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

Price of Silver, 1898–1907.

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows :—

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
26 1/16	27 1/16	28¼	27 1/16	24⅛	24¾	26 3/16	27 1/16	30⅞	30 3/16

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192 ; to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by 0·4562.

Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. France and continues of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pesetas and centimos in Spain; leys and bani in Roumania; leva and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Special coins are struck for Austria and Hungary, identical in value but of different designs. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5-fr. piece, generally termed a "peso." In Hayti the corresponding coin is a "gourde." In Equador and Paraguay the standard is silver, in all other South American States gold, but usually without a gold currency, paper taking its place.

The exchange value of the moneys of those countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar—2 escudos, the Russian in pence per rouble, Portuguese in pence per milreis, and the United States rate in pence per dollar. The approximate value of other silver coins must be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz." In "bimetallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 15½ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 60¾*d.*, as in the last column of the table.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grains.	Sterling Value. £ s. d.	SILVER COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight. Grains.	Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Oz.	Intrinsic Value with Standard Silver at per Troy Oz. 22*d.* s. d.	23*d.* s. d.	24*d.* s. d.	25*d.* s. d.	26*d.* s. d.	28*d.* s. d.	60¾*d.*, i.e., Gold to Silver as 15·5 is to 1. s. d.
Argentine Republic	Argentine or 5-peso piece	124·44	0 19 10	Peso of 100 centesimos	385·8	0·782	1 5¼	1 6	1 6¾	1 7½	1 8¼	1 10	3 11½
*Austria-Hungary	Ducat	53·85	0 9 4	Florin or gulden of 100 kreutzer	190·5	0·386	0 8½	0 9	0 9½	0 9¾	0 10	0 10¾	1 11½
(See note above.)	8-florin or gulden piece	99·57	0 15 10½	1-florin	82·4	0·097	0 2¼	0 2¼	0 2½	0 2½	0 2¾	0 3	0 5½
	20-krone piece	552·38	0 18 4	Krone of 100 heller	77·2	0·144	0 3½	0 3½	0 3¾	0 3¾	0 4¼	0 4¾	0 9½
Brazil	10 milreis	138·35	1 2 5½	1 milreis of 1000 reis	196·8	0·406	0 9	0 9¼	0 9½	0 10¼	0 10¾	0 11¾	2 0½
Chile, Columbia	doubloon or 5-peso piece	117·70	0 18 9	1 peso of 100 centavos	385·8	0·797	1 5¾	1 6	1 6¼	1 7½	1 8½	1 10	3 11½
China				Tael of 10 mace or 1000 conderin	583·3	1·288	2 4½	2 5½	2 7	2 8¼	2 9½	3 0	6 6½
Denmark	10-krone piece	99·74	0 11 0½	1 krone of 100 öre	115·7	0·209	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5¼	0 5½	0 5¾	1 0¼
Egypt	100-piastre piece (Egyptian £)	131·18	1 0 3½	1 piastre	22·6	0·041	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1¼	0 2½
Finland	10-markkan piece	49·78	0 7 11	1 markkan of 100 penni	80·0	0·156	0 3¼	0 3½	0 3¾	0 4	0 4	0 4¾	0 9½
*France and Latin Union	20-franc piece	49·78	0 7 11	5-franc piece	385·8	0·782	1 5¼	1 6	1 6¼	1 7½	1 8¼	1 10	3 11½
				1 franc of 100 centimes	77·2	0·145	0 3¼	0 3¼	0 3½	0 3¾	0 3¾	0 4	0 8½
*German Empire	1-krone of 10 reichsmarks	61·4	0 9 9½	1 reichsmk. or mk. of 100 pfennige	85·7	0·174	0 3¾	0 4	0 4¼	0 4½	0 4¾	0 5	0 10¼
*Great Britain	Sovereign of 20 shillings	123·27	1 0 0	1 Crown of 5 shillings	436·4	0·909	1 8	1 9	1 9¾	1 10¾	1 11¾	2 1¾	4 7½
				1 Shilling of 12 pence	87·3	0·182	0 4	0 4¼	0 4½	0 4¾	0 5	0 5¼	0 11
*Holland and Java	Ducat	53·92	0 9 4½	Rixdaler of 2½ florins	385·8	0·821	1 6	1 7	1 7½	1 8¼	1 9¼	1 11	4 2
	10-florin piece	103·71	0 16 6½	Florin of 100 cents	154·3	0·328	0 7¼	0 7½	0 7¾	0 8¼	0 8¾	0 9¼	1 8
Japan	20-yen piece	257·22	2 0 11½	1 yen of 100 sen	416·0	0·843	1 6¾	1 7¼	1 8¼	1 9	1 10	1 11¾	4 3½
Mexico	20-peso piece	261·12	2 0 5½	1 peso of 100 centavos	417·8	0·849	1 6¾	1 7¼	1 8¼	1 9¼	1 10	1 11¾	4 3½
*Netherlands	*See* Holland, and note.												
*Norway and Sweden	*See* Denmark, and note.												
Ottoman Empire	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111·36	0 18 0½	1 piastre of 40 parás	28·6	0·035	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2
Persia	Toman of 200 shahis (not cur.)	44·40	0 7 1	Khran of 20 shahis	71·0	0·142	0 3	0 3¼	0 3½	0 3¾	0 3¾	0 4	0 8½
Peru	Libra of 10 soles	123·27	1 0 0	Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	385·8	0·782	1 5¼	1 6	1 6¼	1 7½	1 8¼	1 10	3 11½
*Portugal	Corôa of 10 milreis	273·70	2 4 4½	Teston of 100 reis	31·6	0·080	0 1¾	0 1¾	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2¼	0 4½
Roumania	*See* Greece, and note.												
Russia	Imperial of 15 roubles	199·10	1 11 9	1 Rouble of 100 kopecks	308·6	0·626	1 1½	1 2½	1 3	1 3¼	1 4¼	1 5¾	3 2
*Servia and Bulgaria	*See* France, and note.			1 Tchetvertak or ¼ rouble	77·1	0·156	0 3¼	0 3¼	0 3½	0 4	0 4	0 4¾	0 9½
*Spain	Doubloon of 10 escudos	129·43	1 0 7½	5-peseta piece	385·8	0·782	1 5¼	1 6	1 6¼	1 7½	1 8¼	1 10	3 11½
	25-peseta piece	124·46	0 19 10	Peseta of 100 centimos	77·2	0·145	0 3¼	0 3¼	0 3½	0 3¾	0 3¾	0 4	0 8½
Tunis	10-piastre piece	50·69	0 4 9½	Piastre	46·7	0·008	0 2¼	0 2¼	0 2¼	0 2½	0 2½	0 2¾	0 6
Turkey	*See* Ottoman Empire.			Drachma	420·0	0·851	1 6¼	1 7¼	1 8¼	1 9¼	1 10¾	1 11¾	4 3½
United States	Eagle of 10 dollars	258·0	2 1 1½	Dollar of 100 cents	412·5	0·836	1 6¼	1 7¼	1 8¼	1 9¼	1 10¾	1 11¾	4 3½
Uruguay	*See* Chile, and note.			½ dollar of 50 cents	192·9	0·391	0 8½	0 9	0 9¼	0 9¾	0 10¾	0 11	1 11½

Colonial Moneys and their English Equivalents.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

AUSTRALASIA.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
ST. HELENA.

In the following Colonies special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.
GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.
JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings. [farthings.
JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and
MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.
NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), both perforated.

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	STANDARD COIN.	SUBSIDIARY COINS.
BRITISH HONDURAS ...	U.S. Gold Dollar, and all U.S. gold coins. British Sovereign = $4·867. ½ " " = $2·433.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel-bronze*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	Mexican Dollar.	*Nickel-Bronze*—5, 2½ and 1 cents. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA	Same as British Honduras, but dollar of U.S. is described as $4·86⅔ = £1.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents; ½ and ¼ Indian rupees.
CYPRUS	British Sovereign = 180 piastres.	*Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cents. *Silver*—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	*Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre. *Silver*—50 and 25 cents. *Nickel-bronze* (perforated)—10 and 5 cents. *Aluminium and nickel-bronze* (perforated)—1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG AND LABUAN	Mexican Dollar, British Dollar, or Hong Kong Dollar.	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents.
INDIA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1. (1 rupee = 16 annas = 64 pice.)	*Bronze*—1 and ½ cent. *Silver*—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. *Copper*—2, 1, ½ piece, and ⅓ pice or pie. *Nickel*—1 anna (serrated).
LABUAN	(*See* Hong Kong).	
MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Two-dollar Gold Piece = 100 pence.	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. Dollar, or British Sovereign—7 sovs. = 60 S.S. dollars. Also S.S. ½ dollar.	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA	(*See* East Africa).	

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF CONSOLS (for money), 1906–1908.

Month.	Highest.		Lowest.	
	1906	1907	1906	1907
November ...	87 1/16	83 1/4	85 7/8	81 1/2
December.....	87 15/16	83 1/2	85 3/4	82 5/16
	1907	1908	1907	1908
January.....	87 3/8	86 7/8	86	83 1/16
February ...	87 7/16	87 1/8	86 5/8	86 5/8
March	87 1/2	88	84 1/4	86 7/16
April	86 9/16	87 3/4	85	86 1/16
May	85 1/2	88	84 1/2	85
June	84 3/4	88 1/8	83 1/2	87 1/2
July	84 5/8	88 1/16	82 1/2	86 1/2
August	83	86 1/2	80 1/2	85 11/16
September ...	82 1/2	86 7/8	81 1/2	85 11/16
October.....	83 1/8	85 1/16	81 1/2	83 5/16

THE BANK RATE, 1907–1908 (with dates of change).

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1907	17 Jan. ...	5
,,	11 April ...	4½
,,	25 April ...	4
,,	15 Aug. ...	4½
,,	31 Oct. ...	5½
,,	4 Nov. ...	6
,,	7 Nov. ...	7
1908	2 Jan. ...	6
,,	16 Jan. ...	5
,,	23 Jan. ...	4
,,	5 Mar. ...	3½
,,	19 Mar. ...	3
,,	28 May ...	2½

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1898–1907.

Year.	British Empire.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1898	£33.938,000	£6.498,000	£25.485,000	£50,177.000	£59.423.000	£56,675,000
1899	38.706.000	5.539,000	26,360,000	46,407,000	65,066,000	51,946,000
1900	25.302,000	5.554,000	27,319,000	48,687.000	52,621,000	54,241,000
1901	24,981,000	4.785,000	29,447,000	47.198.000	54,428,000	51,983,000
1902	31.654.000	4,244,000	29,606,000	44.506.000	61,260,000	48,750,000
1903	37,803.000	4,139,000	28,092,000	46,533.000	65,895,000	50,672,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646.000	69,818,000	54,186.000
1905	45,097,000	6,994,000	30,830,000	50,343.000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49.694,000	6,615,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,342,000	55,011,000
1907	50.909,000	7,864,000	33,916,000	41,368.000	84,825,000	49,232.000
Totals ...	£378,470,000	£56,872,000	£296,135,000	£472,261,000	£674,605,000	£529,133,000

The figures given in the above table are based mainly on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and published in his annual Reports, and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in this country, namely 5*s.* 6*d.* per troy ounce standard.

IMPERIAL COINAGE, 1898–1907.

Year.	Gold.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian Mints.	Total.			
1898	£5.780,600	£8,107,100	£13,887,700	£1,312,306	£84.555	£15,284,561
1899	9,010,900	9,642.800	18,653,700	1,616,246	139,065	20,409,011
1900	13.103.700	10,024,100	23,127,800	2,013,381	168,295	25,309,476
1901	2,604,000	9.889,000	12,493,000	914,201	120,280	13.527,481
1902	7,119,000	11,411,300	18,530,300	937,202	148.399	19,615,901
1903	9,928,000	11,118,100	21,046,100	557,247	113,894	21,717,251
1904	11,042,000	11,266,700	22,308,700	605,801	77,895	22,992,396
1905	7,300,000	11,288,000	18,588,000	510,490	100,325	19,198,875
1906	12,565,000	11,475,000	24,040,000	1,705,070	184,520	25,929,590
1907	20,551,000	10,844,000	31,395,000	2,109,828	227,550	33,732,378*

Note.—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the four Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. They are distinguishable, however, in that the Australian coins bear minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side, the letter S being borne by Sydney coins, M by those issued from Melbourne, and P by those issued from Perth. The letter C will be borne on Imperial gold coins struck at the branch Mint at Ottawa, Canada, but no such pieces have yet been struck.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, &c., IN U.K.

Year.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.*	Sugar.	Tobacco.†
	lb.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
1897	231,328,156	243.724	35.929,725	27,890.045	69,833,702
1898	235,353,767	246,540	38.451,307	29.828.566	73,531,294
1899	242,506,079	259.949	39.372.972	29.879,101	76,693,467
1900	249.751,032	260.425	44.569,740	31.427,156	80,084,923
1901	255.824,617	283,606	49.882,354	33.894.370	78,402,082
1902	254.398,837	255.567	53,688,597	30.735,324	80,682,405
1903	255,327,559	268.820	51,042,005	30.105.729	81,883,527
1904	256.467 452	257.540	55.286.457	31.576,326	83,377,585
1905	258.776,914	257.612	54.872.920	28,567.758	84,824,693
1906	269,503,175	255,679	52.617,249	32,261,231	86,108,272

* Raw and prepared. † Manufactured and unmanufactured.

Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Wages Table.

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¼	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 1¾	2 3½	3 5¼	4 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	23 0	27 6	32 1	36 8	41 3	45 10	50 5	55
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
57	1 2¼	2 4½	3 6¾	4 9	9 6	14 3	19 0	23 9	28 6	33 3	38 0	42 9	47 6	52 3	57
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
59	1 2¾	2 5½	3 8¼	4 11	9 10	14 9	19 8	24 7	29 6	34 5	39 4	44 3	49 2	54 1	59
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
61	1 3¼	2 6½	3 9¾	5 1	10 2	15 3	20 4	25 5	30 6	35 7	40 8	45 9	50 10	55 11	61
62	1 3½	2 7	3 10½	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 8	25 10	31 0	36 2	41 4	46 6	51 8	56 10	62
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
64	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	10 8	16 0	21 4	26 8	32 0	37 4	42 8	48 0	53 4	58 8	64
65	1 4¼	2 8½	4 0¾	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	38 0	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7	65
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
67	1 4¾	2 9½	4 2¼	5 7	11 2	16 9	22 4	27 11	33 6	39 1	44 8	50 3	55 10	61 5	67
68	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	11 4	17 0	22 8	28 4	34 0	39 8	45 4	51 0	56 8	62 4	68
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
71	1 5¾	2 11½	4 5¼	5 11	11 10	17 9	23 8	29 7	35 6	41 5	47 4	53 3	59 2	65 1	71
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
73	1 6¼	3 0½	4 6¾	6 1	12 2	18 3	24 4	30 5	36 6	42 7	48 8	54 9	60 10	67 0	73
74	1 6½	3 1	4 7½	6 2	12 4	18 6	24 8	30 10	37 0	43 2	49 4	55 6	61 8	67 10	74
75	1 6¾	3 1½	4 8¼	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9	75
76	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	12 8	19 0	25 4	31 8	38 0	44 4	50 8	57 0	63 4	69 8	76
77	1 7¼	3 2½	4 9¾	6 5	12 10	19 3	25 8	32 1	38 6	44 11	51 4	57 9	64 2	70 7	77
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
79	1 7¾	3 3½	4 11¼	6 7	13 2	19 9	26 4	32 11	39 6	46 1	52 8	59 3	65 10	72 5	79
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
81	1 8¼	3 4½	5 0¾	6 9	13 6	20 3	27 0	33 9	40 6	47 3	54 0	60 9	67 6	74 3	81
82	1 8½	3 5	5 1½	6 10	13 8	20 6	27 4	34 2	41 0	47 10	54 8	61 6	68 4	75 2	82
83	1 8¾	3 5½	5 2¼	6 11	13 10	20 9	27 8	34 7	41 6	48 5	55 4	62 3	69 2	76 1	83
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
85	1 9¼	3 6½	5 3¾	7 1	14 2	21 3	28 4	35 5	42 6	49 7	56 8	63 9	70 10	78 0	85
86	1 9½	3 7	5 4½	7 2	14 4	21 6	28 8	35 10	43 0	50 2	57 4	64 6	71 8	78 10	86
87	1 9¾	3 7½	5 5¼	7 3	14 6	21 9	29 0	36 3	43 6	50 9	58 0	65 3	72 6	79 9	87
88	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	14 8	22 0	29 4	36 8	44 0	51 4	58 8	66 0	73 4	80 8	88
89	1 10¼	3 8½	5 6¾	7 5	14 10	22 3	29 8	37 1	44 6	51 11	59 4	66 9	74 2	81 7	89
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47
1	97	96	05	94	93
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51
44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
			IN PERPETUITY.		
	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1. What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER: Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life p. 423, it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Statute Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·15	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometer	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·721	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

Expectation of Life.

THE following are Dr. W. Ogle's tables founded on the death-rates of 1871–80: in the 1897 Almanack a table appeared (p. 357) giving, alongside of the following, statistics compiled by Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, on the basis of the death-rates of 1838–54. These columns are now omitted, and only the more recent figures appear. The first columns show the survivors of each sex at each year of life out of a million born; the other columns show the expectation of life at each year.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the End of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the End of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	41·35	44·62	50	476,980	520,901	18·93	20·68
1	841,417	871,266	48·05	50·14	51	467,254	512,607	18·31	20·01
2	796,201	820,480	50·14	52·22	52	457,022	504,188	17·71	19·34
3	763,737	793,359	50·66	52·99	53	446,510	495,645	17·12	18·66
4	746,587	775,427	51·01	53·20	54	435,729	486,973	16·53	17·98
5	734,068	762,622	50·87	53·08	55	424,677	477,440	15·95	17·33
6	726,815	755,713	50·38	52·56	56	413,351	467,443	15·37	16·69
7	721,103	750,276	49·77	51·94	57	401,740	456,992	14·80	16·06
8	716,309	745,63	49·10	51·26	58	389,827	446,079	14·24	15·45
9	712,337	741,727	48·37	50·53	59	377,591	434,695	13·68	14·84
10	708,990	738,382	47·60	49·76	60	365,011	422,835	13·14	14·24
11	706,146	735,495	46·79	48·96	61	352,071	410,477	12·60	13·65
12	703,595	732,697	45·96	48·13	62	338,820	397,644	12·07	13·08
13	701,200	730,122	45·11	47·30	63	325,256	384,319	11·56	12·51
14	698,840	727,571	44·26	46·47	64	311,368	370,495	11·05	11·96
15	696,419	724,956	43·41	45·63	65	297,156	356,165	10·55	11·42
16	693,693	722,084	42·58	44·81	66	282,638	341,326	10·07	10·90
17	690,746	718,993	41·76	44·00	67	267,829	325,988	9·60	10·39
18	687,507	715,622	40·96	43·21	68	252,763	310,170	9·14	9·89
19	683,941	711,946	40·17	42·43	69	237,487	293,899	8·70	9·41
20	680,033	707,949	39·40	41·66	70	222,056	277,225	8·27	8·95
21	675,769	703,616	38·64	40·92	71	206,539	260,207	7·85	8·50
22	671,344	699,141	37·89	40·18	72	190,971	242,934	7·45	8·07
23	666,754	694,521	37·15	39·44	73	175,449	225,497	7·07	7·65
24	661,997	689,759	36·41	38·71	74	160,074	208,003	6·70	7·25
25	657,077	684,858	35·68	37·98	75	144,960	190,566	6·34	6·87
26	651,998	679,822	34·96	37·26	76	130,227	173,316	6·00	6·51
27	646,757	674,661	34·24	36·54	77	115,986	156,392	5·68	6·16
28	641,353	669,372	33·52	35·83	78	102,359	139,947	5·37	5·82
29	635,778	663,959	32·81	35·11	79	89,449	124,065	5·07	5·50
30	630,038	658,418	32·10	34·41	80	77,354	108,935	4·79	5·20
31	624,124	652,747	31·40	33·70	81	66,153	94,662	4·51	4·90
32	618,056	646,957	30·71	33·00	82	55,842	81,305	4·26	4·63
33	611,827	641,045	30·01	32·30	83	46,489	68,966	4·01	4·37
34	605,430	635,003	29·33	31·60	84	38,132	57,723	3·58	4·12
35	598,860	628,842	28·64	30·90	85	30,785	47,631	3·56	3·88
36	592,107	622,554	27·96	30·21	86	24,436	38,710	3·36	3·66
37	585,167	616,144	27·29	29·52	87	19,054	30,958	3·17	3·46
38	578,019	609,599	26·62	28·83	88	14,576	24,338	2·99	3·26
39	570,656	602,924	25·96	28·15	89	10,926	18,788	2·82	3·08
40	563,077	596,113	25·30	27·46	90	8,015	14,225	2·66	2·90
41	555,254	589,167	24·65	26·78	91	5,748	10,553	2·51	2·74
42	547,288	582,104	24·00	26·10	92	4,025	7,658	2·37	2·58
43	539,161	574,919	23·35	25·42	93	2,749	5,429	2·24	2·44
44	530,858	567,612	22·71	24·74	94	1,828	3,756	2·12	2·30
45	522,374	560,174	22·07	24·06	95	1,183	2,533	2·01	2·17
46	513,702	552,602	21·44	23·38	96	742	1,661	1·90	2·11
47	504,836	544,892	20·80	22·71	97	452	1,057	1·81	2·03
48	495,761	537,043	20·18	22·03	98	266	653	1·72	1·83
49	486,479	529,048	19·55	21·36	99	151	389	1·65	1·73
					100	82	225	1·61	1·62

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the various Government Funds, Banks, Railways, &c., at the Undermentioned Prices.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95½	104¾	114⅔	123⅞	133⅓	152⅔	171⅔	190⅔	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279½	298	335	372
2 15 0	90	100	109	118	127½	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254½	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104½	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191½	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108⅓	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅓	97½	105⅔	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¼	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅔	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85⅓	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81¼	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78¾	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¼	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89½	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅔	133½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63½	70¼	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67½	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¾	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58⅞	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63⅛	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53½	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96½	107½	118¼	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¼	63	68⅜	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51½	56⅛	61½	66¼	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63¼	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107½	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55½	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54⅛	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 3	40½	44⅝	49	53	57½	65¼	73½	81⅔	89¾	98	114⅓	122½	130¾	147	163½
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39½	43½	47	50¾	54½	62⅔	70½	78¼	86¼	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38½	42¼	46	49¾	53⅔	61½	69	76⅔	84½	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48⅞	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36½	40⅛	44	47¾	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117½	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35	39¾	43	46⅝	50½	57½	64½	71⅔	78¾	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34½	37½	41	44⅞	47½	54½	61½	68¾	75½	82	95⅔	102½	109½	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101½	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30½	33⅝	37	40	43½	49½	55½	61⅔	67¾	74	86½	92½	98⅔	111	123½
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29½	32½	35	37½	40½	46⅔	52½	58½	64¼	70	81⅔	87½	93½	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28½	31½	34	36¾	39⅔	45½	51	56⅔	62½	68	79½	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29½	32	34½	37½	42⅔	48	53½	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85½	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28¾	31	33½	36½	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56¾	62	72½	77½	82⅔	93	103½
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	*1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·502	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5711	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1888, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:—

Years	3 per Ct.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	11 14 5½	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0
20	6 14 5½	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½
30	5 2 0½	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1½
40	4 6 0½	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 9 8½	5 16 6½
50	3 17 8½	4 5 3½	4 13 1½	5 2 2½	5 9 6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

To ascertain the Weight of Paper.

Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.	Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.
10	145·8	140	135·7	47	685·4	658	637·6
11	160·4	154	149·2	48	700·0	672	651·2
12	175·0	168	162·8	49	714·6	686	664·7
13	189·6	182	176·4	50	729·2	700	678·3
14	204·2	196	189·9	51	743·7	714	691·9
15	218·7	210	203·5	52	758·3	728	705·4
16	233·3	224	217·1	53	772·9	742	719·0
17	247·9	238	230·6	54	787·5	756	732·6
18	252·5	252	244·2	55	802·1	770	746·1
19	277·1	266	257·8	56	816·7	784	759·7
20	291·7	280	271·3	57	831·2	798	773·3
21	306·2	294	284·9	58	845·8	812	786·8
22	320·8	308	298·4	59	860·4	826	800·4
23	335·4	322	312·0	60	875·0	840	814·0
24	350·0	336	325·6	61	889·6	854	827·5
25	364·6	350	339·1	62	904·2	868	841·1
26	379·2	364	352·7	63	918·7	882	854·7
27	393·7	378	366·3	64	933·3	896	868·2
28	408·3	392	379·8	65	947·9	910	881·8
29	422·9	406	393·4	66	962·5	924	895·3
30	437·5	420	407·0	67	977·1	938	908·9
31	452·1	434	420·5	68	991·7	952	922·4
32	466·7	448	434·1	69	1006·2	966	936·0
33	481·2	462	447·7	70	1020·8	980	949·6
34	495·8	476	461·2	71	1035·4	994	963·2
35	510·4	490	474·8	72	1050·0	1008	976·7
36	525·0	504	488·4	73	1064·6	1022	990·3
37	539·6	518	501·9	74	1079·2	1036	1003·9
38	554·2	532	515·5	75	1093·7	1059	1017·4
39	568·7	546	529·1	76	1108·3	1064	1031·0
40	583·3	560	542·6	77	1122·9	1078	1044·6
41	597·9	574	556·2	78	1137·5	1092	1058·1
42	612·5	588	569·8	79	1152·1	1106	1071·7
43	627·1	602	583·3	80	1166·6	1120	1085·3
44	641·7	616	596·9	90	1312·5	1260	1220·9
45	656·2	630	610·5	96	1400·0	1344	1302·3
46	670·8	644	624·0	100	1458·3	1400	1356·6

SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions
Emperor	72 × 48
Antiquarian	53 × 31
Double Elephant	40 × 26½
Atlas	34 × 26
Colombier	34½ × 23½
Imperial	30 × 22
Elephant	28 × 23
Super Royal	27 × 19
Royal	24 × 19
Medium	22 × 17½
Large Post	20¼ × 16¾
Copy or Draft	20 × 16
Demy	20 × 15½
Post	19 × 15¼
Foolscap	17 × 13½
Brief	16½ × 13¼
Pott	15 × 12½

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Casing	46 × 36
Double Imperial	45 × 29
Elephant	34 × 24
Double Four Pound	31 × 21
Imperial Cap	29 × 22
Haven Cap	26 × 21
Bag Cap	24 × 19½
Kent Cap	21 × 18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

Sizes of Type.

ALL Founders cast their type nearly to one uniform height, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ens.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions.

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19½ × 15½
Demy	22½ × 17½
Sheet and Half Post	23½ × 19½
Medium	24 × 19
Royal	25 × 20
Double Foolscap	27 × 17
Super Royal	27½ × 20½
Double Crown	30 × 20
Imperial	30 × 22
Double Post	31½ × 19¾
Double Demy	35 × 22½
Double Royal	40 × 25

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING WEIGHTS PER REAM OF WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Foolscap. 16¹ × 13½.	Post. 18½ × 15¼.	Large Post 20½ × 16½.	Demy. 17½ × 22½.	Dbl. Foolscap. 17 × 27.	Royal. 20 × 25.	Sup. Royal. 20 × 28.	Dbl. Crown. 20 × 30.	Imperial. 22 × 30.
lb. oz. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt.	lb.	lb. oz. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt.	lb. oz. dwt.
6 9 0	8 9 9	10 4 11	12	13 12 10	15 0 6	16 13 3	18 0 7	19 13 4
7 10 12	10 0 7	12 0 0	14	16 1 6	17 8 7	19 10 1	21 0 8	23 2 2
8 12 2	11 7 5	13 11 9	16	18 6 3	20 0 8	22 6 15	24 0 9	26 7 0
9 13 13	12 14 3	15 6 17	18	20 10 15	22 8 9	25 3 13	27 0 10	29 11 15
10 15 3	14 5 2	17 2 6	20	22 15 12	25 0 10	28 0 11	30 0 12	33 0 13
13 2 4	17 2 18	20 9 3	24	27 9 5	30 0 12	33 10 7	36 0 14	39 10 9
15 5 4	20 0 15	24 0 1	28	32 2 13	35 0 14	39 4 2	42 1 0	46 4 5
17 8 5	22 14 11	27 6 18	32	36 12 7	40 1 0	44 13 14	48 9 2	52 14 1
19 11 6	25 12 7	30 13 15	36	41 5 15	45 1 2	50 7 10	54 1 5	59 7 14
21 14 3	28 10 4	34 4 12	40	45 15 8	50 1 4	56 1 6	60 1 7	66 1 10
24 10 2	32 3 8	38 8 14	45	51 11 7	56 5 6	63 1 9	67 9 11	74 5 13
27 5 18	35 2 15	42 13 6	50	57 7 6	62 9 9	70 1 12	75 1 14	82 10 1

From the above table it will be seen that a sheet of 24 lb. Demy is about the same substance as a sheet of Royal of 30 lb.

SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY.

In addition to the ordinary terms there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland, a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "bodle," and in England not worth a "mag"—coins which no one ever saw. Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's Oaks, and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the Derby a day or two previously. A gentleman who is worth a "plum" (£100,000) need never be short of "tin"; while the outcast who begs a few "coppers" in order to procure a bed generally has no "blunt." The following words are commonly in use:—

A Joey = 4*d*.
A Tanner = 6*d*.
A Bob = 1*s*.
Half a Bull = 2*s*. 6*d*.
A Thick 'Un = £1.
A Jimmy = £1.
A Quid = £1.
A Pony = £25.
A Monkey = £500.
A Kite = An accommodation Bill.
Browns = Copper or bronze.
Tin = Money generally.
Blunt = Silver, or money in general.

Dibs, Dust, Rhino, The Ready, Oof, Mopuses, Brass, or Spondulics = Money generally.
Filthy Lucre = Scottish well-worn £1 notes.

TO ESTIMATE WEIGHT.

Cattle.

Formula—

$$\frac{L \text{ (in feet)} \times 10 \times G^2 \text{ (in feet)}}{3} = \text{weight in lb.}$$

[L = length from hollow on crop (forepart of shoulder blade) to root of tail. G = girth close behind the shoulder.]

Hay and Straw.

Hay Formula—

$$\frac{\text{Height} \times \text{breadth} \times \text{length}}{11} = \text{tons of hay.}$$

Straw Formula—

$$\frac{\text{Height} \times \text{breadth} \times \text{length}}{16} = \text{tons of straw.}$$

[Height = distance from ground to eaves + ½ distance from eaves to ridge.]

Circular Stacks—

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{7} \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}}{11} = \text{tons of hay.}$$

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{7} \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}}{16} = \text{tons of straw.}$$

[Height = distance from ground to eaves + ½ distance from eaves to apex.]

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONGST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	32,000,000
Methodists of all denominations	19,000,000
Roman Catholics	15,000,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	13,000,000
Baptists of all descriptions	10,000,000
Congregationalists	6,250,000
Unitarians, under several names	3,000,000
Minor religious sects	6,000,000
Lutheran, German, or Dutch, &c.	3,000,000
Of no particular religion	20,000,000
English-speaking population	127,250,000

English bids fair to become the universal language. In Australasia and North America it is the one speech; and in the East fully 20,000,000 read and speak English. In point of numbers it is exceeded by Chinese alone.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	£
Salaries of Household	125,800	
Expenses of Household	193,000	
Royal Bounty and Works	33,200	
Unappropriated	8,000	470,000
Prince of Wales		20,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein		6,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)		6,000
Duke of Connaught		25,000
Duchess of Edinburgh		6,000
Duchess of Albany		6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz		3,000
Trustees for His Majesty's Daughters		18,000

Metric Weights and Measures.

THE Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten-millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a *mètre*. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the mètre is the unit of capacity, called a *litre*, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature is the unit of weight, called a *kilogramme*. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. mètres, called a *hectare*. The above terms are now used in this country under the English names of meter, liter, kilogram, and hectare. In the designs at the left of the page, the figures refer to inches and centimeters, the former being divided into 16ths, 8ths, 4ths, and the latter into millimeters.

Rough Comparisons.

10 centimeters	=	4 inches	8 kilometers	=	5 miles.
1 liter	=	1¾ pints	1 cubic meter	=	220 gallons.
1 kilogram	=	2¼ lbs.	1,000 kilograms	=	1 ton.
1 sq. meter	=	10 sq. feet.	1 hectare	=	2½ acres.

Accurate Comparisons.

EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TERMS OF IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE IN TRADE.

Metric to Imperial.

LINEAR MEASURE.

1 millimeter (mm.) (1-1000th m.)	=	0·03937 inch.
1 centimr. (1-100th m.)	=	0·3937 ,,
1 decimeter (1-10th m.)	=	3·937 inches.
1 METER (m.)	=	39·370113 INCHES. / 3·280843 FEET. / 1·0936143 YARDS.
1 decameter (10 m.)	=	10·936 yards.
1 hectometer (100 m)	=	109·36 ,,
1 kilometer (1,000 m.)	=	0·62137 mile.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 square centimeter	=	0·15500 sq. inch.
1 sq. decimeter (100 sq. centimeters)	=	15·500 sq. inches.
1 sq. meter (100 sq. decimeters)	=	10·7639 sq. feet. / 1·1960 sq. yards.
1 are (100 sq. meters)	=	119·60 ,, ,,
1 hectare (100 ares or 10,000 sq. meters)	=	2·4711 acres.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1 cubic centimeter	=	0·0610 cubic in.
1 cubic decimeter (c.d.) (1,000 cubic centimeters)	=	61·024 cubic ins.
1 cubic meter (1,000 cubic decimeters)	=	35·314 cubic feet. / 1·307954 ,, yds.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 centilit. (1-100th liter)	=	0·070 gill.
1 deciliter (1-10th liter)	=	0·176 pint.
1 LITER	=	1·75980 PINTS.
1 dekaliter (10 liters)	=	2·200 gallons.
1 hectoliter (100 liters)	=	2·75 bushels.

WEIGHT.

1 Milligram (1-1000th grm.)	=	*Avoirdupois.* 0·015 grain.
1 centigram (1-100th grm.)	=	0·154 ,,
1 decigram (1-10th grm.)	=	1·543 grains.
1 gramme (1 grm.)	=	15·432 ,,
1 dekagram (10 grm.)	=	5·644 drams.
1 hectogram (100 grm.)	=	3·527 oz.
1 KILOGRAM (1,000 grm.)	=	2·2046223 LB. OR 15432·3564 GRAINS.
1 myriagram (10 kilog.)	=	22·046 lb.
1 quintal (100 kilog.)	=	1·968 cwt.
1 tonne (1,000 kilog.)	=	0·9842 ton.
		Troy.
1 gramme (1 grm.)	=	0·03215 oz. troy. / 15·432 grains.
		Apothecaries.
1 gramme (1 grm.)	=	0·2572 drachm. / 0·7716 scruple. / 15·432 grains.

Imperial to Metric.

LINEAR MEASURE.

1 inch	=	25·400 millimeters.
1 foot (12 inches)	=	0·30480 meter.
1 YARD (3 feet)	=	0·914399 METER.
1 fathom (6 feet)	=	1·8288 meters.
1 pole (5½ yards)	=	5·0292 ,,
1 chain (22 yards)	=	20·1168 ,,
1 furlong (220 yards)	=	201·168 ,,
1 mile (8 furlongs)	=	1·6093 kilometers.

SQUARE MEASURE.

1 square inch	=	6·4516 sq. centimeters.
1 sq. foot (144 sq. inches)	=	9·2903 sq. decimeters.
1 sq. yard (9 sq. feet)	=	0·836126 sq. meter.
1 perch (30¼ sq. yards)	=	25·293 sq. meters.
1 rood (40 perches)	=	10·117 ares.
1 acre (4,840 sq. yards)	=	0·40468 hectare.
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	=	259·00 hectares.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1 cubic inch	=	16·387 cub. centimeters.
1 cubic foot (1728 cubic inches)	=	0·028317 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard (27 cubic feet)	=	0·764553 ,, ,,

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 gill	=	1·42 deciliters.
1 pint (4 gills)	=	0·568 liter.
1 quart (2 pints)	=	1·136 liters.
1 GALLON (4 quarts)	=	4·545963 LITERS.
1 peck (2 gallons)	=	9·092 liters.
1 bushel (8 gallons)	=	3·637 dekaliters.
1 quarter (8 bushels)	=	2·909 hectoliters.

APOTHECARIES MEASURE.

1 minim	=	0·059 milliliter.
1 fluid scruple (20 minims)	=	1·184 milliliters.
1 fluid drachm (60 minims)	=	3·552 ,,
1 fluid ounce (8 drachms)	=	2·84123 centiliters.
1 pint	=	0·568 liter.
1 GALLON (8 pints or 160 fluid ounces)	=	4·545963 liters.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	...	...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,,	...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,,	...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,,	...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,,	...	12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning	,,	...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,,	...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two *Watches*.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. S.; B. SS. B. S.; B. SS.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.
2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. S. B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.
3 Bells at 1.30 (B. S. B. SS. B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.
4 Bells at 2 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B.), 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.
5 Bells at 2.30 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.
6 Bells at 3 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.
7 Bells at 3.30 (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B.) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.
8 Bells (B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B. SS. B. S. B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

METRIC CONVERSION—*continued.*

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 grain	=	0·0648 gramme.
1 dram	=	1·772 grammes.
1 ounce (16 drams)	=	28·350 ,,
1 POUND (16 ozs. or 7,000 grains)	=	0·45359243 KILOGRAM.
1 stone (14 lb.)	=	6·350 kilograms.
1 quarter (28 lb.)	=	12·70 ,,
1 hundredweight (cwt.) (112 lb.)	=	50·20 ,, / 0·5080 quintal.
1 ton (20 cwt.)	=	1·0160 tonnes or / 1016 kilograms.

TROY WEIGHT.

1 grain	=	0·0648 gramme.
1 pennyweight (24 grains)	=	1·5552 grammes.
1 troy ounce (20 pennyweights)	=	31·1035 ,,

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

1 grain	=	0·0648 gramme.
1 scruple (20 grains)	=	1·296 grammes.
1 drachm (3 scruples)	=	3·888 ,,
1 oz. (8 drachms)	=	31·1035 ,,

NOTE.—Approximately one liter equals 1,000 cubic centimeters, and one milliliter equals 1·00016 cubic centimeters.

Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. To convert degrees CENTIGRADE or RÉAUMUR into degrees FAHRENHEIT, or *vice versa*, use one of the following formulæ:

Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Centigrade, and R = Number of Degrees Réaumur, then

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \qquad F = \frac{9}{4}R + 32 \qquad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$$

$$C = \frac{5(F-32)}{9} \qquad F = C + R + 32$$

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Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and the Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T	RMR.
°100 B.	°212 B.	°80 B.	°25	°77	°20
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76 8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	69·8	11	51·8	8 8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42 8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63·2	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62 4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170 6	61·6	2	35·6	1 6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	Zero	32	Zero
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1 6
72	161·6	57 6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4 8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5 6
67	152·6	53 6	8	17 6	6·4
66	150 8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12 8
58	136·4	46 4	17	1·4	13 6
57	134·6	45·6	18	—	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17 6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·4	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37 6	28	18 4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24 8
43	109·4	34 4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28 8
38	100·4	30 4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98 6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32 8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89 6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36 8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

UNIFORMITY.—In 1824 an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older forms still linger.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm .....*dr.* = 27·34375 grains.
Ounce .....*oz.* = 16 drachms, 437·5 grains.
Pound .....*lb.* = 16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains.
Customary Stone...*st.*, Butcher's Meat = 8 lb.
Legal Stone...*st.* = Horseman's weight = 14 lb.
Quarter .....*qr.* = 28 lb.
Cental or Quintal, *cent.* = 100 lb.
Hundredweight, *cwt.* = 4 qr., 112 lb.
Ton .....*T.* = 20 cwt., 2,240 lb.

Avoirdupois weight is used in all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special local weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Quartern Loaf	=	4 lb.
A Peck of Flour, 2 Gallons (assumed)	=	14 ,,
A Firkin of Butter.....	=	56 ,,
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins	=	224 ,,
A Firkin of Soft Soap (assumed) ...	=	64 ,,
A Box of Fish (assumed)	=	90 ,,
A Barrel of Gunpowder	=	100 ,,
A Barrel of Raisins	=	112 ,,
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones of 5 lb.	=	120 ,,
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap.....	=	256 ,,
A Faggot of Steel	=	120 ,,
A Pig of Ballast	=	56 ,,
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull	=	19½ cwt.
A do. Derby=22½ cwt.; Newcastle	=	21½ ,,
A Cask of Blacklead	=	11½ ,,
A Sack—Flour, 280 lb.; Coals, 224 lb; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.		

The Metrical System of Weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries, the unit of which is the *Gramme*=15·432 grains; the chief multiple of the Gramme is the *Kilogramme*=2·2046 lb.: in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos=110¼ lb., very nearly represents the English cwt.; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204·621 lb., about 19 cwt. 77 lb., the *Myriagramme* being ignored.

In the United States and in Canada the cwt. is generally reckoned as 100 lb., and the ton of 20 cwt.=2,000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* of 36 lb. is the commercial weight: 62⅔ Poods=1 English ton.

Indian Weights (*Bengal*).

Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
Chittak=5 Tolas; Seer (16 Chittaks)=2$\frac{1}{3}$$\frac{5}{7}$ lb.
Imperial or Indian Maund=82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb.=40 seer.

Madras.

Viss=3·09 lbs., Maund=25 lb., Candy=500 lb.

Troy and Apothecaries Weight.

Carat ..... = 3·17 grains.
Pennyweight ...*dwt.* = 24 grains.
Ounce.....*oz.* = 20 dwt., 480 gr.
Pound.....*lb.* = 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight..*cwt.* = 100 lb.

TROY is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries' and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland 3·0 gr., and in the U.S. 3·2 gr. In the U.K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries' = 1·09714 oz. Avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and lb. Apothecaries' =only 0·82286 lb. avoirdupois; while 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple ℈	= 20 Grains.....	=	20 gr.
Drachm ʒ	= 3 Scruples.....	=	60 ,,
Ounce ℥	= 8 Drachms	=	480 ,,
Pound lb	= 12 Ounces	=	5760 ,,

The avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains, are the weights named in the British Pharmacopœia; drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by Apothecaries' weight. The Apothecaries' oz. and lb. may now be considered obsolete.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.; Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

Wool.

Clove, *cl.* = 7 lb.
Stone, *st.* = 2 Cloves = 14 lb.
Tod, *td.* = 2 Stones = 1 qr.
Wey, *wy.* = 6½ Tod = 1 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.
Pack, *pk.* = 240 lb.
Sack, *sk.* = 2 Weys = 13 qr.
Last, *la.* = 12 Sacks = 1 cwt. 19 lb.

Since the advent of SHODDY, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values: thus 16 lb. = 1 st.; 28 lb. = 1 Tod; 20 lb. = 1 Score; 12 Score or 240 lb. = 1 Pack.

Worsted Yarn.

Wrap, 80 yards; Hank=560 yards=7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Cotton Wool.

Bale variable in United Kingdom; U.S.A. average 477 lb.; Egyptian, 719 lb.; East Indian, 396 lb.; Brazilian, 220 lb.

Cotton Yarn.

Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea, or Skein, *skn.* = 120 Yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins or Leas = 840 yds.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
} Also same for Silk.
Counts=the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; by the new Act must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Liquid Measure.

The Gill contains 8·6648125 cubic inches.
The Pint contains 4 gills or 34·65925 inches.
Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills or 69·3185 cubic in.
Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills or 277·274 cubic in.
Pin = 4½ Gallons or ⅛ Barrel.

	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9	36	72
Anker (10 gallons)	10	40	80
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18	72	144
Barrel	36	144	288
Tierce (42 gallons)	42	168	336
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels).....	54	216	432
Puncheon	72	288	576
Butt of Ale	108	432	864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdeu ..... = 115 gallons.
,, Teneriffe ..... = 100 ,,
,, Marsala ..... = 93 ,,
,, Madeira and Cape ..... = 92 ,,
,, Sherry and Tent ..... = 108 ,,
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas..... = 117 ,,
Aum of Hock and Rhenish ..... = 30 ,,
Hogshead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.

The United States use the "Winchester" gallon of 231 cubic inches; the names of measures are the same, and 6 American gallons (1386 c.i.) are practically = 5 English gallons (1386·37 c.i.)

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

		Marked
60 Minims ♏ (drops)	= 1 Fluid Drachm	f ʒ
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	f ℥
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint	O
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon	C., or Cong.

1 Drachm, =1 Tea-spoonful. 2 Drachms=1 Dessert-spnful. 4 Drachms=1 Table-spoonful. 2 Ounces =1 Wineglassful. 3 Ounces =1 Teacupful.

Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass or cupful is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart	= 2 Pints.	Strike	= 2 Bushels.
Pottle	= 2 Quarts.	Coomb	= 4 Bushels.
Gallon	= 4 Quarts.	Quarter	= 8 Bushels.
Peck	= 2 Gallons.	Load	= 5 Quarters.
Bushel	= 4 Pecks;	Last	=10 Quarters.

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 63 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 52 and 56 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 40 & 42 lb. Foreign, 38 & 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Grain of all kinds is sold by stone of 14 lb.

Coals were formerly sold by measure: 3 heaped bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels; of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit.—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic Foot ..... = 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard ..... = 27 Cubic Feet, 21·033 bushels.
Stack of Wood... =108 Cubic Feet.
Shipping Ton .. = 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.
Shipping Ton .. = 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.
Ton of displacement of a Ship = 35 Cubic Feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1013⅓ fathoms = 1·15 Mile Statute.
33 Knots = 38 Statute Miles.
League = 3 Miles.
Degree = 60 Geographical = 69·121 Statute Miles.

Inch, *in.* ..... = 72 Points, or 12 Lines,
Nail, ¼ ..... = 2¼ Inches.
Palm ..... = 3 Inches.
Hand ..... = 4 Inches.
Link ..... = 7·92 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span) = 9 Inches.
Foot ..... = 12 Inches.
Cubit ..... = 18 Inches.
Yard ..... = 36 Inches.
Pace, Military ..... = 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical.. = 5 Feet.
Fathom ..... = 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 5½ yards.
Chain (100 Links) ... = 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length ..... = 100 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong ..... = 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
Mile ..... = 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 880 Fathoms, 1,760 Yards, 5,280 Feet, 63,360 Inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos, &c., are sometimes said to be "Ell wide"—the English Ell being 1¼ yard, the Flemish Ell ¾ yard, and the French Ell 1½ yard.

The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,920 feet; ten Scots Miles being about equal to 11 Statute Miles. *Irish Mile* is 6,720 feet; eleven Irish Miles being equal to 14 Statute Miles.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

Square Foot = 144 Square Inches.
Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30¼ yards = 272¼ feet.
Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.
Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.
Acre = 4 roods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.
Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 roods.
Hide = 100 acres = 400 roods.
Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 roods = 6,400 chains = 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

An Acre of four equal sides = 69·57 yards each or 208·71 feet. The sides of a square half-acre of equal sides = 147·581 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104·355 feet.

The above Imperial Measure is employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to. Of these—

The Lancashire and Irish Acre, each of 160 perches, contain 7,840 sq. yards, equal to 1·619835 Statute. 1 Statute = 0·617347 Lancashire or Irish.

The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each = 64 sq. yards = 10,240 sq. yards = 2·1157 acres.

The Cunninghame Acre, equal to 1·291322 Statute; or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0·7744 Cunninghame.

The Scottish Acre = 1·26183 Statute (nearly 6,104 square yards).

Measures of Time.

60 Seconds ..... = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes ..... = 1 Hour.
24 Hours ..... = 1 Day.
(23*h.* 56*m.* 4*s.* = 1 Sidereal Day.)
7 Days ..... = 1 Week.
28 Days ..... = 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days ..... = 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months ..... = 1 Year.
365¼ Days ..... = 1 Common Year.
366 Days ..... = 1 Leap Year.
365*d.* 5*h.* 48*m.* 46*s.* ..... = 1 Tropical Year.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.

In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common, Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th. (1900 was not a Leap year.)

Angular Measure.

60 Seconds ″..... = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes ′..... = 1 Degree.
30 Degrees° ..... = 1 Sign.
90 Degrees° ..... = 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360° ... = 1 Circumference.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour of time at the Equator (about 17·366 miles a minute); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of Circle × 3·1416 = Circumference.
Diameter Squared × ·7854 = Area of Circle.
Diameter Squared × 3·1416 gives Surface of Sphere.
Diameter Cubed × ·5236 = Solidity of Sphere.
One Degree of Circumference × 57·3 gives Radius.
Diameter of Cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the Surface.
Diameter Squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives Solid Content.

A Circular Acre is 235·504 feet, a Circular Rood 117·752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute"; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

	For the measure of
VOLT.....	Electromotive force = about 92·6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.
OHM	Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.
AMPÈRE	Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.
COULOMB.....	Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.
MICROFARAD	Capacity = ·000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.
WATT	Power = 44 ft. lb. per minute.

Board of Trade Unit = 1,000 watts 1 hour.
746 watts = 1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle incandescent lamp alight for about 16 hours.

Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of 18¾ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of 26¾ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132: 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring
120 Deals = 100.
Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8¾ inches	× 4¼ × 2¾	
Welsh fire-bricks.....	9	,, × 4½ × 2¾	
Paving bricks	9	,, × 4½ × 4½	
Square tiles	9¾	,, × 9¾ × 1	
,, ...	6	,, × 6 × 1	
Dutch clinker bricks	9¼	,, × 3 × 1½	

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11¼ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton, 11 cwt., 1 qr.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small ...	26×14	,, Small ...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large ...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small ...	22×11	Doubles	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide ...	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Water.

Cubic inch..... = 252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled)
Cubic foot ..... = 62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

An inch of rain on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet = 3,630 cubic feet = 100·993 tons.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth.....	21	Coal, Newcastle.....	43
Clay	18	Pit Sand	22
Chalk.....	14	River ditto	19
Thames Ballast	20	Marl	18
Coarse gravel	19	Shingle	23
Coal, Welsh.....	40	Night Soil	18

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb., aluminium 163 lb.

Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

4 Gills...= 1 Mutchkin.	2 Pints..... = 1 Quart.
2 Mutchkins = 1 Choppin.	4 Quarts... = 1 Gallon.
2 Choppins = 1 Pint.	8 Gallons...= 1 Barrel.

CORN MEASURE.

4 Lippics ...= 1 Peck.	4 Firlots = 1 Boll.
4 Pecks..... = 1 Firlot.	16 Bolls = 1 Chalder.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pounds 1 Stone.

Charitable Bequests in 1908.

Name of Testator.	Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Bequest.
	£	£
Mrs. Enriqueta Augustina Rylands, of Manchester	3,448,692	600,000
Sir William George Pearce, and Bart., aged 46	463,364	406,000
Robert Wilkinson Smith, aged 86, of Nottingham	335,712	293,000
Jane Louisa, Lady Brampton	316,020	250,000
Edward Aston, of Manchester, merchant	128,088	110,000
Michael Edward Sanderson, aged 73, of Wakefield, maltster	144,528	110,000
Mrs. Anne Louisa Russel Waldo-Sibthorp, of Hove	146,029	80,000
John Briscoe, aged 88, of Oxford, F.R.C.S.	79,294	67,000
John Campbell White, 1st Baron Overtoun, aged 64, chemical manufacturer	689,022	61,200
Charles Edwin Layton, aged 65, of London, stationer	94,132	60,000
John Frederick Obree, aged 72, of Southampton, shipping agent	63,850	50,000
Richard Badger, aged 87, of Leamington, retired wine merchant	95,175	50,000
Deputy Alderman Robert William Edwards, of London, stationer	95,767	50,000
Basil McCrea, of Belfast, contractor	61,078	50,000
Miss Emily Charlotte Ogilvie, of Bath	55,473	50,000
Mrs. Annie Fulton, of Penarth	70,057	45,000
Miss Katherine Stewart Forbes, of Ascot	172,008	42,300
Mr. James Robert Toric, aged 74, of Cromwell Road	64,214	40,000
Professor Thomas Barker, aged 69, of Victoria University, Manchester	46,833	40,000
John Charles Walker, aged 55, solicitor, formerly of Manchester	84,850	40,000
Benjamin Walker, of Southport	55,024	37,600
Charles Henry Monro, aged 72, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister	43,793	36,000
The Rev. William Peace, of Brighton	57,000	35,000
Mrs. H. Shaw-Hollier, of Tunbridge Wells	75,830	35,000
Miss Eliza Morison Hutchison, of Kensington	54,937	31,000
Mr. William Jacks, aged 66, formerly M.P., steel merchant	122,500	30,750
Miss Ellen Culpan, of Hecknondwike, Yorks	35,869	30,000
Stewart Clark, aged 77, of J. & P. Coats, thread manufacturers	1,947,281	29,500
Thomas White, aged 88, of Bromsgrove	68,003	29,500
William Robert Grubb, of Cheltenham	33,599	29,000
Mr. Henry Clifton Sorby, aged 82, of Sheffield, F.R.S.	45,643	24,500
Alderman Charles Cameron Walker, of York, J.P.	33,535	23,000
Mr. David McCowan, aged 82, of Glasgow	387,570	23,000
Miss Geraldine Ross, aged 99, of Oxford Terrace, W.	28,522	22,600
Andrew McMahon, aged 62, of Brecon, pork-pie merchant	35,551	22,500
Caleb Ashworth Tate, aged 56, of Dulwich, sugar refiner	83,033	22,000
George John Nicholls, aged 88, lately of Cape Town	220,258	20,000
Mrs. Hannah Blaud, of West Hampstead	81,267	20,000
Miss Eliza Keen, of Streatham Hill	111,848	19,500
Miss Mary Bridget Johnston, aged 68, of Widcombe, Bath	133,214	19,000
Jacques Blumenthal, aged 79, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, composer	62,019	18,300
William Thomas Parkes, aged 81, of Egbaston, J.P.	26,311	18,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson, aged 85, of St. John's Wood	18,684	18,000
Arthur McNeil, aged 58, of Lancs.	23,466	17,000
Mrs. Chinnery-Haldane, of Inverness	36,666	17,000
Isaac Lyell Coley, of Peckham	19,800	17,000
Mrs. Jane Churton, of Chester	116,964	16,900
Miss Mary Ann Hewitson, aged 97, of Headingley, Leeds	57,466	16,600
Sir Henry Massey Lopes, aged 80, 3rd Bart.	655,988	16,200
Mrs. Frances C. Linging, aged 62, of St. James's Park	27,077	16,000
Mrs. Sarah Flower, of Warwick	84,881	15,000
Charles Anderson, aged 75, of Fife, papermaker	275,859	15,000
The Hon. Louisa Charlotte Canning	30,349	15,000
Mrs. Alice Need, of Bishop's Stortford	21,187	14,700
Michael Kelly, of Dublin	26,939	14,400
Dr. Joseph Walker, aged 82, of Beckenham	16,023	14,100
Thomas Gibbins, aged 65, of Birmingham, metal merchant	281,999	14,000
Mrs. Cecilia Stretton, of Inverness Terrace	19,977	13,000
William Lewis Baker, aged 88, of Northants	30,254	12,000
Thomas Webb, aged 76, of Cardiff and London	375,085	12,000
Mrs. Sabina Fleetwood, of Southend	22,830	12,000
Mrs. Amande Higgin, of Albert Court Mansions	85,375	12,000
George Harrison, aged 69, of Manchester, retired cotton spinner	43,521	12,000
Miss Mary Ann Corneille, aged 70, of Fulham	15,448	11,700
Mrs. Fanny Peach, aged 77, of Balham	11,889	11,000
Mrs. Sarah Lockett Buckie, aged 70, of Beausden, N.B.	49,925	10,750
Miss Isabel Brown, aged 64, of Skipton, Yorks	67,987	10,555
Mrs. Jane Beattie, aged 97, of Beckenham	70,576	10,000
Miss Isabella Mary Cox, of Chepstow	22,185	10,000
Miss Constance Adelaide Newton, of Mickleover, Derby	57,578	10,000
James Cowan, aged 79, of Paisley, N.B., railway carrier	61,389	10,000
Adam Lees Cochrane, aged 84, of Galashiels, N.B.	114,752	10,000
Mrs. Allen Stewart, of Park Lane	33,243	10,000
William Charles Jones, aged 72, of Carmarthen	72,126	9,850
Mrs. Laura Mary Fielder, of Leatherhead	62,536	9,700
Rev. Canon Dr. John Allen, aged 72, of Chislehurst	141,721	9,500
William Gibbins, of Camden Square	61,675	9,500
Robert T. Morris, aged 78, of Doncaster, tobacconist	14,976	9,000
Mrs. Hyacinthe Ellen Torre, aged 76, of Leamington	84,545	9,000
Colonel Henry Burton, aged 64, of Newport, Mon., J.P.	42,731	9,000
Total	£ 12,534,890	£3,548,705

Ambrose, William, K.C., formerly M.P. for the Harrow division, aged 55.—*Jan.* 18.

Anderson, Sir Thomas McCall, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine at Glasgow, aged 71.—*Jan.* 25.

Anderson, Sir William John, late Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, aged 62.—*Sept.* 20.

Anderson, Col. William Robert le Geyt, C.B. (Egypt and Tirah), aged 58.—*Oct.* 3.

Arnold, Sir Alfred, formerly M.P. for Halifax, aged 73.—*Oct.* 31.

Ashley, Rt. Hon. Evelyn Melbourne, son of 7th Earl of Shaftesbury, formerly Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston, aged 71.—*Nov.* 15, 1907.

Avery, Sir William Beilby, 1st Baronet, aged 54.—*Oct.* 28.

Baird, Col. Andrew Wilson, C.S.I., F.R.S., aged 65.—*April* 2.

Baldwin, Alfred, M.P. for Bewdley division, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Co., aged 66.—*Feb.* 13.

Bamfield, Lieut.-Gen. Albert Henry (Punjab Mutiny, &c.), aged 78.—*April* 16.

Banks, Sir John, K.C.B., M.D., distinguished physician, aged 91.—*July* 16.

Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-, G.C.B., M.P. for Stirling Burghs, and late Prime Minister (1905–8), aged 71.—*April* 22.

Barlow, Very Rev. William Hagger, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, aged 75.—*May* 10.

Basset, Charles Henry, formerly M.P. for Barnstaple, aged 73.—*Feb.* 1.

Battersea, Cyril Flower, 1st and only Baron, formerly M.P. for Brecon and South Beds., aged 64.—*Nov.* 27, 1907.

Baughan, William Frederick, C.B., Assistant Director of Transports at the Admiralty, aged 73.—*March* 9.

Bell, James, C.B., F.R.S., late Principal of Somerset House Laboratory, aged 83.—*March* 31.

Bell, Valentine Graeme, C.M.G., late Director of Public Works, Jamaica, aged 69.—*May* 29.

Bennett, Joseph, formerly M.P. for the Gainsborough division, aged 78.—*Jan.* 1.

Bernays, Lewis Adolphus, C.M.G., Clerk to Queensland Legislative Assembly, aged 77.—*Aug.* 22.

Bevan, Ven. William Latham, late Archdeacon of Brecon, aged 87.—*Aug.* 24.

Bewley, Sir Edmund Thomas, late a Judge of Supreme Court, Ireland, aged 67.—*June* 26.

Bird, Gen. Sir George Corrie, K.C.I.E., C.B. (Mutiny, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 69.—*Dec.* 20, 1907.

Birkbeck, Sir Edward, 1st and only Baronet, formerly M.P. for North and East Norfolk, aged 69.—*Sept.* 2.

Bishop, Maj.-Gen. Henry Parlett (Punjab and Mutiny), aged 80.—*Jan.* 14.

Blake, Gen. Henry William (India, 1837 and 1847), aged 92.—*April* 4.

Blythswood, Archibald Campbell, 1st Baron, F.R.S., aged 73.—*July* 8.

Bombay, Rt. Rev. Walter Ruthven Pym, 6th Bishop of, aged 51.—*March* 2.

Boswall, Sir George Lauderdale Houstoun-, 3rd Baronet, aged 60.—*Feb.* 8

Boyle, Richard Vicars, C.S.I., formerly in Works Department, India, and noted for defence of his house during Mutiny, aged 85.—*Jan.* 3.

Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th Viscount, aged 77.—*Dec.* 28, 1907.

Bradford, Lieut.-Gen. Evelyn (Indian expeditions), aged 85.—*Jan.* 20.

Brand, Sir David, K.C., Sheriff of Ayrshire, aged 70.—*Jan.* 22.

Briggs, Maj.-Gen. David (Mutiny and Bhutan), aged 83.—*April* 7.

Bright, William Robert, C.S.I., Opium Agent at Behar, aged 50.—*May* 11.

Brooke, Sir Arthur Douglas, 4th Baronet, of Colebrooke, aged 42.—*Nov.* 27, 1907.

Brooke, Sir Thomas, 1st and only Baronet, of Armitage Bridge, aged 78.—*July* 16.

Brown Sir Charles Gage, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.P.E., late Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, aged 82.—*Aug.* 13.

Browning, Colin Arrott Robertson, C.I.E., formerly an Inspector-General of Education in India, aged 75.—*July* 8.

Bruce, Sir George Barclay, twice President of Inst. Civ. Engineers, aged 86.—*Aug.* 25.

Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hervey, 3rd Baronet of Downhill, formerly M.P. for Coleraine, aged 87.—*Dec.* 8. 1907.

Buchanan, Col. Lewis Mansergh, C.B. (Indian Mutiny), aged 71.—*April* 23.

Buist, Maj.-Gen. David Simson (Mutiny, Bhutan, &c.), aged 78.—*Jan.* 16.

Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. (China, Ashanti, Kaffraria, Zululand, Egypt, &c.), Commander of Forces in first part of South African War, aged 68.—*June* 2.

Burkitt, Hon. Sir William Robert, late a Puisne Judge in N.W. Provs., India, aged 68.—*June* 16.

Burnie, Robert John Dickson, late M.P. for Swansea, aged 65.—*March* 6.

Bushell, Stephen Wootton, C.M.G., M.D., late Physician to the Peking Legation, aged 64.—*Sept.* 19.

Cairns, Thomas, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 54.—*Sept.* 3.

Campbell, Rt. Hon. James Alexander, formerly M.P. for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, aged 83.—*May* 9.

Canning, Sir Samuel, chief engineer in the laying of Atlantic Cables of 1865 and 1869, aged 85.—*Sept.* 24.

Cape Town, Most Rev. William West Jones, 1st Archbishop of, aged 70.—*May* 21.

Caron, Hon. Sir Joseph Philippe René Adolphe, K.C.M.G., K.C., late Postmaster-General and Minister of Defence, Canada, aged 64.—*April* 20.

Cayley, Sir Richard, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, aged 74.—*April* 5.

Charkhari, H.H. Sir Malkham Singh, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., aged 38.—*July* 5.

Chase, Col. William St. Lucien, C.B., V.C., aged 51.—*June* 28.

Chaytor, Sir William Henry Edward, 4th Baronet, aged 40.—*April* 25.

Cheetham, Ven. Samuel, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester, aged 81.—*July* 19.

Chelsea, Viscount, son of Earl Cadogan, formerly M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, aged 40.—*July* 2.

Chesham, Maj.-Gen. Charles Compton William, 3rd Baron, P.C., K.C.B. (S. Africa), aged 56.—*Nov.* 9, 1907.

Clarke, Charles Goddard, M.P. for Peckham, aged 58.—*March* 7.

Cleveland, Grover, twice President of the United States, aged 71.—*June* 24.

Cockburn, Maj.-Gen. Charles Frederick (Crimea), aged 78.—*Oct.* 8.

Cockerell, Horace Abel, C.S.I., formerly Political Secretary to the Bengal Government, aged 75.—*April* 23.

llins, John Churton, Professor of English Literature in Birmingham University, and an extensive author, aged 60.—*Sept.* 12.
llins, Maj.-Gen. John Stratford, C.B. (Burma and Indian Frontier), aged 56. *April* 27.
naghi, Sir Dominic Ellis, late Consul-General at Boston, previously at Florence, aged 73.—*Feb.* 28.
lvile, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G. (Soudan, Burma, &c.), late Commissioner in Uganda, aged 55.—*Nov.* 24, 1907.
lvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., formerly Lieut.-Gov. of N.W. Provinces of India and Controller-General in Egypt, aged 69.—*March* 24.
nway, Moncure Daniel, D.D., formerly minister of South Place Chapel, afterwards a freethinker, an author and journalist, aged 75.—*Nov.* 16, 1907.
ok, Sir William Thomas Gustavus, formerly M.P. for East Birmingham, aged 73.—*Jan.* 26.
pper, Sir Alfred, late Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, aged 69.—*Mar.* 3.
rnwall, Rev. Sir George Henry, 3rd Baronet, aged 75.—*Sept.* 28.
pper, Sir George Ebenezer Wilson, 2nd Baronet, C.S.I., C.B., formerly Chief Commissioner of Oudh, aged 83.—*March* 6.
ig, Sir James Henry Gibson, 3rd Baronet, aged 67.—*Sept.* 28.
wshaw, Thomas, 1st Baron, aged 82.—*Feb.* 5.
uner, Sir William Randal, M.P. for Haggerston, aged 70.—*July* 22.
yke, Ralph, formerly M.P. for York, aged 58. *April* 11.
nbie, John William, M.P. for Kincardineshire, aged 50.—*March* 22.
nning, Col. William Gordon, C.I.E., formerly Chief Engineer in Burma, aged 65.—*April* 28.
rymple, Col. Sir Robert Graeme Elphinstone, 8th Baronet, aged 63.—*April* 16.
rwood, Sir Robert John, 9th Baronet, of West Lycombe, aged 49.—*July* 9.
, Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles, formerly a Judge of the Queen's Bench, aged 82.—*June* 13.
ne, Lt.-Col. Sir Harold Arthur, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner in N.W. Provinces, India, aged 58.—*July* 6.
bain, Edward G. R., formerly M.P. for East Belfast, aged 68.—*Sept.* 23.
Ferrières, Baron (of Netherlands), formerly M.P. for Cheltenham, aged 84.—*March* 17.
n Bère, Henry Thomas, C.B., late Accountant-General to the War Office, aged 74.—*Dec.* 13, 1907.
y, Frederick Arthur, 16th Earl of, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., formerly Secretary for War and for the Colonies, President of the Board of Trade, Governor-General of Canada, &c., and M.P. 1865–86, aged 67.—*June* 14.
mshire, Spencer Compton, 8th Duke of, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., distinguished statesman, who had held various high offices under four Prime Ministers, aged 74.—*March* 24.
heda, Ponsonby William, 9th Earl of, an Irish Representative Peer, aged 62.—*Oct.* 28.
e, Col. Walter Aphonsus, C.B. (Transvaal, Egypt, and Soudan), aged 55.—*July* 2.
Gen. Sir Cecil James, K.C.B. (Crimea, Indian Army, Zululand, &c.), aged 70.—*March* 14.
on, Col. Sir Alfred Mordaunt, K.C.V.O., C.B. (India and Canada), Treasurer of the Household, aged 65.—*May* 26.
Sir John, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., late Director-General of Indian Observatories, aged 68.—*March* 18.
Ellery, Robert Lewis John, C.M.G., F.R.S., first Government Astronomer in Victoria, aged 80.—*Jan.* 14.
Ellison, Col. Sir Richard George, C.V.O. (Crimea), aged 76.—*Feb.* 27.
Engelbach, Lewis William, C.B., late Commissioner of Customs, aged 70.—*March* 16.
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., distinguished antiquary and geologist, aged 84.—*May* 31.
Evans, Col. Thomas Dixon Byron, C.B. (Canada and S. Africa), aged 48.—*Aug.* 25.
Evelyn, William John, formerly M.P. for West Surrey and Deptford, aged 86.—*June* 25.
Everett, Col. Sir William, K.C.M.G., late Professor of Military Surveying at Staff College, aged 64.—*Aug.* 9.
Falkiner, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Richard, K.C., formerly Law Adviser to Dublin Castle, aged 76.—*March* 21.
Farmer, Sir William, formerly Sheriff of London and of Berkshire, aged 77.—*July* 8.
Farquhar, Adm. Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (Acre, 1842, and Borneo Pirates), aged 92.—*Jan.* 29.
FitzGerald, Sir George Cumming, 5th Baronet, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, aged 85.—*May* 10.
FitzGerald, Sir Thomas Naghten, C.B., F.R.C.S.I., Senior Surgeon in Melbourne Hospital, aged 70.—*July* 8.
Fleming, Rev. James, Canon and Precentor of York and a Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, aged 78.—*Sept.* 1.
Forrest, Very Rev. Robert William, D.D., Dean of Worcester, aged 68.—*July* 6.
Forsey, Charles Benjamin, C.B., formerly Secretary to Inland Revenue Board, aged 89.—*Oct.* 31.
Foster, William Henry, formerly M.P. for the Lancaster division, aged 59.—*April* 17.
Franklin, Rear-Adm. Edward Bond Harrison (China, 1858 and 1862).—*March* 19.
Fréchette, Louis, C.M.G., F.R.S. (Canada), aged 68.—*May* 31.
Gamble, Sir Josias Christopher, 2nd Baronet, aged 60.—*Sept.* 24.
Gardner, Lieut.-Col. Alan Coulstoun, M.P. for Ross division of Herefordshire, aged 61.—*Dec.* 25, 1907.
Garrod, Sir Alfred Baring, F.R.S., aged 88.—*Dec.* 28, 1907.
Gipps, Gen. Sir Reginald, G.C.B. (Crimea), aged 77.—*Sept.* 10.
Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederic John, K.C.S.I. (China, Crimea, and Egypt), aged 89.—*Jan.* 12.
Gordon, Gen. Sir John James Hood, G.C.B., I.A. (Mutiny, Afghanistan, Burma, &c.), aged 76.—*Nov.* 2, 1907.
Gordon, Sir Robert Glenonwyn, 9th and last Baronet, of Letterfourie, Premier Baronet of Scotland, aged 83.—*March* 4.
Gough, Adm. Frederick William, C.B. (Kaffirland, Crimea, &c.), aged 83.—*Jan.* 19.
Grant, Sir George Macpherson, 3rd Baronet, formerly M.P. for Elgin and Nairn, aged 68.—*Dec.* 5, 1907.
Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry, K.C.S.I., of long service in India and Afghanistan, aged 67.—*March* 9.
Gunter, Maj.-Gen. James (Crimea and China), aged 74.—*Aug.* 20.
Hallewell, Lieut.-Col. Henry Lonsdale, C.M.G., (Soudan and South Africa), aged 55.—*June* 23.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Walter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., late Auditor of the Civil List, aged 61.—*Sept.* 2.

Hamilton, Maj.-Gen. Thomas de Courcy, V.C. (Crimea), aged 82.—*March* 3.
Hanbury, Surg.-Gen. Sir James Arthur, K.C.B., formerly Principal Medical Officer in Afghanistan, Egypt, Gibraltar, &c., aged 76.—*June* 2.
Havelock, Capt. Sir Arthur Elibank, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania, formerly of West African Settlements, Natal, Madras, &c., aged 64.—*Jan.* 25.
Hawarden, Robert Henry, 5th Viscount, aged 66.—*Sept.* 6.
Hector, Sir James, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., Director of Colonial Museum of New Zealand, aged 73.—*Nov.* 6, 1907.
Hemphill, Charles Hare, 1st Baron, P.C., K.C., formerly Solicitor-General for Ireland and M.P. for three Irish counties, aged 80.—*Mar.* 4.
Henniker, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Brydges Major, 5th Baronet, aged 46.—*Aug.* 19.
Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 11th Scottish Baron and 1st and last of United Kingdom, aged 72.—*Oct.* 5.
Hervey, Henry Arthur William, C.B., formerly a Chief Clerk in Foreign Office, aged 76.—*May* 11.
Hogg, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Adam George Forbes, K.C.B. (Persia, Mutiny, China, Abyssinia, and Afghanistan), aged 72.—*June* 10.
Holkar of Indore, H.H. Sir Shivaji Rao, G.C.S.I., ex-Maharaja, aged 48.—*Oct.* 31.
Hotham, John, 5th Baron, formerly R.N., aged 69.—*Dec.* 13, 1907.
Howitt, Alfred William, C.M.G., formerly Secretary for Mines in Victoria, aged 77.—*March* 7.
Hoy, Sir James, Lord Mayor of Manchester in 1902, aged 70.—*March* 6.
Hutchinson, Sir Charles Frederick, M.D., formerly M.P. for the Rye division, aged 57.—*Nov.* 15.
Hutchinson, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Ross Elliot (Punjab and Mutiny), aged 83.—*Oct.* 20.
Ibbetson, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf, K.C.S.I., late Lieut.-Gov. of the Punjab, aged 60.—*Feb.* 21.
Innes, Lieut.-Gen. James John McLeod, C.B., V.C. (Indian Mutiny), aged 77.—*Dec.* 13, 1907.
Isaacs, Maj. Lewis Henry, M.P. for Walworth, 1885–92, aged 78.—*Oct.* 18.
Jackson, Captain Sir Henry Moore, G.C.M.G., Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, aged 59.—*Aug.* 29.
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, 4th Baronet, head of the Parsi community in Bombay, aged 55.—*June* 16.
Jervoise, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Clarke-, 4th Baronet (Crimea), aged 76.—*March* 2.
Johnson, Sir William George, 4th Baronet, of New York, aged 77.—*Jan.* 26.
Jones, Rear-Adm. Edward Pitcairn, C.B. (Egypt and South Africa), aged 57.—*April* 4.
Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Sir, K.C.S.I., aged 64.—*Jan.* 10.
Kekewich, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, senior Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court, aged 75.—*Nov.* 22, 1907.
Kelvin, William, 1st and only Baron, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., long distinguished (as Sir Wm. Thomson) as one of the foremost scientists of our time, aged 83.—*Dec.* 17, 1907.
Kemball, Gen. Sir Arnold Burrows, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Afghanistan and Persia), a Military Attaché at several Eastern Locations, aged 84.—*Sept.* 21.
Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., of long service under the Foreign Office, aged 77.—*Oct.* 25.
Kenyon, Hon. George Thomas, formerly M.P. for Denbigh District, aged 67.—*Jan.* 26.
Kielhorn, Franz, C.I.E., Professor of Oriental Languages, formerly at Bombay.—*March* 19.
Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th Baron, an Irish Representative Peer, aged 64.—*Nov.* 9, 1907.
Kingscote, Col. Sir Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Paymaster of the Household, formerly of Scots Guards (Crimea), an M.P. 1852–85, aged 78.—*Sept.* 22.
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron, late Premier and Attorney-General of South Australia, aged 57.—*May* 11.
Knowles, Sir James Thomas, K.C.V.O., editor and proprietor of the *Nineteenth Century* and an architect, aged 76.—*Feb.* 13.
Lack, Sir Henry Reader, formerly Comptroller-General of the Patent Office, aged 76.—*July* 12.
Lafont, Rev. Eugene, C.I.E., a Jesuit Father, aged 70.—*May* 10.
Lambton, Lieut.-Gen. Arthur, C.B. (Crimea, Egypt, and Soudan), aged 71.—*March* 2.
Lawrence, Sir Henry Waldemar, 3rd Baronet, of Lucknow, aged 63.—*June* 3.
Lees, Sir Elliott, 1st Baronet, D.S.O., twice an M.P., aged 47.—*Oct.* 16.
Leigh, Sir Joseph, formerly M.P. for Stockport, aged 67.—*Sept.* 23.
Linlithgow, John Adrian Louis, 1st Marquess of, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., late 1st Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, aged 47.—*Feb.* 29.
Little, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Alexander, C.B. (Crimea, Afghanistan, Burma, &c.), aged 71.—*Sept.* 8.
Livesey, Sir George, M.I.C.E., aged 74.—*Oct.* 4.
Lloyd, Wilson, formerly M.P. for Wednesbury, aged 73.—*Sept.* 5.
Lopes, Rt. Hon. Sir Lopes Massey, P.C., 3rd Baronet, formerly M.P. for Westbury, &c., and a Lord of the Admiralty, aged 89.—*Jan.* 20.
Lowe, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Drury Curzon Drury-, G.C.B. (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Zululand, and Egypt), aged 76.—*April* 6.
Lowther, Rear-Adm. Marcus (Syria and Borneo), aged 88.—*Jan.* 12.
Loyd, Col. Lewis Vivian, M.P. for Chatham 1892–5, aged 55.—*Sept.* 21.
Luard, Maj.-Gen. Charles Edward, formerly in command of R.E. in Natal, aged 68.—*Sept.* 18.
Lucca, Mme. Pauline (Mme. von Wallhofen), distinguished operatic singer, aged 66.—*Feb.* 29.
Luke, Col. Edward Vyvyan, C.B. (Egypt and China), aged 46.—*Jan.* 22.
Lyne, Rev. Joseph Leycester ("Father Ignatius"), aged 70.—*Oct.* 16.
Lyons, Adm.-of-the-Fleet Sir Algernon McLennon, G.C.B. (Crimea), aged 74.—*Feb.* 9.
Macan, Sir Arthur, M.D., P.R.C.P.I., aged 62.—*Sept.* 27.
M'Clintock, Adm. Sir Francis Leopold, K.C.B., F.R.S., discoverer of the fate of Sir J. Franklin, aged 88.—*Nov.* 17, 1907.
Macdonald, Insp.-Gen. Sir John Dennis, K.C.B., F.R.S., aged 81.—*Feb.* 7.
McDonald, Adm. John Wallace-Douglas (Black Sea), aged 78.—*April* 23.
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin, 4th Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., formerly Minister at Cairo, Constantinople, and Brussels, and Ambassador at Berlin, aged 70.—*June* 29.
Mansel, Sir Edward Berkeley, 10th Baronet, aged 68.—*Jan.* 8.
Martin, Maj.-Gen. Charles Nassau (Crimea), aged 75.—*March* 30.
Marwick, Sir James David, F.R.S.E., late Town Clerk of Glasgow, aged 81.—*March* 24.

Taunsell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B. (Punjab, Crimea, and Mutiny), aged 85.—*July* 4.
Tedlycott, Rear-Adm. Sir Mervyn Bradford, 5th Baronet (Baltic and Black Seas), aged 76.—*March* 28.
Toffett, Sir Thomas William, Senator of the Royal University, aged 89.—*July* 6.
Tontgomerie, Rear-Adm. Robert Archibald James, C.V.O., C.B. (Egypt, Nile, and Witu), aged 52.—*Sept.* 1.
Tontreal, Rt. Rev. James Carmichael, 5th Bishop of, aged 73.—*Sept.* 21.
Toorman, Adm. Richard, "Father of the British Navy," aged 98.—*Sept.* 26.
Toorsom, Maj.-Gen. Charles John (Crimea and China), aged 71.—*Aug.* 23.
Torris, Sir Lewis, Kt., author of the "Epic of Hades" and other poems, aged 74.—*Nov.* 12, 1907.
Turdoch, Charles Stewart, C.B., late an Assistant Under-Secretary at the Home Office, aged 69.—*Jan.* 31.
Tepean, Sir Evan Colville, C.B., formerly Director of Army Contracts, aged 71.—*May* 14.
Tewburgh, Sigismondo Nicolo, 8th Earl of (Scottish Peerage), aged 90.—*Aug.* 3.
Tewdigate, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Richard Legge, K.C.B. (Crimea, Mutiny, and Afghanistan), aged 75.—*Jan.* 17.
Ticoll, Sir William, late Chief Justice in Southern Nigeria, aged 47.—*Feb.* 5.
Torris, Edward S., formerly M.P. for Limehouse.—*Feb.* 26.
Tovello, Clara (Countess Gigliucci), formerly a famous operatic singer, aged 90.—*March* 15.
Tunn, Col. Joshua Arthur, C.B., C.I.E. (Afghanistan, Zululand, &c.), aged 54.—*Feb.* 27.
T'Conor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., British Ambassador at Constantinople, late at St. Petersburg, aged 64.—*Mar.* 19.
Tuslow, Sir Alexander Campbell, formerly Chief Justice of West Australia, aged 66.—*Oct.* 20.
Tuslow, Denzil Roberts, formerly M.P. for Guildford, aged 68.—*March* 21.
Tertoun, John Campbell, 1st and only Baron, aged 65.—*Feb.* 15.
Tge, Lieut.-Gen. George Hyde (New Zealand), aged 84.—*Jan.* 8.
Tget, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Horner, P.C., 1st Baronet, of Cranmore Hall, aged 75.—*Feb.* 3.
Tine, Sir Thomas, formerly President of the Incorporated Law Society, aged 85.—*Feb.* 12.
Trke, Maj.-Gen. William (Punjab and Mutiny), aged 79.—*March* 1.
Ttre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th Baron, aged 50.—*June* 16.
Tkington, Col. Richard, C.B., aged 67.—*March* 12.
Tlitt, Sir William, Chairman of the Great Central Railway, aged 66.—*Oct.* 14.
Ttimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd Baron, P.C., formerly Treasurer of the Household, aged 71.—*May* 3.
Trtugal, H.M. Carlos, King of, K.G., aged 44.—Assassinated *Feb.* 1, together with his son the Crown Prince, aged 20—*Feb.* 1.
Tngle, Adm. John Eliot (East Africa and Egypt), aged 65.—*March* 6.
Teston, Sir John Henry, late Chairman of the City of London Conservative Association, M.P. for Devonport 1874–92, aged 78.—*Oct.* 19.
Tcliffe, Sir Joseph Percival Pickford, 3rd Baronet, aged 83.—*April* 27.
Tné ("Ouida"), Louise de la, famous novelist, aged 67.—*Jan.* 25. ["Ramé" (not "Ramée") is stated on authority to be the correct spelling.]
Reed, Col. Sir Charles John, K.C.B., aged 87.—*June* 4.
Reid, James, M.P. for Greenock 1900–5, aged 69.—*June* 29.
Reid, Sir Robert Gillespie, railway contractor in Canada, aged 67.—*June* 3.
Reynolds, Charles Henry, C.I.E., late Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, aged 61.—*May* 21.
Richmond, Sir David, late Lord Provost and Lord Lieutenant of Glasgow, aged 64.—*Jan.* 15.
Ripley, Sir Frederick, 1st Baronet, of Acacia, aged 61.—*Nov.* 21, 1907.
Robinson, Maj.-Gen. Wellesley Gordon Walker, C.B. (Crimea, Perak, Transvaal, and Egypt), aged 68.—*Jan.* 14.
Roche, Sir David Vandeleur, 2nd Baronet, aged 75.—*April* 19.
Roome, Gen. Frederick, C.B. (Crimea and Mutiny), aged 78.—*Dec.* 8, 1907.
Rosse, Laurence, 4th Earl of, K.P., F.R.S., Chancellor of Dublin University, aged 67.—*Aug.* 29.
Rundall, Gen. Francis Hornblow, C.S.I., formerly Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, aged 85.—*Sept.* 30.
Russell, His Honour Hon. Arthur, Judge of Croydon Circuit County Court, aged 46.—*Nov.* 22, 1907.
Sackville, Lionel Sackville, 2nd Baron, G.C.M.G., formerly British Minister at Washington, aged 81.—*Sept.* 3.
St. Andrews, Most Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, Bishop of, and Primus of Scottish Episcopalian Church, aged 74.—*Dec.* 11, 1907.
St. Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd Baron, aged 60.—*March* 19.
St. Levan, John, 1st Baron, formerly M.P. for West Cornwall, aged 78.—*May* 14.
St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th Viscount, aged 53.—*Sept.* 22.
Sankey, Ira David, evangelistic singer and hymn-composer, aged 67.—*Aug.* 14.
Saunders, Col. Robert Joseph Pratt, C.B., R.A. retired, aged 66.—*March* 18.
Sayer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Robert Steadman, K.C.B. (Crimea and China), aged 82.—*June* 12.
Schomberg, Gen. Sir George Augustus, K.C.B., R.M.A. (W. Africa, Baltic, and China), aged 86.—*Dec.* 5, 1907.
Schreiber, Maj.-Gen. Brymer Francis, C.B. (Crimea and Egypt), aged 72.—*Jan.* 16.
Shaw, Capt. Sir Eyre Massey, K.C.B., for 30 years Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, aged 78.—*Aug.* 25.
Shearer, Sir John, head of a Glasgow engineering firm, aged 64.—*Feb.* 28.
Sidebottom, Tom Harrop, formerly M.P. for Stalybridge, aged 82.—*May* 25.
Simpson, Maj.-Gen. George, C.B. (Burma, 1885–7), aged 63.—*June* 18.
Slade, Sir Cuthbert, 4th Baronet, aged 44.—*Feb.* 9.
Slaney, Col. Rt. Hon. William Slaney Kenyon-, M.P. for the Newport division of Shropshire, aged 60.—*April* 24.
Stamer, Rt. Rev. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson, 3rd Baronet, late Bishop Suffragan of Shrewsbury, aged 79.—*Oct.* 29.
Stephen, Sir Alexander Condie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., a Groom-in-Waiting and of long diplomatic service, aged 57.—*May* 10.
Stevenson, Sir Thomas, F.R.C.P., Senior Analyst to the Home Office, aged 70.—*July* 26.

Stuart, Rear.-Adm. Leslie Creery, C.M.G., M.V.O. (Egypt, Niger, and Sumatra), aged 57. —*Nov.* 1.
Stopford, Capt. Walter James, C.B. (Indian Mutiny), aged 75.—*June* 14.
Stow, Sir Frederic Samuel Philipson Philipson-, 1st Baronet, aged 58.—*May* 17.
Strachey, Sir John, G.C.S.I., distinguished Indian statesman, aged 84.—*Dec.* 19, 1907.
Strachey, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard, G.C.S.I., F.R.S. (Sutlej), aged 92.—*Feb.* 12.
Swan, Col. Henry Frederick, C.B., aged 65.—*March* 25.
Swanston, Maj.-Gen. William Oliver (Mutiny).—*June* 4.
Sweden, H.M. Oscar II., King of, aged 78.—*Dec.* 8, 1907.
Symes, Sir Robert Henry, repeatedly Mayor of Bristol, aged 71.—*Oct.* 6.
Tallack, William, over 30 years secretary to the Howard Association, aged 77.—*Sept.* 25
Templeton, Col. John Montgomery, C.M.G., Commander of Militia in Victoria, aged 68.—*June* 10.
Thomas, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Wellesley, K.C.B. (Afghanistan and China), aged 85.—*Feb.* 6.
Thomson, Capt. Jocelyn Home, C.B., R.N. (Zulu), Inspector of Explosives, aged 48.—*Feb.* 13.
Thornhill, George, C.S.I., of Bengal Civil Service, aged 84.—*March* 15.
Torriano, Col. Charles Edward, C.B. (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 74.—*Jan.* 24.
Tudor, Vice-Admiral Peploe, C.V.O., Harbour Master at Kingstown, aged 63.—*Aug.* 5.
Tylor, Sir Henry Whatley, formerly Chief Inspector of Railways and M.P. for Barwick and Yarmouth, aged 80.—*Jan.* 30.
Utterton, Ven. Frank Ernest, Archdeacon of Surrey, aged 63.—*April* 19
Vandeleur, Maj.-Gen. John Ormsby, C.B. (Egypt and Nile), aged 76.—*June* 13.
Vane, Sir Henry Ralph Fletcher-, 4th Baronet, aged 78.—*June* 15.
Vaux, Col. Edwin, C.B., aged 63.—*June* 25.
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. for Central Sheffield, aged 58.—*April* 7.
Walker, Sir Edward Noel-, K.C.M.G., late Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon, aged 65.—*Sept.* 20.
Walton, Sir John Lawson, K.C., M.P. for South Leeds and Attorney-General, aged 55.—*Jan.* 18.
Ward, Col. Henry Constantine Evelyn, C.I.E. (Mutiny and Frontier), aged 70.—*Dec.* 22, 1907.
Warren, Col. Falkland George Edgeworth, C.B., C.M.G. (Mutiny, Bhutan, &c.), formerly Chief Secretary of Cyprus, aged 73.—*March* 20 (about).
Watson, Sir Patrick Heron, M.D., F.R.S., aged 75.—*Dec.* 20, 1907.
Whiteway, Rt. Hon. Sir William Vallance, K.C.M.G., K.C., three times Premier of Newfoundland, aged 80.—*June* 24.
Whitmore, Charles Algernon, formerly M.P. for Chelsea, aged 57.—*Sept.* 10.
Wigram, Maj.-Gen. Godfrey James, C.B. (Crimea and Egypt), aged 72.—*Sept.* 16.
Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drummond-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Ambassador at Madrid, and M.P., 1874–85, aged 78. *Oct.* 11.
Wood, Sir Matthew, 4th Baronet, of Hatherley House, aged 50.—*July* 13.
Wrenfordsby, Sir Henry Thomas, late Chief Justice of Leeward Islands.—*June* 2.
Young, Capt. Oliver, formerly M.P. for East Berkshire, aged 53.—*Oct.* 9.

Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1907–1908.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1907—31 Oct., 1908.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1907) *Nov.* 12. The Kaiser shot in Windsor Forest with the King. In the evening a State Banquet was given at the Castle. *Dec.* 1. The birthday of the Queen was celebrated at Sandringham. 16. The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.—The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund. 20. The King paid a private visit to the Royal United Service Institution, and inspected the newly restored Rubens ceiling. (1908) *Jan.* 9. The King, at Buckingham Palace, invested Mr. Frith, R.A., painter of the "Derby Day," with the insignia of a C.V.O. on the occasion of his 90th birthday. 22. The King and Queen, with other members of the Royal Family, attended a memorial service on the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria. *Feb.* 8. The King and Queen were present at a requiem celebration for the King and Crown Prince of Portugal at St. James's, Spanish Place. 9. The King and Queen attended a memorial service for the late King and Crown Prince of Portugal in St. Paul's Cathedral. 15. A memorial to Queen Victoria, the work of Mr. John Hughes, R.H.A., was unveiled in Leinster Lawn, Dublin, by the Lord Lieutenant. 19. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace. 20. The first Court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace. 21. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce presented the King, at Buckingham Palace, with a portrait of His Majesty painted by Mr. Tennyson Cole. 27. The King decorated two miners with the Edward medal at Buckingham Palace. *March* 4. The King called on the Prime Minister at his residence in Downing Street, and spent nearly an hour there, previous to his journey abroad. 5. The King, travelling as the Duke of Lancaster, left London for the Continent. 14. The Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia visited Earl Spencer at Althorp. *April* 10. The Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia visited the grounds of the Franco-British Exhibition. 16. The King returned to London from the Continent. 17. The King called at Downing Street to inquire as to the health of the Premier. 30. The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master, attended the annual service for the members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral. *May* 4. The King and Queen arrived in London after a visit to the Continent. 5. The King held a Council at Buckingham Palace. 9. The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit of inspection to the Franco-British Exhibition. 11. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace. 12. The King arrived at Chester, and was welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation. His Majesty afterwards proceeded to Eaton Hall. 15. The King concluded his visit to Eaton Hall, and returned to London, their Majesties holding a Court at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. 23. The King and Queen visited the Duke of York's School at Chelsea. 26. The King and the President of the French Republic visited the Franco-British Exhibition. In the evening a State Ball was given at Buckingham Palace.

28. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new Public Library in Mare Street, Hackney. *June* 12. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, formally opened the Rotherhithe Tunnel. 13. The King, with the Queen and Princess Victoria, arrived in London on their return from visiting the Tsar. 20. The King and Queen gave a great garden party at Windsor Castle. 22. The King laid the commemorative stone at Windsor of a new hospital and dispensary for the district.—The King and Queen visited the International Horse Show at Olympia. 24. The Prince and Princess of Wales entertained the members of the League of Mercy at a garden party at Marlborough House. 26. The official celebration of His Majesty's Birthday took place. The King attended the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade. 27. The Duke of Connaught reviewed about 10,000 of the Church Lads' Brigade in Hyde Park. 29. The King and Queen were present at the Queen's Hall at a display of physical drill by the Children's Happy Evenings Association. *July* 4. The King and Queen opened the new building of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses in Buckingham Street, Strand. 6. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace. 9. The King and Queen spent the day at Bristol, opening the Royal Edward Dock at Avonmouth and visiting Clifton College. 10. The King and Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace. 21. The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace. 27. The King and Queen received an address from the Seventeenth Universal Congress of Peace, at Buckingham Palace. *Aug.* 6. The King and Queen cruised round the Isle of Wight in H.M.S. *Indomitable*. 10. The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards left London for Marienbad. 24. The Queen left Balmoral for Copenhagen. 29. The King and Queen of Spain gave a garden party at Osborne Cottage. *Sept.* 2. The King and Queen of Spain left London for the Continent. 5. The King returned to London from Marienbad. 28. The King opened the new Queen Victoria Memorial School for the Children of Scottish Sailors and Soldiers at Dunblane. 30. The Earl of Dartmouth unveiled a statue of the King at Lichfield. *Oct.* 11. The King received the Russian Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador at Buckingham Palace, and also gave audience to the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey. In the evening His Majesty gave a banquet at the Palace. 12. The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—(1907) *Nov.* 11. The yacht *Hohenzollern*, with the Kaiser and Kaiserin on board, arrived at Portsmouth, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. The Royal party afterwards proceeded to Windsor, where they were received by the King and Queen. 13. The Kaiser was entertained at luncheon in Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. 15. A deputation from the University of Oxford waited on the Kaiser at Windsor Castle, and conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. 23. The King and Queen of Norway arrived in London. (1908) *March* 4. The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived at Dover, and proceeded to London. 6. The King exchanged visits with the French President, and afterwards dined at the English Embassy in Paris. *April* 1. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited President Fallières at the Elysée. 7. The King and Queen arrived at Copenhagen, and afterward proceeded to Christiania. *May* 8. The French Minister of Commerce and the French Ambassador were entertained by the chief organisers of the Franco-British Exhibition—the Earl of Derby presiding. 18. A party of German Chief Burgomasters staying in England visited the City and Houses of Parliament. 23. The German Burgomasters were received by the King at Buckingham Palace. 25. The King received the President of the French Republic at Victoria Station and drove with him to St. James's Palace. In the evening a State Banquet was given at Buckingham Palace. 27. The President of the French Republic was entertained at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. In the evening he attended a gala performance at the Royal Opera House.—A party of ministers, representative of various German churches, on a visit to England, arrived in London. 28. The President of the French Republic visited Windsor, and in the evening a banquet was given at the French Embassy. 29. The President of the French Republic left London for Paris. 30. The King received the German pastors at Buckingham Palace. *June* 5. The King and Queen, with Princess Victoria, left London on a visit to the Tsar. 9. The King and the Tsar met at Reval. *July* 28. The Lord Mayor and a number of provincial Mayors visited Boulogne as guests of the Municipality. *Aug.* 11. The King arrived at Cronberg, and was met by the German Emperor. 12. The King met the Austrian Emperor at Ischl. 15. Many thousands of French excursionists visited London, taking advantage of the Fête de l'Assomption. 26. The King dined with the French Premier and the Russian Foreign Minister at Marienbad.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1907) *Nov.* 6. A deputation on the subject of Irish Land Purchase Finance waited on the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Irish Secretary. 13. The usual Colston Banquets were held at Bristol. The Prime Minister spoke at that of the Anchor Society. 14. The National Union of Conservative Associations held its annual Conference at Birmingham. 21. Uproarious scenes were witnessed at Leeds, when a number of Suffragettes disturbed a meeting of Mr. Gladstone's supporters. 26. Mr. Asquith received a number of deputations at the Treasury on the Licensing question. 28. A deputation on the employment of barmaids waited on the Home Secretary. *Dec.* 5. A number of medical students created a great disturbance at a Woman's Suffrage meeting at the Paddington Baths Hall. (1908) *Jan.* 1. The offices of the Public Trustee were officially opened to the public for the first time. 8. Riotous proceedings occurred during the meetings held by the rival candidates in the Ashburton Division bye-election.—Mr. Haldane was much heckled by Suffragists at a meeting held in Glasgow.—A deputation of coal-owners waited on the Home Secretary with reference to the Eight Hours Bill. 17. A raid by Suffragists was made on 10, Downing Street, during a meeting of the Cabinet. Violent scenes were witnessed during their removal to the police stations. 18. The result of the Mid-Devon election was announced, Capt. Morrison-Bell, Unionist, having converted a Liberal majority of 1,283 into 559 Conservative. Rioting followed, the Conservative Club was seriously damaged, and a number of supporters of Women's Suffrage were roughly

handled. 20. The Annual Conference of the Labour Party was opened at Hull.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston was elected an Irish Representative Peer. 24. Mr. Lloyd George was presented with the freedom of the city of Cardiff. 29. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in State. 30. A number of Suffragists demonstrated outside the houses of several Cabinet Ministers. Various arrests were made. *Feb.* 1. The Hereford bye-election resulted in the return of Captain Clive (*U.*). 7. *The Tribune*, a newly established, high-class Liberal daily newspaper, ceased issue after this date. 11. A number of Woman Suffragists attempted to force their way into the House of Commons to present a petition. Several arrests were made. 13. The polling in the South Leeds bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Middlebrook (*L.*) with a diminished majority. 21. A great demonstration was held in Queen's Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding, to consider the misrule on the Congo.—At the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Leicester, a resolution, moved by Mr. Lehmann, M.P., in favour of the reduction of armaments, was carried by a large majority. 28. The Woman's Enfranchisement Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons by 271 votes to 92. *March* 3. The result of the Hastings bye-election was the return of Mr. A. P. Du Cros (son of the former member) by an increased Conservative majority. 9. A mass meeting to protest against the Licensing Bill of the Government was held at the Queen's Hall. 18. A meeting of Brewery Debenture-holders was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Rothschild, to consider the new Licensing Bill. 24. The Peckham bye-election resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate (Mr. Gooch) by a majority of nearly 2,500 votes. 26. Uproarious scenes were witnessed at the Queen's Hall, at a meeting convened by the United Kingdom Alliance in support of the Government Licensing Bill. *April* 5. It was officially announced that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had resigned the Premiership. It was also stated that the King had summoned Mr. Asquith to Biarritz. 8. At Biarritz Mr. Asquith was received by the King, and kissed hands on appointment as Prime Minister. 10. Mr. Balfour was entertained by the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at the Waldorf Hotel. 17. The Social Democratic Party opened its session at the Coal Exchange, Manchester. 23. The Dewsbury bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Runciman (*L.*) by a diminished majority. 24. At the bye-election in North-West Manchester Mr. Joynson-Hicks (*U.*) defeated Mr. Winston Churchill (*L.*) by 429 votes. 28. The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society at Lambeth Palace, spoke strongly in favour of the Government Licensing Bill. 29. The first meeting of the new Cabinet was held in Downing Street. *May* 5. The bye-election in East Wolverhampton resulted in a narrow victory for Mr. Thorne (*L.*) by 8 votes. 8. The annual demonstration of the Primrose League took place at the Albert Hall. Lord Harris presided in the absence of Mr. Balfour. 9. After a most strenuous contest Mr. Winston Churchill (*L.*) was elected Member for Dundee. 15. The Unionist candidate returned for Mid-Shropshire with an increased majority. 16. The Bishop of London presided at a large demonstration at the Albert Hall in favour of the Licensing Bill.—A demonstration of the Hop and Allied Trades was held in Trafalgar Square, urging that steps should be taken to protect the English hop trade. 22. The bye-election in the Stirling District, the seat of the late Premier, resulted in the return of Mr. Ponsonby (*L.*). *June* 6. The Annual Convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain was held at Leeds, Mr. T. P. O'Connor presiding. 13. Remarkable procession of Woman Suffragists from the Embankment to the Albert Hall, followed by a demonstration. 19. The Prime Minister spoke at Birmingham, at the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation. 20. The Pudsey bye-election resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate by 113 votes, the first time that a Conservative had ever gained the seat. 21. A great demonstration of supporters of Women's Suffrage took place in Hyde Park. The number of people present was estimated at 250,000. 30. An enormous crowd witnessed an attempt of Suffragists to present a petition to the Prime Minister, and a number of women were arrested. Some of the windows in Mr. Asquith's house were broken by stones. *July* 10. Mr. Asquith was entertained at dinner in the Inner Temple Hall by the Bar of England, the Attorney-General presiding. 13. A deputation of Members of Parliament of all parties waited on the Prime Minister to ask for the introduction of penny postage to France. 25. A great demonstration in support of the Government Licensing Bill was held in Hyde Park. *Aug.* 1. The Haggerston bye-election resulted in the return of Hon. Rupert Guinness (*C.*) by a majority of over 1,000 votes. 4. The International Free Trade Congress was opened at Caxton Hall; Mr. Winston Churchill was among the speakers. In the evening the Prime Minister spoke at the Cobden Club dinner at the Hotel Cecil. *Sept.* 24. The Newcastle bye-election resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate by a majority of over 2,000 votes. 27. A great demonstration of opponents of the Government Licensing Bill was held in Hyde Park, 250,000 being the estimated number present. 29. Lord Tweedmouth's resignation of office was officially announced. *Oct.* 10. Resignation of office by the Marquess of Ripon officially announced. 13. A strenuous demonstration of Suffragists led to riotous scenes outside the House of Commons. One woman managed to effect an entrance into the House itself, but was promptly carried out. A number of the leaders were arrested. 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Victor Grayson defied the authority of the Speaker, and was removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms. 16. Mr. Victor Grayson, in the House of Commons, was named by the Speaker for disorderly conduct, and suspended for the rest of the Session. 24. Lord Curzon of Kedleston (*C.*) was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and Mr. George Wyndham, M.P. (*C.*), of Edinburgh University, to the exclusion respectively of Mr. Lloyd George (*L.*) and Mr. Winston Churchill (*L.*). 31. The Prime Minister was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, to the exclusion of Sir E. H. Carson (*C.*).

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—(1907) *Nov.* 9. The Lord Mayor's Procession took place, and the customary banquet was held at Guildhall in the evening. *Feb.* 19. The annual meeting of the Central Poor Law Conference was held at the Guildhall, Sir Edward Fry presiding. *March* 31. The report of the Local Government Board

Inspectors on the Mile End Inquiry was issued. It referred in scathing terms to some of the practices pursued. *April* 1. A new scheme came into force whereby the City of London became one parish. 29. The Prince of Wales opened the new Lambeth Town Hall. *May* 20. In connection with the recent Poor Law Scandals in Mile End, seven of the Guardians were arrested. 26. The decision of the Winchester City Council to remove some railings round a Russian gun captured in the Crimean War and placed in a public position, led to such serious riots that the troops were called out. *July* 7. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, opened the new Town Hall at Stockport. 14. A deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, waited on the Home Secretary with regard to the motor traffic in the City. *Aug.* 5. The Duke of Connaught opened the new Marine Drive at Scarborough. *Sept.* 25. Seven members of the Board of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum were arrested on charges of conspiracy to defraud. 29. Alderman Sir George Truscott was elected Lord Mayor of the City of London. *Oct.* 23. Mr. J. S. Harmood-Banner, M.P., presided at the autumn meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations. 24. A definite announcement made that Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., and Miss Dove were candidates for the Mayoralties of Aldeburgh and High Wycombe.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1907) *Nov.* 9. Lord Chesham was thrown from his horse while hunting near Daventry and killed instantly. 25. Fatal cage accident at a colliery near Barnsley. 24. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Colvile fatally injured in a motor-car accident. 26. A fire at Gamage's, Holborn, caused £30,000 damage. *Dec.* 26. Three children suffocated by a fire in Wardour Street. (1908) *Jan.* 1. An explosion of cartridges and subsequent fire in Aldermanbury caused much damage, killed one man and injured many more. 11. Sixteen children were suffocated and many injured at a cinematograph exhibition at Barnsley Public Hall, a crush occurring on the stairs. *Feb.* 21. Fourteen men killed by an explosion in a mine near Newcastle-on-Tyne. 22. A tremendous gale raged all round the coast, doing extensive damage. *March* 4. Fire in the Hamstead Colliery, near Birmingham; 24 lives lost. 9. Scent works in Blackfriars Road entirely destroyed by fire; £50,000 damage. 25. A fire broke out in Drury Lane Theatre; the stage and much of the properties were consumed, but the auditorium was untouched. *April* 6. Some houses collapsed in Castle Street East (Oxford Street); 8 people were killed, and many injured. 9. Explosion at Norton Hill Colliery, Midsomer Norton; 10 lives lost. 18. The Guildhall at Londonderry entirely destroyed by fire. *May* 1. Serious tram accident between Bournemouth and Christchurch; 7 killed and 10 injured. 13. A heavy thunderstorm raged over Lincolnshire; one of the pinnacles of the famous Boston "Stump" displaced by lightning. *July* 3. A tremendous thunderstorm raged at night over a large area, and did an immense amount of damage. 16. Fire broke out on the Bank and Moorgate Street section of the City and South London "Tube," fortunately without serious consequences. *Aug.* 2. Lord Brassey's country house, "Normanhurst," near Battle, was severely damaged by fire. 6. Burley Hall, in Rutlandshire, almost entirely destroyed by fire; Mr. Winston Churchill and several other guests experiencing narrow escapes. 14. An airship which had been intended for ascent on the following day exploded at Shepherd's Bush, killing three persons and severely injuring several others. 18. Explosion at the Maypole Colliery, near Wigan; 76 lives lost. *Oct.* 3. A breakdown at the Chelsea Electric Generating Station led to a complete stoppage during the afternoon on District Railway and three "Tubes." 10. The floor temporarily erected over a bath at Matlock collapsed at a public meeting; the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and a number of people were badly shaken and bruised.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.—(1907) *Dec.* 7. The ss. *Scheldestroom* was run into by the iron barque *Forfarshire* off Folkestone; 10 men were drowned owing to the wreck of a boat. 14. The American schooner *Thomas W. Lawson* foundered off the Scilly Islands, and 17 lives were lost. (1908) *Sept.* 1. The sailing ship *Amazon* foundered in Swansea Bay, with a loss of 20 lives. 29. The steam yacht *Argonaut*, with a number of tourist passengers on board, was run down and sunk by a cargo steamer off Dungeness in a fog; no lives were lost. *Oct.* 26. The G.E.R. cargo steamer *Yarmouth* left Rotterdam for Harwich with a crew of 20 on board, and from wreckage discovered at sea appears to have capsized and sunk.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—(1907) *Nov.* 30. The French military airship *Patrie*, which had completed many successful flights, broke away and was wrecked in Ireland (1908). *Jan.* 13. M. Farman won the Deutsch Archdeacon prize of £2000. *May* 30. The International Balloon Race, starting from the Hurlingham Club, with 31 entries, resulted in four places out of the first five being gained by English competitors. *June* 20. The Zeppelin No. 4 made a first voyage with 15 passengers. *Aug.* 5. Wreck of Zeppelin No. 4 after sailing a total distance of 400 miles. *Sept.* 16. Mr. Wilbur Wright flew 30 miles in 40 minutes. *Oct.* 14. A successful trial was made with an Army aeroplane at Farnborough. 29. M. Farman flew 17 miles in 20 minutes.

CONFERENCES, EXHIBITIONS, PAGEANTS, &c.—(1907) *Nov.* 11. The Duke of Connaught opened the Motor Show at Olympia. 30. The Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society opened its Annual Show at Bingley Hall. *Dec.* 9. The King was a visitor at the Show of the Smithfield Club at Islington, and His Majesty's exhibits gained several prizes. (1908) *Feb.* 25. The Annual Show of the Shire Horse Society was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. *March* 3. The Hackney Horse Show was opened at the Agricultural Hall. 9. The Second International Conference on the Sleeping Sickness met at the Foreign Office. 27. The Lord Mayor opened the Commercial Motor Vehicle and Motor Boats Exhibition at Olympia. *April* 20. The Annual London Van-Horse Parade was held in Regent's Park. *May* 9. The Lord Mayor opened the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court. 14. The Prince of Wales formally opened the Franco-British Exhibition, in the most deplorable weather. 21. The Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia was formally opened by General Sir John French. *June* 4. The "Orient in London" Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall was opened by Mr. Winston Churchill. 8. The Annual Cart-Horse Parade was held in Regent's Park. 13. A Scottish His-

torical Pageant took place in Edinburgh. 18. The International Horse Show at Olympia was opened. 25. The Winchester and Chelsea Historical Pageants were opened, in splendid weather. 30. The Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society was opened on the Town Moor, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *July* 4. The Annual Display of the London Fire Brigade took place at Victoria Park. 6. The Gloucestershire Historical Pageant was opened at Cheltenham. 11. Lord Strathcona opened the Mining Exhibition at Olympia. 27. The Dover Pageant was begun. *Aug.* 19. The Annual Co-operative Festival opened at the Crystal Palace. 22. The Annual Congress of the British Chess Federation was concluded at Tunbridge Wells. 25. The Annual Horse Show of the Royal Dublin Society was opened. *Sept.* 2. The 78th Session of the British Association was opened in Dublin. The inaugural address was delivered by the President, Mr. Francis Darwin —son of the famous scientist. 7. The Trade Unions Congress opened in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham. 15. The Third Congress of the History of Religions was opened at Oxford. *Oct.* 9. The Lord Mayor opened the "Ideal Home" Exhibition at Olympia.

CRIMES AND CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.—(1907) *Dec.* 18. An artist named Wood acquitted of the charge of having murdered a woman at Camden Town in September. Mr. Justice Ross sentenced Mr. Ginnell, M.P., to six months' imprisonment for contempt of Court, at Dublin. 27. In connection with the claim to the title and estates of the Duke of Portland, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London issued a faculty for the opening of the grave of Thomas Druce in Highgate Cemetery. 30. The grave of Thomas Druce was opened in Highgate Cemetery before a number of experts and interested witnesses. It was officially announced that the coffin contained the body of an aged and bearded man, who was unmistakably the Thomas Druce whom the Portland claimants alleged not to have been buried there; this discovery dissipated the claims, and was regarded as conclusive evidence of their worthlessness. (1908) *Jan.* 5. A serious mutiny took place among the convicts at Dartmoor Prison. Several warders were injured. 6. The charge of perjury against Mr. Herbert Druce was concluded. Mr. Plowden dismissed the summons, and said that Mr. Druce left the Court with his character for truthfulness absolutely vindicated. 7. In connection with certain family litigation it was announced in the *Times* that negotiations were in progress for its formation into a limited company, with Mr. Walter as chairman. 10. At the Central Criminal Court, W. J. Hollis, the signalman implicated in the West Hampstead railway accident, was found "Not Guilty." —Sensation was caused by the withdrawal of Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-of-Arms, and his legal advisers from the inquiry promoted by the Viceregal Commission into the disappearance of State jewels from Dublin Castle, on the ground that it was not properly public and judicial. 11. In a case that had created much local excitement, Mrs. Rushworth was sentenced at York to nine months' imprisonment for ill-treating two little girls, and her husband was sentenced to pay costs. 31. The report of the Viceregal Commission on the Dublin Crown Jewels was issued. The Commissioners were of opinion that Sir Arthur Vicars could not be acquitted of want of proper care in the custody of the keys of the safe. *Feb.* 3. In the case of Wilford and others *v.* the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council, a matter of Voluntary Schools, Mr. Justice Channel gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs. 6. The trial of Henry Boulter for blasphemy was concluded, Mr. Justice Phillimore saying that if the prisoner would give a satisfactory undertaking not to continue such public speeches as had led to this prosecution, he would merely bind him over. 12. At the Central Criminal Court, Franz von Veltheim was convicted of sending threatening letters to Mr. S. B. Joel, and was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. 19. Four men concerned in the theft of the Queen's miniatures from a printing office, were sentenced to imprisonment. *March* 13. After a trial lasting some days, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, it was decided that Mr. Robins should be removed from his position as a trustee to the Marquess Townshend. *April* 10. Mary Ann Robinson, convicted of perjury in the Druce Case, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. *May* 2. The case of Isidore Wyler and the Ibo and Nyassa Corporation, Ltd., *v.* Lewis and Marks for alleged conspiracy to defraud was concluded before Mr. Justice Phillimore by a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages of over £65,000. The fees of counsel for the trial, which lasted 33 days, were said to have exceeded £70,000. 8. After a trial of several days, the action of Mr. John Murray *v.* the *Times* for libel was concluded, the plaintiff being awarded £7,500 damages. 15. The Court of Criminal Appeal sat for the first time. The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, and Mr. Justice Channell constituted the Bench. 19. A daring robbery took place at the Central Railway Station, Manchester, a package containing goods and securities to the value of £15 000 being removed from a guard's van by a woman, who was subsequently arrested at Liverpool. *June* 27. Mr. Robert Sievier, editor of the *Winning Post*, was arrested on a charge of blackmailing Mr. J. B. Joel. *July* 23. Sir Lewis Dibdin, as Dean of the Arches, delivered an important judgment, in a case where the Communion had been refused to a man who had married his deceased wife's sister. 30. The trial of Mr. Robert Sievier terminated in a verdict of "Not Guilty," after a protracted trial before the Lord Chief Justice. *Aug.* 7. The trial of the Mile End Guardians at the Central Criminal Court was concluded. The accused were all found guilty, and sentenced. 24. Mrs. Luard, wife of Maj.-Gen. Luard, of Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, found dead near an empty summer house, having previously started to walk homeward. Much interest was aroused by the mysterious nature of the affair, but no clue to the murderer came to light. *Sept.* 9. The late directors of the International Securities Corporation and Feltham's Bank were charged at Westminster Police Court with conspiracy to defraud, and were remanded. 18. Considerable sensation was caused by the suicide of Major-General Luard, whose wife had been mysteriously shot about three weeks before, near Sevenoaks. *Oct.* 6. Two convicts escaped from Dartmoor Convict Prison, and were not recaptured for several days. 23. At Bow Street Police Court, the charge against Mr. William Thorne, M.P., of conduct likely to provoke a breach of the peace by advising his hearers in a public speech to "rush the bakers' shops," was concluded. 24. At Bow Street Police Court, the

hearing of the charge against Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst of endangering the peace by issuing a handbill inciting the public to "rush" the House of Commons, was concluded. All the defendants elected to go to gaol.

NOTABLE DEATHS.—(1907) *Nov.* 12. Sir Lewis Morris ("Epic of Hades"), aged 74. 17. Admiral Sir L. McClintock, Arctic explorer and commander of the Franklin search expeditions, aged 88. 22. Mr. Justice Kekewich, aged 75. *Dec.* 11. Bishop Wilkinson, Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, aged 75. 17. Lord Kelvin, scientist, aged 83; buried in Westminster Abbey *Dec.* 23. 19. Sir J. Strachey, Anglo-Indian administrator, aged 84. (1908) *Jan.* 18. Sir J. Lawson Walton, Attorney-General, aged 56. 25. Louise de la Ramé ("Ouida"), novelist. *Feb.* 12. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Strachey, aged 91. 29. Marquess of Linlithgow, first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, aged 48. *March* 19. Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, aged 65. 24. The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal and Liberal Unionist leader, aged 74. *April* 7. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., aged 58. 22. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., until recently Prime Minister, after a long illness, aged 71. 27. Funeral service at Westminster Abbey for the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and subsequent interment in Scotland. *June* 2. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., aged 68. *Sept.* 1. Canon Fleming, aged 78. *Oct.* 16. Father Ignatius, aged 70.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1908) *Jan.* 9. Dr. Drury was enthroned as Bishop of Sodor and Man in St. George's Church, Douglas. 25. Dr. Ridgeway, late Dean of Carlisle, and Dr. Molony, were consecrated Bishops of Chichester and Mid-China respectively, in Westminster Abbey. *March* 3. The National Council of the Free Churches began the annual meeting at Southport. *April* 7. The remains of Emmanuel Swedenborg were removed from the Lutheran Church, Prince's Square, Whitechapel, for transfer to Sweden. 19. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland opened with the usual levée at Holyrood Palace and procession to St. Giles's Cathedral. *June* 9. The newly finished portions of the west front of Hereford Cathedral were dedicated. 15. The Pan-Anglican Congress opened with a service of intercession in Westminster Abbey. 22. Mr. Balfour read a paper on "Religion and Science," before the Pan-Anglican Congress at the Albert Hall. 24. Thanksgiving Service, attended by the Bishops sitting in the Pan-Anglican Congress, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The amount of the thank-offerings presented was over £330,000. *July* 4. The fifth Lambeth Conference opened with a service in Canterbury Cathedral. 5. The Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference were present at a special service in Westminster Abbey. 20. The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace a number of Prelates attending the Lambeth Conference, who presented an address. 23. The final sittings of the Wesleyan Conference were held at York. *Aug.* 6. The Lambeth Conference of 1908 was brought to a conclusion with a service at St. Paul's Cathedral. 8. The new nave of Hexham Abbey was consecrated by the Bishop of Newcastle. *Sept.* 8. Cardinal Vannutelli arrived as Papal Legate to attend the Eucharistic Conference about to be held in London. 13. Outdoor procession of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity attending the Eucharistic Congress through the streets of Westminster. On the previous day the Prime Minister telegraphed to the promoters, stating that in the opinion of the Government the Host should not be carried publicly; this part of the ceremony was therefore eliminated. 29. St. Michael's Church, Coventry, was formally opened as a Collegiate Church, the future seat of a Warwickshire Diocese. *Oct.* 6. The Church Congress was opened in Manchester. 31. Resignation announced of Dr. Maclagan, Archbishop of York.

EDUCATION.—(1907) *Nov.* 2. Lord Curzon of Kedlestone delivered the Romanes Lecture on "Frontiers," at Oxford.—Lord Rosebery opened the new L.C.C. Training College in Southampton Row. *Dec.* 20. The Annual Conference of Head Masters was opened at Magdalen College School, Oxford. (1908) *Jan.* 3. The North of England Education Conference was opened at Sheffield. 9. The annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was begun at the Guildhall. 15. Mr. Haldane addressed the British Science Guild at the Mansion House. 16. Lord Avebury installed Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews. 23. A deputation of Liberal Churchmen waited on Mr. McKenna and the Prime Minister to urge "simple Bible teaching" as the solution of the education difficulty. 25. Mr. Balfour delivered the Henry Sidgwick Memorial Lecture at Newnham College, Cambridge. *March* 10. A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. McKenna, pointing out that there were insuperable objections to the Government Education Bill published. 26. Lord Rosebery opened the new libraries and south wing of University College, London. *April* 10. Lord Rayleigh was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Duke of Devonshire. 20. The 39th annual conference of the National Union of Teachers opened at St. Leonards. *May* 1. The inauguration of Lord Rayleigh as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge took place. *June* 12. Lord Rosebery was installed Chancellor of Glasgow University. *July* 7. The King opened the new University buildings at Leeds. 9. Viscount Morley of Blackburn was installed as Chancellor of Manchester University. *Sept.* 11. At the Trade Union Congress, a motion in favour of secular education was carried by 1,433,000 votes to 131,000. 16. Lord Rosebery opened the new engineering laboratories at the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh. 25. Professor Sadler issued his Presidential address at the opening meeting of the Moral Education Congress at London University. *Oct.* 1. The opening of the Winter Session at the Medical Schools in London and the provinces was marked by a brilliant and noteworthy speech by Mr. Rudyard Kipling at the Middlesex Hospital. 9. The Prime Minister delivered his presidential address to the Classical Association at Birmingham. 17. Princess Alexander of Teck opened important extensions of Haileybury College.

LABOUR TROUBLES.—*Jan.* 2. A strike of London motor omnibus men broke out, nearly 1,200 employées being involved. 13. The motor omnibus strike came to an end. 22. At the final session of the Labour Party, a vote in favour of the identification of the Labour Party with Socialism was carried by 514,000 to 469,000 votes. *Feb.* 19. A number of engineers in the North-Eastern district of England, struck work on

account of a proposed reduction in wages; 83,000 men were eventually involved. 27. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Lloyd George the shipbuilding strike was settled. *July* 19. A number of the unemployed were present at the afternoon service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a collection was made for them. *Sept.* 2. A riotous demonstration of the unemployed took place in Glasgow. An attempt was made to force an entry into the City Council Hall. 5. Prince Arthur of Connaught inspected the Boys' Brigade at Glasgow; a section of the unemployed made a hostile demonstration against the City Corporation. *Sept.* 9. After a seven months' strike, the North-Eastern engineering dispute was settled, the men accepting the proposed reductions. 21. A strike of Lancashire cotton operatives, affecting 120,000 hands, rendered inevitable owing to the action of the card-room spinners after the operatives had failed to authorize cessation. *Oct.* 4. A demonstration of "hunger marchers" in Trafalgar Square led to conflicts with the police and several arrests. 7. Sir Christopher Furness suggests at a scheme for making the employees at the works co-partners in his shipbuilding firm on reasonable terms of purchase. 13. A disturbance took place at the meeting of the London County Council, on the refusal of the chairman to allow a resolution to be moved on the question of unemployment. 20. Great crowds of the unemployed endeavoured to reach the House of Commons, but were kept in order and dispersed. 23. At a meeting of Trade Union delegates held at West Hartlepool, a resolution in favour of the scheme of Sir Christopher Furness was passed. 26. The National Free Labour Congress was opened at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, Mr. J. Penrose was elected president.

LITERATURE, ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—(1907) *Nov.* 29. Madame Adelina Patti received a most enthusiastic welcome at a concert at the Albert Hall, which was stated to be her last public engagement. *Dec.* 26. The Carl Rosa Company opened a season of Grand Opera in English, at Covent Garden. *Jan.* 27. "Two "Ring" cycles in English commenced at Covent Garden under Dr. Richter, with an English chorus. *Feb.* 2. Sir W. S. Gilbert was entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Onslow presiding. 7. At the Guildhall, the library of the late Mr. F. G. Kitton was handed over to the Lord Mayor by Lord James of Hereford as the nucleus of a National Dickens Library. 25. A number of leading playwrights waited on the Home Secretary to give their views regarding the censorship of plays. *April* 23. The Shakespeare Festival was commenced at Stratford-on-Avon. 25. The new St. James's Hall opened. 30. The opera season at Covent Garden opened with *La Traviata*, Madame Tetrazzini singing the chief part. The annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts took place at Burlington House. *May* 6. At the annual meeting of the National Art-Collections Fund, Mr. Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, announced that Mr. Duveen had offered to provide a new wing to the Tate Gallery to house the Turner Collection. 19. The Earl of Lytton presided at a representative meeting to support the movement to establish a national theatre as a memorial to Shakespeare.—First appearance for the season of Madame Melba in *La Bohème* at Covent Garden. 29. Two portraits by Gainsborough were bought by Mr. Wertheimer at Christie's for 4,550 guineas and 2,650 guineas respectively. *June* 5. Mr. Holman Hunt's large edition of "The Light of the World" was formally accepted and dedicated in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Stepney. 10. The "Gorsedd" or meeting of bards to proclaim the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales which is to meet in 1909 at the Albert Hall was carried out with picturesque ceremony in the Gardens of the Inner Temple. 24. The King and Queen were present at the anniversary matinée in commemoration of Madame Melba's twentieth continuous season at Covent Garden. 25. A picture of "Mortlake Terrace" by Turner was sold at Christie's for £12,600 a record price for a Turner. 29. The sale of the Holland pictures was concluded at Christie's, the total amount realised exceeding £138,000. *July* 1. Sir Henry Pitman, Emeritus Registrar of the Royal College of Physicians, celebrated his hundredth birthday and received a cordial message from the King. *Aug.* 3. The International Art Congress was opened in the buildings of London University. 15. The 14th Promenade Concert season opened at the Queen's Hall. 17. The Moody-Manners Company began a season of Grand Opera in English at the Lyric Theatre. *Sept.* 1. The Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Llangollen. 19. A memorial statue of William Boswell was unveiled at Lichfield by Dr. Robertson Nicoll. *Oct.* 5. The Sheffield Musical Festival was begun. 17. The 300th anniversary of the election of Francis Bacon as Treasurer of Gray's Inn was celebrated in Hall by a large and distinguished company. 21. In response to a petition organized by Dr. Clifford, the Dean and Canons of Westminster announced their intention of placing a window in the Abbey to the memory of John Bunyan. 22. The United States Ambassador unveiled a memorial tablet to Edmund Burke at the house in which he had lived at Bath.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—(1907) *Nov.* 7. The battleship *Superb* was launched from the Elswick works. 12. A conference, attended by Mr. Haldane, was held at the Royal College of Physicians to discuss the Territorial Army Medical Service. 26. The King of Spain inspected the 16th Lancers at Aldershot. 29. Miss Florence Nightingale, the founder of military nursing, appointed to the Order of Merit—the first lady recipient. *Dec.* 9. The Army Council decided in the case of Lieut. Woods that his retention in the Service was not in the interests of the Army. 23. Seven hundred survivors of the Indian Mutiny were entertained at the Albert Hall by the *Daily Telegraph*; Field-Marshal Earl Roberts presided. 27. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, left London for Malta to take up the Mediterranean command. *Jan.* 4. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received a warm welcome on their arrival at Malta. 17. A War Memorial to the Royal Fusiliers who had fallen in the South African War was unveiled in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor. *March* 6. A letter headed "Under which King?" appeared in the *Times* from its military correspondent, calling attention to a letter recently sent by the Kaiser to Lord Tweedmouth on the subject of British and German Naval Policy. 16. The freedom of the City of London was presented at the Guildhall to a representative of Miss Florence Nightingale, who

was unable to be present in person. 31. The Volunteers came to a close, the Territorial Force supervening on the following day; farewell parades were held in many places. *April* 3. The t.b.d. *Tiger*, during night exercises about 20 miles off St. Catherine's Point, ran across the bows of H.M.S. *Berwick* and was cut clean in two; the commander and 34 others perished. 10. Lord Grenfell promoted to be Field-Marshal. 25. Steaming in a tremendous blizzard the liner *St. Paul* rammed and sank H.M.S. *Gladiator*, with heavy loss of life. 28. During exercise the t.b.d. *Gala* was cut in two by the scout *Attentive*. *June* 1. The King presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. 12. At the *Gladiator* court-martial Capt. Lumsden was found to have hazarded his ship by default and not by negligence. *July* 7. The Duke of Connaught opened the Veterans' Fête at Chelsea. 24. An impressive service was held in Greenwich Parish Church in memory of General Wolfe, whose remains rest in the crypt. Field-Marshal Sir George White represented the King. *Aug.* 17. Cavalry manœuvres and training on a large scale begun on Salisbury Plain. 19. Princess Christian presented at Portsmouth to H.M.S. *Good Hope* a number of gifts, including a silk white ensign, the cost of which was subscribed by the women of Cape Colony. 28. The Cavalry manœuvres on Salisbury Plain were concluded. *Sept.* 10. The new battleship *St. Vincent* was launched by the Countess Beauchamp at Portsmouth. *Oct.* 2. When changing quarters, the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, exercising an ancient privilege, marched with colours flying, drums beating and bayonets fixed through the City of London to the Tower. 21. The anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated in the customary manner. 24. The anniversary banquet in commemoration of the charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaclava took place at the Crystal Palace. 26. A memorial to Manchester men who fell in the Boer War was unveiled in Manchester by General Sir Ian Hamilton.

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING.—(1907) *Nov.* 8. The *Lusitania* passed Sandy Hook Lighthouse on her outward-bound voyage in record time, beating her previous best by 1 hour 13 minutes. 21. The *Mauretania* completed a record run of 624 knots for the 24 hours. *March* 2. The proposed working agreement between the Great Northern and Great Central Railways was declared by the Railway and Canal Commissioners to be outside the powers of the Act of 1858. Notice of Appeal was given. 12. The *Mauretania* arrived at Queenstown, after accomplishing the homeward passage at the record rate of 24·42 knots per hour. 13. In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Fletcher Moulton and Buckley, the appeal of the Great Northern and Great Central Railways against the decision of the Railway and Canal Commissioners concerning the validity of the proposed working agreement was dismissed. *April* 10. The new tramway subway from Aldwych to the Victoria Embankment was formally opened. *Aug.* 3. H.M. cruiser *Indomitable*, with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived in Cowes Roads, after a record voyage across the Atlantic at an average speed of 24·8 knots.

SPORT.—(1908) *Feb.* 27. The M.C.C. team played the final test-match in Australia; they lost 4 and won 1 of the series. *April* 4. The University Boat Race was won by Cambridge by 2½ lengths. *June* 3. The Derby at Epsom was won by a filly, Signorinetta, a 100 to 1 chance. 5. The Oaks was won by the Derby victor, Signorinetta. *July* 8. Oxford won the University cricket match by 2 wickets. 13. The King opened the Olympic Games in the Stadium of the Franco-British Exhibition. 24. The Marathon Race of the Olympic Games was run in great heat. An Italian was the first to break the tape, but a protest as to his having been assisted in the Stadium, after collapsing fifty yards from the finish, was upheld and the trophy awarded to an American. The Queen, who was present, afterwards announced her intention of presenting the Italian with a special cup. *Sept.* 9. Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty won the St. Leger at Doncaster. 19. An Australian football team arrived in England and played a series of matches. 22. The motor race meeting in the Isle of Man was begun. *Oct.* 10. A Marathon Race, organised by the *Evening News*, was won by a Frenchman in nearly seventeen minutes less than the time accomplished by the winner at the Olympic Games in July.

NOTABLE WEDDINGS.—(1907) *Nov.* 16. Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess Louise of Orleans married at Wood Norton. *Dec.* 3. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) and Miss Violet Hicks-Beach in the Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster Hall. This was the first recorded occasion of the marriage of a Lord Chancellor while in office and of a marriage ceremony being performed in this chapel. 12. Prince George of Greece and Princess Marie Bonaparte at Athens. *April* 4. The Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia were present at the marriage of Viscount Errington and Lady Ruby Elliot at St. Margaret's, Westminster. *June* 23. The King and Queen were present at the marriage of the Hon. J. H. Ward and Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the United States Ambassador. *Sept.* 12. Mr. Winston Churchill and Miss Clementine Hozier, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1907) *Nov.* 1. The Legislative Council of India passed a Bill for the suppression of public seditious meetings. 5. The *London Gazette* contained an announcement that a branch of the Royal Mint was to be established at Ottawa. 9. The great Cullinan Diamond was presented to the King at Sandringham by Sir Richard Solomon as a present from the people of the Transvaal. 25. The King received the Swazi chieftains at Buckingham Palace. *Dec.* 9. The Zulu chief Dinizulu surrendered to the civil authorities. 10. The Parliament Buildings at Wellington, N.Z., were destroyed by fire. (1908) *Jan.* 1. A mass meeting of Indians in the Transvaal was held at Pretoria to protest against the new Asiatic Law. 2. The Canadian branch of the Royal Mint was formally opened by the wife of the Governor-General, who himself struck the first coin—a 50-cent piece. *Feb.* 7. A large part of the centre of Christchurch, New Zealand, was devastated by fire. 10. It was announced that the Indian Government had decided to dispatch a force to punish the Zakka Khels in consequence of their constant raids on the British frontier. 16. On his arrival at Johannesburg, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., was mobbed, but escaped serious injury. *April* 20. Two excursion trains collided at Braybrooke Junction, Victoria, Australia, and over 40 per-

sons were killed. *May* 11. The Prime Minister of Nepal was received by the King. 13. The first Legislative Assembly of the Orange River Colony was opened at Bloemfontein. 15. A meeting in favour of the Wolfe and Montcalm Memorial at Quebec was held at the Mansion House. *July* 15. The Prince of Wales left Portsmouth on board H.M.S. *Indomitable* for Quebec. 21. Lord Roberts was entertained by the Quebec Garrison Club amid scenes of great enthusiasm. 22. The Prince of Wales arrived at Quebec, where he received an enthusiastic welcome.—Mr. Tilak, the Indian Nationalist leader, was convicted at Bombay of publishing seditious articles, and sentenced to six years' transportation and a fine of 1,000 rupees. 24. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Lord Roberts, held a great military review on the Plains of Abraham. 25. The naval review and pageant of the Tercentenary held at Quebec. The Prince of Wales spoke at a great banquet given by Earl Grey at the Citadel. 29. The Prince of Wales left Quebec on his return to England. *Aug.* 5. Lord Roberts was presented with an address, and made a farewell speech at the Government House, Ottawa. 20. The United States Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sperry, anchored in Sydney Harbour. 24. Lord Northcote reviewed nearly 14,000 naval and military troops of all arms, including men of the United States Fleet, in the Centennial Park, Sydney. 29. The United States Fleet anchored in the Melbourne Roads. *Sept.* 4. A farewell banquet was given to Lord Northcote, the retiring Governor-General in the Parliament House, Sydney. 5. The Earl of Dudley arrived at Sydney to take office as Governor-General of the Commonwealth. 18. The United States Fleet concluded its visit to the principal ports of Australia and New Zealand, and sailed for Japan.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(1907) *Nov.* 2. British, Russian, French, and German representatives signed a treaty at Christiania guaranteeing the integrity of the Kingdom of Norway. 6. The New York elections resulted in a Tammany victory—rout of the Hearst-Republican fusion. 14. The third Duma opened at St. Petersburg. 19. The German naval programme showed great increases in new constructions. 26. Signor Ernesto Nathan, formerly a British subject, elected Syndic of Rome, the first Hebrew to occupy that position. *Dec.* 4. Mrs. Goold sentenced to death, and her husband to penal servitude for life, for murder at Monte Carlo. 5. An explosion of dust at Monogah coal-mine, Virginia, U.S.A., resulted in the loss of nearly 500 lives. 8. King Oscar of Sweden died at Stockholm, in his 79th year. 15. Tehran reported to be in a state of siege, the Cabinet having resigned, personal sovereignty supervening. 19. A fire in the Darr coal-mine, near Pittsburg, U.S.A., caused great loss of life. (1908) *Jan.* 3. The proceedings against Herr Harden for criminal libel against Count von Moltke were concluded in Berlin. 6. The second trial of Harry Thaw begun in New York. 11. Great indignation in France at the proclamation of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco at Fez. 12. Street disturbances in Berlin, in connection with the Reichstag agitation for reform of the franchise. 13. Following on a cinematograph explosion a panic took place at the Rhoades Opera House, Boyertown, Pennsylvania, and over 160 persons were killed. 14. The ice in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, gave way, and many people were drowned. *Feb.* 1. The King of Portugal and the Crown Prince were assassinated while driving through Lisbon. The Queen and the Infante Manuel were also slightly wounded. 2. Resignation and flight of the Portuguese premier. 20. At a court-martial at St. Petersburg, in connection with the loss of Port Arthur, Gen. Stössel was sentenced to death (afterwards commuted), Gen. Fock reprimanded, and Gens. Reüss and Smernoff acquitted. 25. Tunnels opened beneath the Hudson River, connecting Manhattan and New Jersey, U.S.A. 26. The Queen of Holland and Prince Henry had a narrow escape whilst driving at The Hague. 28. Three bombs were thrown at the Shah's carriage as he was driving near Tehran, about a dozen persons were killed. 28. A bomb, which did not explode, was thrown at the President of the Argentine Republic. *March* 4. Over 150 teachers and children were killed by an outbreak of fire at the Lake View public school, Collinwood, Cleveland, U.S.A. 20. It was announced that the Japanese Government had invited the U.S. fleet to visit their country on its journey round the world. 25. The German Emperor and the King of Italy met at Venice.—Some surprise was expressed in the U.S. at the Kaiser's unwillingness to receive Dr. Hill as U.S. Ambassador at Berlin in succession to Mr. Charlemagne Tower. 28. A bomb was thrown during an unemployed demonstration in New York, killing and wounding many people. *April* 4. An arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Washington. 8. The Bill for the Devolution of Church Property was finally carried, with some amendments, by the French Senate. 13. The fire that had devastated Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, was at last got under control; damage to nearly £2,000,000 was said to have been caused.—The famous garrison church at Berlin was destroyed by fire. 20. The mobilization of the Italian Fleet caused the Sultan to abate his unyielding attitude on the question of the establishment of Italian post offices in Turkey. 30. An explosion wrecked the Japanese cruiser *Matsushima* off the Pescadores; over 200 officers and men perished. *May* 1. The usual May Day celebrations passed off more quietly than usual on the continent.—The Kaiser and the principal German Sovereigns assembled at Vienna, and congratulated the Emperor Francis Joseph on the attainment of the 60th year of his reign. Congratulatory messages were sent from the whole of Europe. 21. Over 80,000 school children assembled at the Schönbrunn Palace to give an ovation to the Emperor Francis Joseph.—An express train ran into the rear of a pilgrim train at Contich, near Antwerp; 38 were killed and over 100 injured. 30. The International Congress of Publishers held its final meeting at Madrid. *June* 1. The fifth International Cotton Congress was opened at Paris. 4. In Paris the ashes of Zola were transferred to the Panthéon. Two revolver shots were fired at Major Dreyfus in the building, but only caused a slight wound. 8. The 19th Annual Congress of the International Miners' Federation began its sittings in Paris.—The draft scheme for the Danube-Adriatic railway was signed in Paris. 9. The Tsar and King Edward met at Reval on board the *Standart*. 12. The Jubilee of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated in Vienna by a great procession of peoples and nationalities from all

corners of the Empire. 13. The race for the Grand Prix at Longchamps was won by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. 17. Lemoine, a pretended discoverer of the manufacture of diamonds, failed to present himself for the unsealing of an envelope supposed to contain the secret; many persons had been victimised, including leading London financiers. 18. Mr. Taft nominated for the U.S. Presidency by the Chicago Republican Convention. 23. The Parliament buildings at Tehran taken by the Shah's troops, the Nationalists being dispersed, and the town looted.—Birth of a son to the King and Queen of Spain. 24. The U.S. representative in Venezuela was withdrawn. *July* 1. The right of asylum by political refugees at the British Legation at Tehran having been violated by the Shah's troops, an interchange of telegrams led to a severe reproof of the Persian Sovereign by King Edward. 4. Count Ignatieff, the famous Russian statesman and diplomatist, died at Kieff in his seventy-seventh year. 10. Mr. Bryan was nominated for the United States Presidency by Denver Democratic Convention. 22. The fine of over £5,000,000 imposed on the Standard Oil Co. remitted by the United States Court of Appeal at Chicago.—Following on the recent expulsion of the United States Minister from Venezuela, President Castro also sent away the Dutch Minister. 24. An Imperial Irade was published in Constantinople restoring the "suspended" Constitution of 1878. 27. M. Fallières and the Tsar met at Reval on the *Standart*. *Aug.* 3. A general strike, ordered by the French Confederation of Labour, proved a complete fiasco. 11. The King and the Kaiser met at Cronberg. 12. The King and the Austrian Emperor met at Ischl. 14. Ira D. Sankey, the famous evangelistic singer, died at Brooklyn, aged 68. 16. A general statement of the programme of the new Turkish Ministry was issued in the Constantinople press. 17. The fourth International Esperanto Congress opened at Dresden. 20. The Belgian Chamber passed the Congo Treaty of Annexation. 22. News reached Europe that Abdul Aziz had been totally defeated by Mulai Hafid, and had sought French protection. 26. Prince Reshad Effendi, Heir-Presumptive to the Turkish throne, was cordially received by the Sultan at the Yildiz Kiosk, and restored to favour. 29. The first European Baptist Congress was opened at Berlin. *Sept.* 1. An Edict was issued outlining the proposed Constitution for China, and the ultimate summoning of a Parliament. 2. The railway from Damascus to Medina was inaugurated. 8. M. Alberti, Danish Minister of Justice, was arrested on charges of extensive fraud. 10. Count Tolstoy's eightieth birthday was celebrated by messages of appreciation from all over the world. 11. M. Gueshoff, Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Constantinople, received no invitation to the Foreign Ministers' dinner in celebration of the Sultan's birthday; although in accordance with usage, this incident led to the withdrawal of M. Gueshoff. 18. It was officially announced that the British Government adhered fully to the Franco-Spanish proposals regarding the recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco. 18. The outbreak of cholera continued to extend in St. Petersburg. 19. A tremendous sensation was caused during the Presidential Election in the U.S.A. by Mr. Hearst producing letters from the executive head of the Standard Oil Co. to both Democratic and Republican statesmen and senators. 20. The Paris Central Telephone Exchange was entirely destroyed by fire.—Senor Sarasaté, the famous violinist, died at Biarritz, aged 64. 22. The first anniversary of the Sultan of Turkey's accession, after the promulgation of the Constitution, was marked by a cordial congratulatory telegram from King Edward. 23. The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires delivered a Note to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, complaining of the non-evacuation of the Oriental Railway Company's line by the Bulgarian troops, who had occupied it provisionally during a strike of the operatives.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Prague, with sovereign honours. 27. Deserters from the French Foreign Legion in Morocco placed themselves under the protection of the German Resident at Casablanca, but were forcibly removed by French gendarmes. 28. The Dalai Lama of Tibet arrived at Pekin. *Oct.* 3. The Austrian Ambassador in Paris, at an audience of the President, presented an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, announcing the intention of the Austrian Cabinet to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina as integral parts of the Empire. 5. Prince Ferdinand assumed the title of Tsar of Bulgaria, at Tirnovo, the ancient capital, amid great enthusiasm of the people. 7. Sir E. Grey, speaking at Wooler, and Mr. Asquith, at Earlston, Berwickshire, said that in any question of the revision of the Treaty of Berlin the interests and rights of Turkey, as a Power most closely concerned, must be guarded. 9. A number of British warships received orders to proceed from Malta to the Ægean Sea. 10. The Russian Foreign Minister, who had just arrived in London, had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey. 12. Extensive credits for war supplies were voted by the Servian and Montenegrin Skupshtinas. 17. The U.S. Fleet received a most enthusiastic welcome on their arrival in Japan. 20. Adm. Sperry, with his officers and the members of the U.S. Embassy, were received in audience, and afterwards entertained to luncheon by the Emperor of Japan. 23. Sir Frank Lascelles was received in farewell audience by the Kaiser. 28. A "calculated indiscretion" appeared in the London *Daily Telegraph*, purporting to be an account of an interview with the Kaiser; the statements of policy and friendship for England gave rise to much discussion, and caused great indignation in Germany. 31. It was reported that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, had endeavoured to resign, but had not received permission to do so.

WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, LONDON.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1840-1906.

The following tables give the number of persons who left the British Isles between the years 1840-1907, and of those who arrived from 1870-1907. The Nationality of the Immigrants is given, and the destinations of the Emigrants (*British and Irish only*) who left this country.

Year.	Nationality of Immigrants.				Year.	Destination of Emigrants.				
	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.		To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To South Africa.	Total.
1870	Not ascertained until 1876			49,157	1840	32,203	40,642	15,850	—	90,743
1875	Do.	do.	do.	94,228	1845	31,803	58,538	830	—	93,501
1880	47,027	21,309	—	68,316	1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	—	280,849
1885	85,468	27,006	1,075	113,549	1855	17,566	103,424	52,309	—	176,807
1890	109,470	44,663	1,777	155,910	1860	9,786	87,560	24,362	—	128,469
1893	102,119	37,634	1,301	141,054	1865	14,424	118,463	36,683	—	174,891
1894	118,309	66,129	1,361	185,799	1870	27,168	153,466	16,526	—	202,511
1895	109,428	64,803	1,453	175,674	1875	12,366	81,193	34,750	—	140,675
1896	101,742	56,509	1,662	159,913	1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	—	227,542
1897	95,221	57,994	1,899	155,114	1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	—	207,544
1898	91,243	46,362	1,736	139,346	1890	22,520	152,423	21,179	10,321	218,116
1899	100,246	59,576	2,289	162,111	1895	16,622	126,562	10,567	20,234	185,181
1900	97,637	74,681	3,429	175,747	1900	18,443	102,797	14,922	20,815	168,825
1901	99,699	60,736	4,583	165,018	1901	15,757	104,195	15,350	23,143	171,715
1902	104,115	62,159	4,600	170,874	1902	26,293	108,468	14,345	43,206	205,662
1903	112,914	82,390	4,381	199,685	1903	59,652	123,662	12,375	50,206	259,950
1904	144,581	92,172	5,143	241,896	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1905	122,712	77,908	4,573	205,193	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	262,077
1906	130,466	95,264	4,435	230,165	1906	114,859	144,817	19,331	22,804	325,137

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the Year ending June 30th, 1908, compared with that observed at Nice for Eighteen Years.

Places.	1907.						1908.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	54·5	54·4	53·8	48·8	42·9	39·8	38·3	40·6	38·9	41·1	50·2	52·7
Bath	59·0	59·8	59·5	50·8	44·9	42·1	37·5	42·3	40·3	44·3	55·8	59·0
Belfast	57·7	56·6	56·1	49·0	41·9	40·6	39·0	42·9	40·6	42·6	53·1	55·7
Bournemouth	59·2	59·9	58·4	52·6	46·3	43·6	38·2	43·2	41·3	45·2	55·0	59·5
Cambridge	57·1	59·2	57·5	50·2	44·3	40·3	36·1	41·4	39·9	43·2	55·9	59·2
Clacton-on-Sea	58·1	60·5	58·4	53·7	44·5	41·6	36·6	41·0	39·7	43·0	54·6	58·6
Douglas, I. of Man	56·7	55·3	55·0	49·3	44·0	42·0	39·5	43·0	39·3	42·7	51·7	55·4
Dublin	59·6	58·8	55 8	49·9	44·6	43·0	39·9	43·7	40·3	42·4	52·8	54·4
Eastbourne	57·3	59·6	58·3	54·1	48·2	44·7	39·0	42·5	41·3	45·2	54·0	58·4
Falmouth	58·8	59·5	59·3	51·5	48·6	46·6	43·0	45·7	43·3	45·8	53·5	57·1
Folkestone	56·7	59·2	59·1	53·4	46·7	42·5	36·8	40·4	39·4	43·1	53·2	58·5
Guernsey	58·7	60·6	60·5	54·3	50·5	46·6	44·7	41·3	43·6	46·4	53·8	62·8
Hull	56·9	58·7	56·0	50·7	44·0	40·0	37·1	41·2	40·1	42·9	54·4	56·4
Liverpool	57·5	57·2	57·3	49·7	44·6	40·7	37·5	41·7	40·0	43·2	54·1	56·8
Llandudno	59·0	58·8	58·9	51·9	46·7	43·6	40·6	43·6	41·8	44·1	54·3	57·7
Lowestoft	56·0	59·5	56·3	52·9	45·3	41·2	36·6	40·3	39·4	41·6	53·3	55·6
Margate	58·7	61·2	59·3	53·6	47·3	42·8	37·4	41·7	41·2	44·1	55·5	59·2
Newquay	58·9	59·7	60·7	53·8	49·1	46·5	42·3	45·8	43·2	45·9	53·7	57·0
Nottingham	56·9	58·7	56·5	49·1	43·1	39·6	35·7	41·5	39·6	42·5	55·1	57·9
Oxford	58·6	59·3	57·8	50·6	44·9	41·7	38·8	41·4	40·5	43·3	55·8	59·3
Scarborough	56·7	58·6	55·9	51·1	44·9	41·1	38·6	42·4	40·8	43·6	53·4	56·0
Scilly	60·0	60·3	59·9	53·7	50·6	48·3	45·2	47·8	45·0	47·7	53·3	57·5
Southampton	60·7	61·2	60·1	52·9	46·6	43·6	39·5	43·4	42·4	45·8	56·7	61·0
Southport	57·7	57·5	57·1	49·9	43·7	40·3	36·8	41·6	40·1	43·5	54·0	56·8
Stonyhurst	56·3	55·1	55·1	48·4	42·5	39·6	36·0	40·0	38·5	42·2	52·6	56·1
Tunbridge Wells	58·0	59·2	58·2	50·6	44·6	40·7	35·5	40·3	39·3	43·1	55·0	58·9
Valentia	58·6	58·0	58·3	50·0	46·5	44·7	43·2	46·4	43·8	46·3	54·1	56·6
Ventnor	59·2	60·6	60·9	55·1	49·6	45·5	40·2	43·7	42·4	45·5	54·4	59·4
Worthing	58·2	59·8	59·5	53·9	47·2	43·5	37·8	41·7	40·6	44·7	53·7	59·1
Nice	73·0	73·9	69·2	61·6	53·8	47·0	44·5	47·5	50·6	54·8	62·3	68·6

The British Empire.

* The total area of the British Empire is nearly 11,400,000 square miles, with a total population of about 410,000,000. The known surface of the globe is estimated at 55,000,000 square miles, and its total population is believed to be about 1,800,000,000; so that the British Empire occupies approximately 21 per cent., or more than one-fifth, of the earth's surface, and its population is in the proportion of 22 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the inhabitants of the globe. The total revenue exceeds £400,000,000, the debt totals over £1,500,000,000, and the trade exceeds £1,600,000,000. Railways to the extent of 90,000 miles have been opened, and 12,160,020 net tons of shipping sail under the British flag, while nearly 265,000,000 tons enter and clear annually at British ports.

Constituent Parts of the British Empire.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	121,000	44,100,000
Empire of India and its Dependencies.....	1,900,000	300,000,000
Ceylon and Maldives	26,000	4,000,000
Eastern Asia	2,000	1,000,000
Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, &c.	3,750,000	5,600,000
West India Islands, South America, Falkland Islands	130,000	1,562,000
Commonwealth of Australia, &c.	3,100,000	4,100,000
Dominion of New Zealand.....	105,000	900,000
Africa:—South	1,238,000	6,300,000
West	600,000	33,000,000
East and Central	750,000	8,000,000
Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.....	900	400,000
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus.....	3,721	450,000
Antarctic: South Georgia.....	1,500	.....

THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Constitution.—The Constitution, which is unwritten, recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice; the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people; and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government may be thus briefly described:

1. *The King.*—The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong," is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress.

2. *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King. English bishops, Irish peers, elected for life, and Scottish peers, elected for duration of Parliament, may also sit in the House of Lords. This House may alter or reject a Bill passed by the House of Commons. In practice it generally submits to the will of the people.

3. *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 670 elected members representing county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors.

4. *The Ministry.*—The Ministry includes members of the Cabinet and a number of other persons who have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are drawn from the ranks of the party in power.

5. *The Executive.*—This consists of the King in Council. It is the Crown which "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." Ministers hold their office during pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

The Judicial System.—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. All civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery Division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*,

* An enlarged edition of Whitaker's Almanack, containing the whole of the Popular Edition, together with a supplement devoted to the Imperial Dominions, Foreign Countries, Sport, Additional Astronomical Tables, Shipping and Railways, Holiday and Health Resorts, County and Municipal Directory, &c., is also published, neatly half-bound, 792 pages, price 2*s.* 6*d.* *net*. (See Table of Contents, p. 503.)

the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal:* This court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law, which is entirely different to that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland.*—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar.

Local Government.—Local government is carried out under the central control of the Local Government Board. The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested.

Defence.—The defence of the Empire is entrusted to the navy and army. The numbers of the navy are maintained by voluntary enlistment, although the right of impressment still exists. The army is maintained by voluntary enlistment.

GOVERNMENT OF THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

Colony Defined.—A Colony means any part of the King's dominions except the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and British India.

Control of Parliament.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament; but no Act of Parliament affects a colony unless that colony is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a colony enacts a law which is repugnant to an imperial law affecting the colony, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void.

Colonial legislatures may be controlled (1) by the refusal of the governor's assent to any measure passed; (2) by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of Crown's assent; (3) by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent.

Subject to what has been stated above, the parliament of a self-governing colony—such as Victoria—exercises throughout the colony all the ordinary powers of a Sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:

1. *Colonies wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the governor alone.*—In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. The South African colonies of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

2. *Colonies where there is government by a governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a governor representing the Crown.*—Colonies so governed include British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlement, Trinidad.

3. *Colonies where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the governor representing the Crown.*—In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

4. *Colonies having responsible government.*—In these colonies the principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The colonies thus governed include Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Natal, Western Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.

British India.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India. Where the advice of a council comes in, it is the Council of India, whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

Protectorates.—The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King. The protectorates of the British Empire include British Central Africa, British East Africa, Uganda, and Nigeria.

Spheres of Influence.—A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other foreign Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

Country	Government Representative.	Representative in London.
India, see pages (505–37)	Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *Viceroy & Gov.-Gen.*	*India Office*—Rt. Hon. Visct. Morley of Blackburn, O.M., *Sec. of State.*
Madras	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	
Bombay	*Col.* Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	
Bengal	Sir Edward N. Baker, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Eastern Bengal & Assam	Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
United Provinces	Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Punjab	Sir Denzil C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Burma	Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E., *Lieut.-Gov.*	
Ceylon (538–9)	*Col.* Sir H. E. McCallum, K.E., G.C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Straits Settlements (539–40)	Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Hong Kong (540–1)	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Borneo 542	E. P. Gueritz, *Governor*	" " " "
Sarawak 542	H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja*	" " " "
Dominion of Canada (543–51)	Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., *High Com.*
	Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., *Premier*	
Newfoundland (551–2)	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	
British Guiana (552)	Sir F. Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
British Honduras (553)	*Brig.-Gen.* Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B., *Governor*	" " " "
Bermuda (553–4)	*Lt.-Gen.* F. W. Kitchener, C.B., *Governor*	" " " "
Commonwealth of Australia (554–65)	Earl of Dudley, G.C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen. & C.-in-Ch.*	Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. (*Representing the Commonwealth*).
	Hon. Andrew Fisher, *Premier*	
New South Wales	*Admiral* Sir Harry H. Rawson, G.C.B., *Governor*	Hon. T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., *Agent-General.*
	Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C., *Premier*	
Victoria	Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G., *Gov.*	Hon. J. W. Taverner, *Agent-General.*
	Hon. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	
South Australia	Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Hon. , *Agent-General.*
	Hon. T. Price, *Premier*	
Queensland	Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
	Hon. W. Kidston, *Premier*	
Tasmania	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
	Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G., *Premier*	
Western Australia	*Adm* Sir Fk George Denham Bedford, G.C.B., *Gov.*	Hon. C. H. Rason, *Agent-General.*
	Hon. J. Moore, C.M.G., *Premier*	
Dominion of New Zealand (565–7)	Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., *Governor and Com.-in-Chief*	Hon W. Hall-Jones, *High Commissioner.*
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	
Fiji (567)	Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.C., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Papua (568)	Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G., *Administrator*	" " " "
Pacific Islands (568)	Everard F. im Thurn, C.B., *High Commissioner*	" " " "
British West Indies (569–74)	[*Gov. in Chief*	
Jamaica	Sir Sydney Haldane Olivier, K.C.M.G., *Capt.-Gen. &*	
Bahamas	Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Leeward Isles	Sir Ernest B. Scott, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Windward Isles	Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Barbados	Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Trinidad and Tobago	(Vacant) *Governor*	" " " "
British South Africa (575–582)	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	" " " "
Cape Colony	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., *Gov.*	Hon. Sir Somerset R. French, K.C.M.G., *Agent-General.*
	Hon. J. F. X. Merriman, *Premier*	
Basutoland	Herbert Cecil Sloley, C.M.G., *Commissioner*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Bechuanaland Protector	*Lt.-Col* F. W. Panzera, *Res. Commr.*	" " " "
Transvaal	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., *Gov.*	Hon. Sir R. Solomon, K.C.B., *Agent-General.*
	Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, *Premier*	
Orange River Colony	*Major* Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., *Gov.*	Hon. Robert E. Brounger, *Agent-General.*
	Hon. A. Fischer, *Premier*	
Natal	*Lt.-Col.* Sir M. Nathan, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *Gov.*	Hon. Sir W. Arbuckle, *Agt.-Gen.*
	Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor, *Premier*	
Rhodesia	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
British West Africa (583–6)		
Gambia	Sir George Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Gold Coast Colony	Sir John Pickergill Rodger, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Sierra Leone	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Southern Nigeria	Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Comm.-in-Chief*	" " " "
Nigeria, Northern	*Col.* Sir F. D. Girouard, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Ch.*	" " " "
East and Central Africa (587–92)	[*Chief*	
Somaliland Protectorate	*Genl.* H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., *Commr. & Cons.-Gen.*	*Colonial Office.*
East African Protect.	*Lt.-Col.* Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Gov. & C.-in-C.*	" "
Uganda Protectorate	Sir Henry H. J. Bell, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-in-Chief*	" "
Zanzibar Protectorate	Ali bin Hamud, *Sultan*	" "
	Basil S. Cave, C.B., *Agent & Cons.-Gen.*	" "
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., *Gov. & Com.-Gen.*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
Mauritius 592–3	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	" " " "
Seychelles 593	Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G., *Gov & C.-in Ch.*	" " " "
Ascension 593–4	*Captain* R. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge*	*H.M. Admiralty.*
Falkland Islands 594	William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G., *Governor*	*Crown Agents for Colonies.*
St. Helena 594–5	*Lt.-Col.* Harry Lionel Galliers, C.M.G., R.E.O., *Gov.*	" " " "
Cyprus 595–6	Sir C. A. King Harman, K.C.M.G., *High Comm.*	" " " "
Malta 594–5	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Pane Grant, K.C.B., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*	" " " "
Gibraltar (595)	*General* Sir Frederick William E. F. Forestier-Walker, C.C.M.G., *Governor & Commander-in-Chief*	" " " "

*** The figures in parentheses refer to the Appendix, where a descriptive account of each country will be found.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1908 of 44,538,718. In 1907 there were 1,147,988 births (26 per 1000), 678,988 deaths (15·4 per 1000), and 331,413 marriages (15 per 1000) in the United Kingdom. The average strength of the Regular Army of the United Kingdom was 251,373 officers and men in 1907, and the Police numbered 63,450. The number of Immigrants was 293,633, and of Emigrants 634,949, in 1907. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1908 was 1,125,594, and 14,179 Criminals were convicted in 1907. There were in 1907 43,038 registered Joint Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,061,010,586, and 1,904 incorporated Building Societies, with liabilities of £55,894,058 (exclusive of 60 unincorporated societies, with liabilities of £16,364,370). There were also 2,208 Industrial and Provident Societies, with 2,351,686 members, having a share capital of £30,887,195 and a sales total of £100,312,614. In 1907 there were 29,040 applications for Patents, of which 16,272 were sealed, and 6,255 Trade Marks were registered. With regard to Insolvency, 4,188 persons were adjudicated bankrupts in 1907, with total liabilities £6,346,914 and assets £3,459,572. In 1906 sailing and steam vessels numbering 357 were totally lost, their tonnage being 148,214, and 442 lives were lost, of whom 12 were passengers and 430 crew. Of the total area, 46,997,546 acres were under cultivation in 1907, 8,317,413 acres being under corn crops, 4,114,535 under green crops, 27,411,720 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, etc. The live stock included 2,089,027 horses, 11,630,142 cattle, 30,011,833 sheep, and 3,967,163 pigs; 56,531,198 bushels of wheat, 64,092,321 bushels of barley and bere, and 183,688,750 bushels of oats, were grown in the United Kingdom, while 97,168,000 cwt. (about 194,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 13,297,366 cwt. of meal and flour were imported in 1907.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 1840–1907.

The numbers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the United Kingdom and the rate per 1,000 of the population are shown below:—

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29·4	279,746	14·3	735,244	18·7
1900	1,159,922	28·2	311,254	15·1	757,732	18·4
1905	1,163,506	26·9	315,063	14·6	669,628	15·5
1906	1,170,537	26·8	325,823	14·9	681,293	15·6
1907	1,147,988	26·0	331,413	15·0	678,988	15·4

THE THREE KINGDOMS.

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1840	502,303	122,665	359,687	Not recorded prior to 1855			First recorded in 1864.		
1845	543,521	143,743	349,366						
1850	593,422	152,744	368,995						
1855	635,123	151,774	426,242	93,349	19,680	62,004			
1860	684,048	170,156	422,721	105,629	21,225	68,170			
1865	748,069	185,474	490,909	113,126	23,577	70,821	145,227	30,684	93,738
1870	792,787	181,655	515,329	115,423	23,788	74,064	150,151	28,835	90,695
1875	850,607	201,212	546,453	123,693	25,921	81,785	138,320	24,037	98,114
1880	881,643	191,965	528,624	124,652	24,489	75,495	128,086	20,363	103,906
1885	894,270	197,745	522,750	126,100	25,304	74,607	115,961	21,177	90,712
1890	869,937	223,028	562,248	121,526	27,469	79,004	105,254	20,990	85,850
1895	922,291	228,204	568,997	126,494	28,422	81,852	106,113	23,120	84,395
1900	927,062	257,480	587,830	131,401	32,444	82,296	101,459	21,330	87,606
1905	929,293	260,742	520,031	131,381	31,243	74,256	102,832	23,078	75,071
1906	935,081	270,038	531,281	131,920	33,123	75,585	103,536	22,662	74,427
1907	917,636	276,031	524,211	128,789	33,260	77,267	101,563	22,122	77,410

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general Census was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

	1801.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Eng. & W.	9,334,549	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439	29,002,525	32,527,843
Scotland.	1,608,420	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103
Ireland	*5,319,867	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,458,775
Islands	*82,810	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842	150,370
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.			202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211	367,736
U.K. &c.	16,345,646	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827

* Certain 1801 figures are by estimate.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1901, IRELAND, 1821-1901, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1901.†

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
England and Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons to each.	Number	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,747	4·74	1,797,594	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	14,156,988	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·48	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·89	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
Scotland.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,503	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	503,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
Ireland.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,052	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	‡1,622,739	‡19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	‡753,418	‡11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	‡386,590	‡6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,377	2,641,559	5,174,836	‡237,541	‡4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	‡470,086	‡9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	‡245,975	‡5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	‡3,378	‡2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ Those rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease.

From the above figures it appears that the population of the United Kingdom (including Islands in the British Seas) in 1901 showed an increase of upwards of 3,725,000 when compared with the population in 1891, and the number of inhabited houses an increase of 908,000.

URBAN POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS (U.K.), 1907.

In the following table the Population and Birth and Death Rates for the year **1907** are shown for some large towns in the United Kingdom and in different parts of the globe. The population of each town in the United Kingdom (with the exception of certain Irish towns) is estimated to the middle of **1907**.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatn.	Ratio per 1,000.		Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populatn.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Births.	Deaths.
London (the Metropolis)	4,758,218	25·6	14·6	West Hartlepool	75,473	27·7	13·5
Aston Manor	83,266	25·4	12·9	Wigan	88,606	30·9	18·7
Birkenhead	118,553	31·2	15·4	Willesden	149,192	28·0	11·5
Birmingham	553,155	28·3	16·2	Wolverhampton	102,016	26·4	15·1
Blackburn	134,980	24·8	16·9	York	84,730	25·8	15·1
Bolton	182,917	24·4	16·8				
Bootle	67,114	32·4	16·8	Belfast	349,180	30·3	21·3
Bournemouth	69,246	17·3	12·0	Cork	76,122	25·6	20·6
Bradford (Yorks)	290,323	20·0	14·8	Dublin (with suburbs)	375,350	28·0	23·1
Brighton	129,023	21·1	14·7	Limerick	38,151	28·1	18·7
Bristol	367,979	24·3	13·2	Londonderry	39,892	26·3	16·5
Burnley	103,947	28·5	17·6	Waterford	26,769	25·9	21·7
Cardiff	187,620	26·0	15·0				
Coventry	77,626	33·0	14·8	Aberdeen	174,579	25·8	14·3
Croydon	154,342	25·7	12·4	Dundee	165,748	27·4	19·1
Derby	125,774	25·1	14·3	Edinburgh	345,747	21·7	16·2
Devonport	79,959	27·3	13·2	Glasgow	847,584	28·3	18·5
East Ham	136,421	26·3	11·2	Greenock	71,269	30·3	17·8
Gateshead	125,783	30·7	15·4	Leith	83,668	27·6	16·6
Grimsby	70,574	29·9	16·2	Paisley	88,710	26·2	16·1
Halifax	110,138	17·4	14·3	Perth	34,866	22·6	17·9
Hanley	67,174	32·4	18·6				
Hastings	67,477	16·6	12·8	Alexandria	376,085	37·7	35·1
Hornsey	89,816	17·0	8·6	Amsterdam	564,928	25·5	13·4
Huddersfield	94,814	23·2	16·9	Antwerp	304,032	23·2	13·5
Hull	266,762	28·8	16·1	Baltimore	565,000	*	19·8
Ipswich	72,825	25·4	15·0	Berlin	2,096,318	24·3	15·4
King's Norton	75,600	24·5	10·2	Bombay	977,822	20·0	39·6
Leeds	470,268	24·9	15·3	Boston	609,762	30·1	19·2
Leicester	236,124	23·2	12·7	Breslau	486,000	29·2	22·3
Leyton	122,040	26·0	11·2	Brisbane	132,468	24·9	12·2
Liverpool	746,144	31·8	19·0	Brussels	623,202	17·6	13·7
Manchester	643,148	28·7	18·1	Bucharest	294,572	29·4	25·2
Merthyr Tydfil	76,085	35·9	19·5	Buda-Pesth	802,235	26·4	20·2
Middlesbrough	101,783	34·2	20·3	Buenos Ayres	1,102,155	35·5	16·9
Newcastle-on-Tyne	272,969	29·7	15·9	Cairo	676,985	42·6	37·8
Newport (Mon.)	75,585	32·1	15·4	Calcutta	847,796	*	37·6
Northampton	95,070	20·6	12·3	Chicago	2,107,620	*	15·3
Norwich	119,191	25·0	14·6	Christiania	230,800	25·3	13·1
Nottingham	257,489	26·8	17·5	Copenhagen	438,000	28·3	15·2
Oldham	141,730	26·5	19·4	Dresden	530,400	25·8	14·9
Plymouth	120,063	23·2	14·7	Hamburg	844,579	25·2	14·8
Portsmouth	208,291	27·9	16·0	Madras	542,020	38·8	40·5
Preston	117,093	26·8	19·1	Melbourne	532,200	24·2	12·8
Reading	80,311	22·5	12·4	Milan	552,853	25·8	20·3
Rhondda	130,400	37·1	16·3	Moscow	1,372,800	32·4	27·5
Rochdale	87,999	23·6	17·1	Munich	552,000	27·2	18·1
Salford	236,670	29·2	17·7	New Orleans	341,000	*	22·4
Sheffield	455,553	30·9	17·1	New York	4,285,435	28·2	18·5
Smethwick	66,467	28·8	13·0	Paris	2,735,165	18·6	18·5
Southampton	119,745	23·1	13·0	Philadelphia	1,500,595	*	18·3
South Shields	113,450	29·0	16·7	Prague	470,906	21·0	19·8
St. Helens	92,476	34·2	18·5	Rio de Janeiro	628,675	*	20·7
Stockport	100,986	26·9	17·7	Rome	545,234	23·5	18·2
Sunderland	156,029	34·3	19·2	Rotterdam	396,855	33·5	14·3
Swansea	97,324	32·5	17·9	St. Petersburg	1,505,200	30·4	24·7
Tottenham	122,793	30·2	13·4	Stockholm	336,019	24·5	13·9
Wallasey	66,707	26·5	13·4	Sydney	544,700	26·3	11·5
Walsall	96,171	29·5	15·5	The Hague	251,749	29·2	13·4
Walthamstow	126,397	28·5	12·0	Toronto	226,001	29·7	20·2
Warrington	70,269	33·6	16·1	Trieste	200,962	32·8	26·3
West Bromwich	69,123	30·9	16·7	Turin	370,132	22·2	19·3
West Ham	308,284	28·6	14·6	Venice	176,815	23·3	19·7
				Vienna	1,979,003	24·8	17·3

* Rate not stated.

EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE FACTORIES, U.K., 1870-1904.

The following table shows the number of hands employed in the principal branches of the Textile industry in the United Kingdom for such of the past thirty-eight years as have been covered by various returns under the Factories and Workshop Acts. The total number employed in all Textile Factories is given below :—

ALL MATERIALS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1895	411,881	663,870	1,075,751	1898	387,583	648,987	1,036,570
1896	412,841	664,846	1,077,687	1901	379,211	650,142	1,029,353
1897	396,851	654,713	1,051,564	1904	382,835	643,543	1,026,378

PRINCIPAL TEXTILES.

Year.	Cotton.			Woollen, Worsted and Shoddy.			Flax, Jute, &c.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1870	178,397	271,690	450,087	108,243	130,360	238,503	43,910	101,582	145,492
1874	187,620	291,895	479,515	125,338	154,785	280,123	51,730	119,860	171,590
1878	185,472	297,431	482,903	116,156	154,192	270,348	44,733	105,307	150,120
1885	196,378	307,691	504,069	124,504	157,653	282,257	48,240	123,217	163,457
1890	208,187	320,608	528,795	132,548	170,013	302,561	51,877	111,088	162,565
1895	205,230	333,653	538,883	120,972	161,429	282,401	51,206	109,813	161 019
1896	203,686	329,234	532,920	121,451	162,990	284,441	51,820	110,643	162,463
1897	199,576	327,647	527,223	111,278	154,466	265,744	50,374	109,057	159 431
1898	197,701	328,406	526,107	106,207	150,218	256,425	49,102	107,603	156,705
1901	193,830	328,793	522,623	106,598	153,311	259,909	45,732	104,587	150,319
1904	196,421	326,609	523,030	108,998	152,803	261,801	44,833	103,513	147,968

The number of "half-timers" employed in 1895 was 55,625, of whom 25,525 were boys and 30,100 girls under 14 years of age; in 1904, 14,568 boys and 17,176 girls (total, 31,744) were similarly employed, a decrease of 24,881. In 1898, 29,627 (11,735 boys and 17,892 girls) between 13 and 14 years of age were employed as "full-timers" after fulfilling certain educational requirements, and a similar or increasing proportion in 1901, and 1904 probably accounts for the above-mentioned decrease.

PAUPERS AND POOR RELIEF, U.K., 1850-1908.

The following table shows the number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief in each of the three Kingdoms and in the United Kingdom for a series of years, with a statement of the amount expended out of the Poor Rates (including Receipts-in-Aid) in Actual Relief of the Poor, except that the expenses of management for Scotland and Ireland (but not for England and Wales) are included in the total :—

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Paupers	Dependants.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total Number.	Amount of Relief
								£
1850	118,559	801,984	79,031	Not known	203,320	104,650	1,307,544	7,803,787
1855	121,563	720,806	79,887		85,296	1,523	1,018,065	7,353,702
1860	119,026	731,994	77,306	36,903	43 218	1,711	1,010,158	6,648,867
1865	138,119	833,314	77,895	43,499	59,498	9,182	1,162,044	7,779,869
1870	165,324	914,067	79,290	46,897	53,087	19,729	1,279,499	9,363,798
1875	153,711	661,876	65,661	35,930	49,805	30,631	998,171	9,333,403
1880	189,394	648,636	63,009	35,599	57,455	42,735	1,037,404	10,087,985
1885	190,184	593,852	61,969	34,984	48,909	57,039	987,806	10,462,093
1890	195,048	592,497	61,577	33,463	44,653	62,213	990,359	10,338,442
1895	225,109	541,754	63,307	33,611	42,899	57,005	1,014,691	11,910,343
1900	226,871	508,517	65,929	34,003	43,820	58,534	1,000,644	13,802,376
1905	273,386	575,613	73,363	37,297	43,911	57,909	1,127,635	16,507,600
1906	279,037	562,662	73,984	37,421	44,840	58,049	1,124,421	16,741,663
1907	281,952	552,060	74,483	36,857	45,149	57,307	1,119,921	16,668,312
1908	283,684	600,492	74 560	36,916	45,968	56,921	1,125,594	—

NUMBER OF SPINDLES AND LOOMS, U.K., 1870–1903.

The following table shows the number of Spindles and Looms in the Principal Textile Industries of the United Kingdom for certain years covered by Parliamentary Returns. The figures for 1870 and 1874 include all Spindles and Looms, but for other years they relate only to the Spindles and Looms used.

Year.	COTTON.			WOOL AND SHODDY.			WORSTED.		
	Spindles.		Power Looms.	Spindles.		Power Looms.	Spindles.		Power Looms.
	Spinning.	Doubling.		Spinning.	Doubling.		Spinning.	Doubling.	
1870	33,951,221	3,723,537	440,676	2,541,501	161,155	48,218	1,821,144	310,308	64,654
1874	37,515,772	4,366,017	463,118	3,191,164	159,138	57,323	2,182,792	399,658	81,747
1878	39,527,920	4,678,770	514,911	3,361,692	322,908	57,738	2,096,820	456,114	87,393
1885	40,120,451	4,228,470	560,955	3,126,568	232,511	59,710	2,227,192	536,329	79,931
1890	40,511,934	3,992,885	615,714	3,148,016	299,984	62,880	2,402,922	669,328	67,391
1903	43,905,232	3,652,424	683,620	2,678,577	213,873	51,789	2,937,900	845,166	52,725

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, WOOL, COAL AND IRON, U.K., 1892–1906.

The following table shows the amount of Raw Cotton, Wool, Coal and Pig Iron imported (or retained) for Home Consumption in the period 1892–1906 :—

Year.	Raw Cotton. Cwt.	Wool. Cwt.	Coal. Tons.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Year.
1892	13,600,000	4,200,000	142,406,115	5,994,296	1892
1893	13,200,000	4,300,000	126,837,725	6,168,963	1893
1894	14 400,000	4,500,000	145,590,095	6,655,469	1894
1895	14,600,000	4,600,000	146,754,060	6,925,941	1895
1896	14,700,000	4,620,000	150,774,449	7,712,395	1896
1897	14,500,000	4,400,000	154,001,467	7,750,108	1897
1898	15,500,000	5,100,000	153,787,817	7,723,257	1898
1899	15,700,000	4,700,000	164,284,757	8,208,463	1899
1900	14,500,000	4,500,000	166,776,213	7,705,201	1900
1901	14,700,000	4,800,000	161,263,869	7,284,027	1901
1902	14,600,000	4,400,000	166,694,908	7,797,820	1902
1903	13,900,000	4,000,000	166,539,120	7,998,269	1903
1904	14,000,000	3,900,000	166,606,237	8,006,419	1904
1905	16,600,900	4,200,000	168,968,291	8,745,960	1905
1906	17,000,000	4,600,000	174,279,449	8,694,000 (?)	1906

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEER AND SPIRITS (U.K.).

The following table shows the amount of Beer and Spirits produced and consumed in the United Kingdom for the decennial period 1858–1907. The production of beer is given in standard barrels of 36 gallons, calculated at a standard gravity of 1055°. The figures concerning spirits refer to British and Irish spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, in proof gallons.

Year.	Beer.		Spirits.	
	Produced. (Standard Barrels.)	Consumed. (Barrels.)	Produced. (Proof Gallons.)	Consumed. (Proof Gallons.)
1898	35,590,095	35,624,166	60,652,466	41,707,723
1899	36,379,373	36,841,077	63,437,884	44,415,148
1900	37,153,031	36,076,841	59,246,277	45,889,051
1901	36,613,941	35,508,804	57,020,847	45,210,357
1902	36,013,392	35,243,472	55,192,334	44,078,054
1903	35,978,699	34,940,720	49,744,430	41,888,583
1904	35,323,350	34,224,685	51,816,600	40,731,860
1905	34,404,287	33,250,654	49,140,043	39,331,928
1906	34,109,263	33,918,101	49,214,165	39,263,578
1907	34,352,373	—	50,317,908	—

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840–1907.

TOTAL NET TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS (SAILING AND STEAM) ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST AT PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AND TO THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1840	3,197,501	1,460,294	4,657,795	3,292,984	1,488,888	4,781,872
1845	4,310,639	1,735,079	6,045,718	4,235,451	1,796,136	6,031,587
1850	4,700,199	2,400,277	7,100,476	4,742,345	2,662,243	7,404,588
1855	5,270,792	3,680,447	8,951,239	5,648,940	3,889,291	9,538,231
1860	6,889,009	5,283,776	12,172,785	7,028,914	5,490,593	12,516,507
1865	9,623,432	4,694,454	14,317,886	9,755,523	4,843,683	14,579,206
1870	12,380,390	5,732,974	18,113,364	12,691,790	5,835,028	18,526,818
1875	15,190,691	7,502,172	22,693,163	15,753,753	7,829,922	23,583,675
1880	20,430,512	8,583,043	29,073,555	20,658,472	8,804,036	29,662,508
1885	22,980,464	8,081,956	31,062,420	23,408,591	9,010,631	32,419,222
1890	26,777,955	10,657,757	36,835,712	27,195,157	10,253,000	37,448,157
1895	29,175,282	10,826,409	40,001,691	29,516,644	11,020,839	40,537,483
1900	31,445,328	17,777,478	49,222,806	31,265,508	18,025,379	49,300,887
1901	31,170,534	17,210,729	48,381,263	31,099,487	17,169,144	48,268,631
1902	32,182,609	17,287,802	49,470,711	32,250,174	17,570,500	49,820,674
1903	34,164,230	18,080,279	52,244,509	34,418,363	18,110,286	52,528,649
1904	34,411,766	19,175,269	53,587,035	34,738,855	19,325,563	54,064,418
1905	35,200,869	20,423,105	55,623,974	35,762,218	20,654,542	56,416,760
1906	38,189,269	22,091,923	60,281,192	38,276,710	22,232,408	60,509,118
1907	40,415,618	25,825,295	66,240,913	40,892,824	26,137,983	67,030,807

TABLE SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1907).	Tons.	Tons.	(1905).	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—			INDIA—		
Blyth	1,249,892	1,839,040	Calcutta	1,637,943	1,639,616
Bristol	867,655	580,576	Bombay	1,653,857	1,451,037
Cardiff	5,724,755	9,011,680	AUSTRALIA—		
Dover	1,638,459	1,630,439	Sydney	792,067	718,506
Goole	874,447	891,496	Melbourne	470,147	313,951
Grimsby	1,322,232	1,341,924	Adelaide	252,365	208,782
Hartlepool	914,979	598,128	Albany	152,983	222,043
Harwich	712,399	680,475	Fremantle	522,473	450,755
Hull	3,658,317	3,091,149	Hobart	330,223	317,352
Liverpool	8,167,419	7,257,869	Brisbane	120,094	132,641
London	11,160,367	8,598,979	NEW ZEALAND—		
Manchester	1,286,141	1,132,740	Auckland	564,421	396,642
Middlesbrough	1,616,143	1,512,700	Wellington	293,622	406,102
Newcastle & Shields	5,305,621	6,312,484	NATAL—		
Newport	1,604,912	2,053,063	Durban	2,520,163	2,505,167
Plymouth	1,719,399	1,546,292	CAPE COLONY—		
Southampton	3,777,301	3,571,389	Capetown	3,353,699	3,064,273
Sunderland	1,335,455	1,661,245	East London (1904)	1,050,063	1,222,025
Swansea	992,489	1,763,748	CANADA—		
Port Talbot	502,738	787,114	Montreal	1,228,220	1,256,730
SCOTLAND—			Halifax	773,938	840,658
Burntisland	621,207	899,013	Victoria	989,298	925,727
Glasgow	1,918,923	3,138,001	Gibraltar	4,118,495	4,168,021
Grangemouth	830,497	938,760	Malta	3,718,168	3,718,349
Leith	1,335,599	1,301,887	Aden	2,979,028	2,978,694
Methil	924,519	1,173,007	Colombo	5,179,045	5,139,749
IRELAND—			Singapore	6,147,671	6,187,633
Belfast	471,170	192,431	Penang	2,220,413	2,380,300
Dublin	251,651	67,350	Hong Kong	10,932,107	10,911,024

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1842-1907.

Total Length, Capital, Passengers Conveyed, Receipts, and Working Expenses of Railways in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.
				Total.	Per Mile			
	Miles	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1842	1.857	—	18,453,504	3,820,122	—			
1845	2,441	88,481,376	33,791,253	6,209,714	—	Cannot be given previous to 1860.		
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	13,204,668	1,994			
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	2,597			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,113	2,701	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,932,753	3,541	33,220,728	54	28,016,272
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	51	31,890,501
1885	19,169	825,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	53	32,767,817
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,518,247	52	33,073,706
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,531	67,914,586	3,469	37,063,266	52	33,880,110
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,762,107	52	35,132,558
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	40,094,116	52	36,930,901
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,717,965	56	36,374,075
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	47,208,313	56	37,102,518
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,876,637	56	38,646,065
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	50,192,424	56	39,926,698
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	4,123	53,083,804	57	40,653,250
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,052,911,116	91,066,038	4,205	55,960,543	58	40,291,958
1899	21,900	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,393	4,417	60,990,687	59	41,576,378
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,685	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62	40,058,338
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	4,511	67,489,739	63	39,069,076
1902	22,152	1,216,861,421	1,188,219,269	102,061,164	4,607	67,841,218	62	41,628,502
1903	22,435	1,235,528,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	4,595	68,561,855	62	42,326,859
1904	22,634	1,258,294,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	4,586	69,172,531	62	42,660,741
1905	22,847	1,272,609,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	70,664,663	62	43,466,356
1906	23,063	1,286,883,341	1,240,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	72,781,854	62	44,446,077
1907	23,108	1,294,065,662	1,259,481,315	112,178,174	4,854	76,609,194	63	44,939,729

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following table shows the *average wages per head* of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive, and engineers' departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1897-1906. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	England and Wales. (15 Companies.)		Scotland. (5 Companies.)		Ireland. (7 Companies.)		United Kingdom. (27 Companies.)	
	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.	Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.
1897	339,883	24 10½	40,871	22 5¼	17,354	19 5	398,108	24 4¼
1898	353,785	25 1½	41,143	22 7½	17,371	19 4¾	412,304	24 7¼
1899	371,490	25 9¾	42,665	22 10¾	17,708	19 4½	431,858	25 3
1900	379,750	25 7	42,461	21 11	18,136	19 5¼	440,347	25 0¾
1901	378,121	25 6¼	43,710	23 1½	18,726	19 5	440,557	25 0½
1902	383,883	25 5¼	45,240	23 1¾	19,306	19 3¼	448,429	24 11½
1903	384,465	25 4½	44,922	22 11½	18,934	19 5	448,321	24 10½
1904	380,610	25 7	45,216	23 1¼	19,751	19 1½	445,577	25 0½
1905	384,321	25 10¼	45,399	23 3½	19,531	19 2¼	449,251	25 3½
1906	391,661	25 11½	46,427	23 4¼	19,874	19 9½	457,942	25 5¼

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT), 1600-1909

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£
1600	1,000,000	* The amounts are *exclusive*	
1700	6,000,000	of the cost of collection from 1840 60, and *inclusive* from 1860 onwards.	
1800	38,000,000	§ 1908-9 estimated.	
1840-1*	47,433,399	49,285,396	− 1,851,997
1845-6	52,009,324	49,628,724	+ 2,380,600
1850-1	53,057,053	49,882,322	+ 3,174,731
1855-6	65,704,491	88,428,345	−22,723,854
1860-1*	70,283,674	72,792,059	− 2,508,385
1865-6	67,812,292	65,914,357	+ 1,897,935
1870-1	69,945,220	69,548,539	+ 396,681
1875-6	77,131,693	76,621,773	+ 509,920
1880-1	84,041,288	83,707,924	+ 923,364
1881-2	85,822,282	85,472,556	+ 349,726
1882-3	89,004,456	88,906,278	+ 98,178
1883-4	87,205,184	86,999,564	+ 205,620
1884-5	87,988,110	89,037,883	− 1,049,773
1885-6	89,581,301	92,223,844	− 2,642,543
1886-7	90,772,758	89,996,752	+ 776,006
1887-8	89,802,254	87,423,645	+ 2,378,609
1888-9	88,472,812	87,683,830	+ 788,982
1889-90	89,304,316	86,083,314	+ 3,221,002
1890-1	89,489,112	87,732,855	+ 1,756,257
1891-2	90,994,786	89,927,773	+ 1,067,013
1892-3	90,395,377	90,375,365	+ 20,012
1893-4	91,133,410	91,302,846	− 169,436
1894-5	94,683,762	93,918,421	+ 765,341
1895-6	101,973,829	97,764,357	+ 4,209,472
1896-7	103,949,885	101,476,669	+ 2,473,216
1897-8	106,614,004	102,935,904	+ 3,678,010
1898-9	108,336,193	108,150,236	+ 185,957
1899-1900	119,839,905	133,722,407	−13,882,502
1900-1	130,384,684	183,592,264	−53,207,580
1901-2	142,997,999	195,522,215	−52,524,216
1902-3	151,551,698	184,483,708	−32,932,010
1903-4	141,545,579	146,961,736	− 5,415,557
1904-5	143,379,404	141,956,497	+ 1,413,907
1905-6	143,977,575	140,511,955	+ 3,465,620
1906-7	144,814,073	139,415,251	+ 5,398,822
1907-8	156,537,689	151,812,094	+ 4,725,595
1908-9§	154,350,000	154,109,000	+ 241,000

THE BUDGET, 1908-1909.

The Prime Minister (Mr. H. H. Asquith) introduced the Budget on 7 May, 1908. The receipts on the basis of existing taxation were estimated at £157,770,000, and the expenditure at £152,869,000, showing an anticipated surplus of £4,901,000. This amount was disposed of by a remission of £3,400,000 in the Sugar Duty and of £20,000 on Marine Insurances (one quarter only), accounting together for £3,420,000; while £1,200,000 was allocated for the Old Age Pension Scheme (January to March quarter, 1909), and £40,000 granted to Local Authorities for collection of licences. The balance sheet for 1908-9 therefore reads as follows:—Estimated Revenue, £154,350,000: Estimated Expenditure, £154,109,000; Estimated Surplus, £241,000.

NOTE.—The increased figures for revenue and expenditure in 1907-8 and 1908-9 are due to the inclusion of revenue collected for the Imperial Taxes but previously intercepted and paid direct to the Local Taxation Accounts. Such collections are now paid to the Exchequer and subsequently paid away to the Local Taxation Accounts.

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1907-1908.

Receipts.	£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 1 April, 1907	6,932,423
Total Revenue (as detailed below)	156,537,690
Repayment of Advances	1,530,000
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c.—	
For Supply Purposes	28,713,000
Raised by the creation of additional Debt (Terminable Annuities), for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts, Naval Works Acts, Military Works Act, Public Buildings Expenses Act, Public Offices Site Act, and for the purposes of the Cunard Agreement Act	2,994,000
Amount temporarily borrowed:—	
On deficiency of the Consolidated Fund	4,500,000
On credit of Ways and Means	1,500,000
Casual Receipts (Suez Canal shares drawn and paid off)	7,029
China Indemnity paid	311,822
Total Receipts	£203,025,964

Issues.	£
Consolidated Fund Services	31,471,715
Supply Services	109,185,000
To Local Taxation	11,155,380
To meet other Expenditure—	
(1) Telegraph Acts (1892-1904)	1,020,000
(2) Naval Works Acts (1895-1905)	973,300
(3) Military Works Acts (1897-1901)	300,000
(4) Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	354,000
(5) Public Offices Site Act, 1903	10,000
(6) Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	177,235
Advances:—	
For Purchase of Bullion	1,350,000
Interest on Exchequer Bonds	180,000
Bills and Bonds paid off	26,213,000
Temporary Advances Repaid	6,000,000
For Redemption of Debt	5,398,822
Do. (China Indemnity)	311,822
Do. (Suez Canal shares realised)	7,029
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1908	8,918,961
Total Issues	£203,025,964

THE NATIONAL INCOME.

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Customs	£32,930,000	£32,490,000
Excise	30,350,000	35,720,000
Property & Income Tax	31,600,000	32,380,000
Estate Duty	14,400,000	19,070,000
Post Office	17,170,000	17,880,000
Telegraph Service	4,255,000	4,420,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	7,950,000	7,970,000
Land Tax	710,000	730,000
House Duty	1,890,000	1,960,000
Crown Lands (net)	520,000	520,000
Suez Canal Dividends	1,097,978	1,189,411
Fee and Patent Stamps	996,000	1,024,000
Miscellaneous	945,049	1,184,278
Local Taxation Accounts	10,222,413	*11,155,380*
Total National Income	£155,036,485	£156,537,690

Of the sources of National Income mentioned in the above table of details :—

(I.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are **Beer** (£22,765), **Chicory** (£47,509), **Cocoa** (£286,918), **Coffee** (£183,624), **Currants** (£126,139), **Dried Plums** (£35,736), **Figs** (£60,999), **Prunes** (£9,796), **Raisins** (£223,821), **Spirits** (£4,133,023), **Sugar, &c.** (£6,707,808), **Tea** (£5,807,907), **Tobacco and Snuff** (£13,739,379), **Wine** (£1,177,144).

(II.) EXCISE is derived mainly from **Intoxicants**, which account for £30,822,757 (*Spirits* £17,705,703, and *Beer* £13,116,964), **Saccharin** £13,832, **Glucose** £120,679, **Home-grown Tobacco** £6,997, the remainder accruing from *Licences (£4,407,540) and **Railway Duty** (£345,061).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX: To this PROPERTY contributes £8,110,258, which is made up of £7,947,235 from **Lands and Tenements**, and £163,023 from the **Occupation of Land**; the share from INCOME TAX is £23,750,122, being £2,197,045 from **Annuities and Dividends**, £19,418,056 from **Trades and Professions**, and £2,135,011 from **Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.**

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: The total amount of Estate Duty is £14,359,587 (£4,474,797 being payable to Local Taxation Accounts). Other contributories are £3,908,601 from **Legacy**, £732,437 from **Succession**, and £51,519 from **Corporation Duties**.

(V.) The POST OFFICE and TELEGRAPH contributions are made up of £18,638,452 from the **Sale of Postage Stamps**, £654,351 collected in cash for **Postage of Letters, &c.**, and £619,921 **Poundage on Money and Postal Orders**. £3,609,855 was received for transmission of Telegrams, of which £578,421 was refunded to Cable Companies. The gross **Telephone** receipts were £1,118,233, reduced by refundments, &c., to £1,105,878, and **Royalties** on Licences amounted to £272,462.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included **Deeds** £3,141,567, **Bills of Exchange** £866,556, **Companies' Capital Duty** £482,557, **Bonds** to **Bearer** £402,324, **Contract Notes** above 1*d.* £137,243, **Patent Medicines** £334,142, **Marine Insurances** £273,495, **Licences and Certificates** £176,956, **Life Insurances** £91,447, **Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of Banks** £129,434, **Receipts, Drafts, and other** 1*d.* **stamps** £1,721,543, **Share Warrants** £103,598, **Loan Capital Duty** £22,146, **Foreign Certificates** £15,653, and **Playing Cards** £25,881.

One of the remaining items, the **SUEZ CANAL SHARES** (£1,090,752 interest and dividend on 169,777 ordinary shares, and £37,069 on 6,825 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention. The estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) was £31,055,000 on 31 March, 1908.

* The amount produced by the Licence Duties in 1907-1908 was made up as follows:—Publicans' Licences £1,802,158, Dog Licences £653,652, Carriage Licences £580,165, Game Licences £182,170, Licences for Man Servants £171,053, Gun Licences £119,577, Armorial Bearings £72,984, Auctioneers, &c. £93,068, Dealers in Gold and Silver Plate £55,758, Pawnbrokers £39,517, Hawkers and Pedlars £27,936. Of this total £4,119,240 found its way to the Local Taxation Accounts and the remainder to the Exchequer.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
A. The National Debt	£28,500,000	£29,500,000
B. Civil List	470,000	470,000
Annuities to the Royal Family (see p. 82)	106,000	106,000
Annuities and Pensions	177,469	178,370
Salaries and Allowances	78,037	77,764
Courts of Justice	511,912	515,531
Miscellaneous Services	335,594	624,040
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	11,379,651	11,155,380
	£41,558,663	£42,627,094

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES:

Navy	£31,434,000	£31,141,000
Army (including Ordnance Factories)	27,765,000	27,115,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services	29,118,000	30,180,000
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	3,179,000	3,222,000
Post Office	16,583,000	17,527,000
	£108,079,000	£109,185,000

Total Expenditure... £149,637,663 £151,812,094

Local Revenue and Expenditure. The amount raised in 1905-6 was £163,975,539, of which £74,214,002 was from Rates, &c., £23,565,572 from Government contributions, and £29,849,675 from the issue of Loans. The Expenditure amounted in 1905-6 to £162,436,029. In 1904-5 £17,093,662 was spent in Poor Relief, £3,658,315 by School Boards, and £107,003,647 for Police and Sanitary and other Public Works. The Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities at the end of the financial year 1905-6 amounted to £564,645,200 (England and Wales £482,983,929, Scotland £63,075,020, Ireland £18,586,251). The Gross Estimated Rental of Property assessed to the Poor Rate in England and Wales in 1906-7 was £254,887,521, the Rateable Value being £207,067,675.

Municipal Trading.—The gross receipts from Municipal Undertakings in England and Wales in 1905-6 were:—Water, £4,429,778; Gas, £7,073,249; Electric Light, £2,853,537; and Tramways, £5,942,127. In Scotland £954,492 was derived from Water Undertakings: £1,757,272 from Gas; £470,872 Electric Light; and £1,087,434 from Tramways.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1800, AND 1840–1841 TO 1908–1909.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	Increase over last Year.	No. of Officers and Men.	First Lord.
	£			£		
1800	12,422,837	War with France.			135,000	Earl Spencer.
1840–1841*	5,597,511	Peace.			37,456	Earl of Minto.
1845–1846	6,809,872	Peace.		+ 751,653	38,523	El. of Haddington.
1850–1851	6,437,883	Peace.		− 504,514	39,000	Sir F. T. Baring.
1855–1856*	19,654,585	War with Russia.		+5,164,480	51,700	Sir C. Wood.
1860–1861	13,331,668	Iron-plated ships commenced.		+1,507,807	61,000	Duke of Somers't.
1865–1865	10,259,788	30 Ironclads afloat.		− 638,465	60,000	,,
1870–1871	8,669,569	55 Armoured ships afloat.		− 455,512	61,000	H. C. E. Childers.
1875–1876	10,798,013	18-inch armour. 81-ton guns.		+ 333,915	54,600	G. Ward Hunt.
1880–1881	10,511,840	Many additions under North-		+ 280,893	56,800	El.ofNorthbrook.
1885–1886	13,050,440	brook programme, 1885–1889.		+1,574,730	58,000	,,
		£	£			
1890–1891	14,557,856	13,786,600	14,125,358	+ 101,200	68,700	Ld. G. Hamilton.
1895–1896	19,613,821	18,701,000	19,637,238	+ 334,900	77,308	Earl Spencer.
1900–1901	29,822,522	28,791,000	29,998,529	+2,197,403	101,411	G. J. Goschen.
1905–1906	35,078,187	33,389,500	33,151,841	−3,500,000	121,123	Earl of Selborne.
1906–1907	33,573,302	31,869,500	31,869,500	−1,520,000	122,133	Ld. Tweedmouth.
1907–1908	32,911,046	31,419,500	31,141,000	− 450,000	128,000	,,
1908–1909	33,942,003	32,319,500	—	+ 900,000	128,000	,,

The naval expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1906-7 was £31,870,000, of which the U.K. contributed £31,438,600. The aggregate *gross* tonnage of the Mercantile Marine protected thereby was 16,381,650 (U.K.) and 1,229,246 India and Colonies, total 17,611,096 gross tons, which carries the annual value of nearly £1,500,000,000 including bullion and specie. The naval expenditure is therefore 2·13 per cent., if regarded as a premium for insurance. Other nations spend as follows in millions of £:—U.S.A., 25·1 to protect 4,241,590 tons of Mercantile Shipping; Japan, 5·2 for 1,000,000 tons; Russia, 12·4 for 913,133 tons; Germany, 11·4 for 3,810,553 tons; and France, 12·8 for 1,741,195 tons.

* 1840–50, 3 Jan. to 2 Jan.; 1855 onward, 1 April to 31 March.

Details for Four Years.	1905–1906. (*a*) Net.	1906–1907. (*a*) Net.	1907–1908. (*a*) Net.	1908–1909. (*a*) Net.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£	£	£	£
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c.	6,672,000	6,810,700	6,869,700	7,129,700
2. Victualling and Clothing	2,250,600	2,053,200	1,996,400	2,286,400
3. Medical Estabs. and Services	277,500	275,500	268,700	258,700
4. Martial Law	14,000	14,700	14,200	13,900
5. Educational Services	161,900	165,600	172,500	167,000
6. Scientific Services	69,300	65,100	65,100	66,000
7. Royal Naval Reserves	420,600	426,600	418,300	368,300
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
I. Personnel	2,768,300	2,407,600	2,549,900	2,936,200
II. Matériel	4,816,900	2,827,200	3,035,200	4,157,000
III. Contract Work	7,827,800	8,588,400	7,646,000	7,220,700
9. Naval Armaments	3,083,557	2,686,000	2,348,700	2,048,700
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	1,905,200	1,654,500	2,758,400	2,306,700
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	454,000	482,200	401,000	409,200
12. Admiralty Office	336,400	351,500	364,600	370,200
Total Effective Services	30,966,500	29,408,800	28,908,700	29,738,700
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
13. Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	800,900	820,700	837,900	868,800
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,233,900	1,256,300	1,302,000	1,334,600
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	388,200	383,700	370,900	377,400
Total Non-Effective Services	2,423,000	2,460,700	2,510,800	2,580,800
Grand Total	£33,389,500	£31,869,500	£31,419,500	£32,319,500

(*a*) *Appropriations in Aid.* These consist of sums paid: By India £103,400, Australian Commonwealth £200,000, Dominion of New Zealand £40,000, Cape Colony £50,000, Natal £35,000, and Newfoundland £3,000 a total of £431,400. £350,000 is received from stoppages from pay for uniforms and extras, £150,000 from the sale of old ships, £128,000 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £29,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in the R.N. Colleges at Dartmouth and Osborne amount to £56,000. The estimated value of steam coal in stock on 31 March, 1908, was £1,135,000; additions to the value of £1,694,500 and issue to the value of £1,996,500 were anticipated, so that the estimated value of stock at 31 March, 1909, is £1,123,000 Steam coal to the value of £1,750,000 is expended in one year.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1815, AND 1840–1841 TO 1908–1909.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	(a) Net Estimate.	Expended.	Increase over Last Year.	No. of Men.	Secretary of State for War.
	£	£	£	£		
1815	39,200,000	(Waterloo year)	*[1840–51, 3 Jan. to 2 Jan.; 1851 onwards April 1 to Mar. 31.]	—	300,000	Visct. Palmerston.
1840–1841*	8,521,907	Peace	—	—	93,471	T. B. Macaulay.
1845–1846	8,854,297	Peace	—	+ 751,271	95,672	Hon. S. Herbert.
1850–1851	8,723,940	Peace	—	− 231,121	99,118	Hon. Fox Maule.
1855–1856*	25,049,825	Russian War	—	− 4,327,524	223,224	Duke of Newcastle.
1860–1861	15,709,299	(Chinese War, 1860)	—	− 751,275	228,854	Hon. S. Herbert.
1865–1865	14,569,279	Peace	—	− 186,607	213,521	Mq. of Hartington.
1870–1871	12,833,972	Peace	—	− 26,949	192,665	E. Cardwell.
1875–1875	15,035,748	Peace	—	+ 521,350	184,433	Gathorne Hardy.
1880–1881	15,873,347	Peace	—	+ 295,522	188,798	H. C. E. Childers.
1885–1886	20,485,799	17,750,700	23,480,085	+ 1,573,254	177,194	W. H. Smith.
1890–1891	20,532,357	18,897,900	17,611,969	+ 502,100	153,483	Edward Stanhope.
1895–1896	20,805,758	17,983,830	17,770,095	+ 97,100	155,493	H. C.-Bannerman.
1900–1901	92,305,153	88,999,400	91,343,544	+ 66,382,200	430,000	Mq. of Lansdowne.
1905–1906	33,370,725	29,813,000	28,478,863	+ 983,000	221,300	H. O. Arnold-Forster
1906–1907	33,038,561	29,796,000	28,501,421	− 17,000	204,100	R. B. Haldane.
1907–1908	31,042,366	27,769,000	27,763,100	− 2,036,000	190,000	,,
1908–1909	30,837,024	27,459,000	—	− 301,000	185,000	,,

COMPARISON OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—The Estimates for 1908-9 show a decrease of £301,000, and the Army is decreased by 5,000 men. In the year 1905-6 the Military Expenditure of the United Kingdom amounted to £29,796,000 (inclusive of loan expenditure), and India spent £7,300,000 fell upon the Imperial Exchequer), a grand total of nearly £61,500,000. The Ordinary Military Expenditure of other countries was as follows: Russia, £40,000,000; Germany, £29,000,000; France, £27,000,000; U.S.A., £25,000,000 (exclusive of £28,000,000 for Pensions), Austria-Hungary, £11,600,000; Italy, £7,500,000; and Japan, £4,000,000.

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.	1905–1906. (a) Net.	1906–1907. (a) Net.	1907–1908. (a) Net.	1908–1909. (a) Net.
I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£	£	£	£
1. Pay, &c., of the Army	10,101,000	10,220,000	9,835,000	9,422,000
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	482,000	490,000	460,000	451,000
3. Special Reserves and Militia	817,000	819,000	840,000	840,000
Imperial Yeomanry: Pay, &c.	438,000	423,000	410,000	
4. Territorial Forces	1,220,000	1,244,000	1,152,000	2,005,000
5. Establishments for Military Education	130,000	132,000	137,000	142,000
6. Quarterings, Transport and Remounts	2,190,000	2,111,000	1,909,000	1,839,000
7. Supplies and Clothing, &c.	4,630,000	4,492,000	4,060,000	3,912,000
8. Ordnance Department Establishments, &c.	808,000	745,000	608,000	498,000
9. Armaments and Engineer Stores	1,306,000	1,386,000	1,195,000	1,490,000
10. Works and Buildings	2,330,000	2,353,000	2,436,000	2,515,000
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	72,000	77,000	67,000	73,000
12. War Office and Army Accounts Dept.	545,000	559,000	567,000	580,000
Total of Effective Services	25,069,000	25,051,000	23,676,000	23,767,000
II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
13. Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c.	1,666,000	1,694,000	1,714,000	1,743,000
14. Non-Effective Charges for Men, &c.	1,673,000	1,684,000	1,709,000	1,782,000
15. Civil Superannuation, &c.	181,000	180,000	173,000	167,000
Total	28,600,000	28,609,000	27,272,000	27,459,000
III.—EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.				
16. General Stores (Harness, Saddlery, &c.)	30,000	30,000	12,000	...
17. Guns, Carriage and Ammunition	1,183,000	1,157,000	476,000	...
Total	£29,813,000	£29,796,000	£27,760,000	£27,459,000

(a) *The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid.* These consist of contributions from India, *net* £338,200; Ceylon, £79,000; Mauritius, £27,000; Hong Kong, £128,000; Straits Settlements, £204,800; and Malta, £5,000; and of £150,000 paid by Egypt. The sum of £40,300 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £23,000 is derived from the purchase of discharges; £28,000 from Volunteer Corps in redemption of loans; £30,000 from sale of provisions and forage; £105,000 from the sale of old stores, &c.; £2,000 barrack damages; £45,000 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £16,600 fees from gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and £38,300 from Sandhurst.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES FROM 1870–1871 TO 1908–1909.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c.	(*a*) Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Increase over last Year.	Expended.	Revenue Department.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870–1871	9,989,545	...	(*a*) See Note at foot.	...	−11,048	9,849,315	6,426,720
1875–1876	13,009,081	...		...	+423,562	13,119,395	7,706,530
1880–1881	15,436,442	1,970,862	...	13,465,580	+280,920	15,779,289	8,183,417
1885–1886	17,806,069	1,952,523	...	15,725,626	+554,900	17,725,763	10,249,146
1890–1891	15,898,693	1,950,690	...	13,948,000	+123,484	15,901,513	11,243,009
1895–1896	20,647,410	1,142,016	...	19,297,744	+1,759,459	19,874,766	13,761,322
1900–1901	24,400,456	1,570,159	1,561,648	22,838,808	+659,143	23,500,894	16,680,634
1901–1902	25,173,018	1,666,360	1,542,898	23,630,120	+791,312	30,477,285	17,523,842
1902–1903	28,029,582	1,661,283	1,584,937	26,939,738	+3,309,618	36,080,825	17,803,250
1903–1904	28,208,536	1,270,870	1,647,503	26,920,369	−19,369	26,685,034	18,517,220
1904–1905	29,700,994	1,037,244	1,641,377	27,983,920	+1,063,551	27,599,827	18,866,647
1905–1906	30,336,722	1,175,507	1,670,849	27,438,714	−545,206	28,177,306	19,435,475
1907–1908	31,783,223	1,228,665	1,676,189	30,107,034	+346,847	...	20,625,751
1908–1909	32,240,653	1,535,504	1,743,706	30,496,947	+389,913	...	21,645,631

Details for Four Years.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.
	(*a*) Net.	(*a*) Net.	(*a*) Net.	(*a*) Net.
Civil Service.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings	2,697,711	2,790,280	2,863,132	3,029,468
II. Salaries and Expenses (including £50,000 "Secret Service" Money)	2,738,163	2,746,285	2,881,832	2,969,166
III. Law and Justice	3,860,306	3,888,854	3,922,426	4,031,785
IV. Education, Science and Art	16,328,947	16,978,282	17,495,237	15,578,230
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	1,913,195	1,859,305	1,798,715	1,832,612
VI. Non-effective & Charitable Services	816,502	800 245	837,997	863,233
VII. Miscellaneous	259,397	253,238	307,695	252,253
Total Civil Service	28,614,221	29,316 629	30,107,034	30,496,947
Revenue Departments.				
Customs	924,600	952,700	958,700	970,500
Inland Revenue	2,236,000	2,259,500	2,299,300	2,353,600
Post Office	10,720,538	11,092,736	11,501,562	12,227,070
Post Office Packet Service	781,790	731,094	707,069	733,069
Post Office Telegraphs } Post Office Telephones	4,772,547	4,922,911	3,754,793 / 1,406,627	3,831,592 / 1,529,400
Total Revenue Departments	19,435,475	19,958,941	20,625,751	21,645,631

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The revenue of the Duchy was £29,000 in 1847 and £150,336 in 1907. £63,000 was paid to His Majesty; £7,098 laid out for the benefit of the estates; £6,197 deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £5,483 to defray the cost of management; and £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £9,243. Capital account, December, 1907, £14,123 in cash and £40,000 in securities.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Income, 1907, £140,949. £80,407 was paid to the Prince of Wales; £16,057 was laid out for the benefit of the estate; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £16,829; superannuations, &c., £2,887; expenses of management, £9,308; leaving a balance in favour of 1908 of £14,847. Capital account, December, 1907, £54,325 in cash and £442,513 in securities.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, OR CROWN LANDS.

The receipts amounted on 31 March, 1907, to £868,303; expenditure to £742,250. £520,000 was paid over as Surplus Income to the Exchequer. The expenses on "Royal Forests and Woodlands" came to £25,955, and on "Woods, Forests, and Lands" to £142,250. The balances (capital account) on 31 March, 1907, were £93,759 cash and £440,039 stock.

(*a*) *Appropriations in Aid.*—Under Class I.: Receipts at the Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy and Army at Osborne, £2,600; Rents and Licenses for letting chairs, &c., £8,966; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £26,700; and for map revision, £1,500; harbour dues, £2,600; and £3,415 in lieu of rates on Foreign Embassies and Legations in London. Class II.: Fees for Private Bills, &c.: House of Lords, £16,000; House of Commons, £28,000; Home Office fees and fines, £9,700; Foreign Office (Passport) fees, £600; Board of Trade fees, £26,657; Patents (stamp receipts), £270,000. Designs, £4,000, Trade Marks £18,000; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £62,950; Bankruptcy Department, £111,909; Board of Agriculture fees, £33,350; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £670,000; Sales by Stationery Office, £117,000. Class III. Supreme Court fees, £53,980; County Court fees, £591,000; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £80,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £47,400; Irish Police Tax, &c., £54,086; Payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £37,995. Class IV. Queen's College (Ireland) fees, £6,750. Class V. Consular Court fees, &c., £104 320. Class VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £3,850 exclusive of £1,800 stamp duty on dignities conferred. Tower of London, Admission Fees, £2,000.

THE INCOME TAX.

A Tax on Income was first imposed by Pitt in 1798, in order to meet the expenses of the French War, and at the conclusion of peace in 1801 it was abolished. In 1803 the Income Tax was again imposed as a Property Tax, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, as at the present time, the rate being 1*s.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £60, except in the case of Schedule B, where the rate was 9*d.* in England and 6*d.* in Scotland. In 1805 the rate was increased by 3*d.*, and in 1807 the figures were 2*s.* in the £ on Schedules A, C, D, and E, 1*s.* 6*d.* on Schedule B for England and 1*s.* for Scotland. At the conclusion of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years (1816–1842), to be re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel on June 22, 1842, at the rate of 7*d.* in the £ on all incomes exceeding £150. In 1842 the tax produced about £5,000,000, or about £710,000 per 1*d.* of tax; and in 1906–7 the yield was £31,600,000, or £2,633,000 per 1*d.* of tax.

Year.	Exempt.	Rate.	Year.	Exempt.	Rate.		Year.	Exempt.	Rate.
					£100.	£150.			
	£			£				£	
1842	150	7*d.*	1853	100	5*d.*	7*d.*	1865-6	100	4*d.*
1843	Do.	7*d.*	1854	Do.	10*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	1867	Do.	5*d.*
1844	Do.	7*d.*	1855	Do.	11½*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1868	Do.	6*d.*
1845	Do.	7*d.*	1856	Do.	11½*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1869	Do.	5*d.*
1846	Do.	7*d.*	1857	Do.	5*d.*	7*d.*	1870	Do.	4*d.*
1847	Do.	7*d.*	1858	Do.	5*d.*	5*d.*	1871	Do.	6*d.*
1848	Do.	7*d.*	1859	Do.	6½*d.*	9*d.*	1872	Do.	4*d.*
1849	Do.	7*d.*	1860	Do.	7*d.*	10*d.*	1873	Do.	3*d.*
1850	Do.	7*d.*	1861	Do.	6*d.*	9*d.*	1874-5	Do.	2*d.*
1851	Do.	7*d.*	1862	Do.	6*d.*	9*d.*	1876-7	*a* 150	3*d.*
1852	Do.	7*d.*	1863	Do.	...	7*d.*	1878-9	Do.	5*d.*
			1864	Do.	...	6*d.*	1880	Do.	6*d.*
							1881	Do.	5*d.*

From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.	From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.
1881–1882	£150	5*d.*	£9,950,000	1895–1896	£160	8*d.*	£16,100,000
1882–1883	Do.	6½*d.*	11,900,000	1896–1897	Do.	8*d.*	16,650,000
1883–1884	Do.	5*d.*	10,720,000	1897–1898	Do.	8*d.*	17,250,000
1884–1885	Do.	6*d.*	12,000,000	1898–1899	*c* Do.	8*d.*	18,000,000
1885–1886	Do.	8*d.*	15,200,000	1899–1900	Do.	8*d.*	18,750,000
1886–1887	Do.	8*d.*	15,900,000	1900–1901	Do.	1*s.*	26,920,000
1887–1888	Do.	7*d.*	14,440,000	1901–1902	Do.	1*s.* 2*d.*	34,800,000
1888–1889	Do.	6*d.*	12,700,000	1902–1903	Do.	1*s.* 3*d.*	38,800,000
1889–1890	Do.	6*d.*	12,770,000	1903–1904	Do.	11*d.*	30,800,000
1890–1891	Do.	6*d.*	13,250,000	1904–1905	Do.	1*s.*	31,250,000
1891–1892	Do.	6*d.*	13,810,000	1905–1906	Do.	1*s.*	31,350,000
1892–1893	Do.	6*d.*	13,470,000	1906–1907	Do.	1*s.*	31,600,000
1893–1894	Do.	7*d.*	15,200,000	1907–1908	*d* Do.	1*s.*	32,380,000
1894–1895	*b* 160	8*d.*	15,600,000	1908–1909	Do.	1*s.*	...

Notes.—Differential rates were abolished in 1862. *a* Not exceeding £100 exempt; not exceeding £200, first £60 exempt. In 1872 incomes not exceeding £300 had the first £80 exempt. *a* Not exceeding £150 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £120 exempt. *b* Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £100 exempt. *c* Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £150 exempt; not exceeding £600, first £220 exempt; not exceeding £700, first £170 exempt. *d* Rebate to 9*d.* in £ on earned incomes not exceeding £2,000.

TEN YEARS OF PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the ten years 1897-8 to 1906-7. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses) and B (Occupation of Lands); "Businesses" represent Sch. D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities) and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E (Government, Corperation and Public Company Officials).

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of 1*d.*
	£	£	£	£	£	*d.*	£
1897–8	148,146,174	303,598,930	35,966,088	37,499,958	525,211,200	8	2,188,380
1898–9	153,110,123	318,555,003	36,703,116	39,861,208	548,229,450	8	2,284,289
1899–00	153,875,858	332,149,361	36,165,000	42,678,520	564,868,749	8	2,353,619
1900–1	156,109,672	354,038,230	38,170,385	45,787,966	594,106,253	12	2,475,442
1901–2	156,739,779	363,027,479	40,768,849	47,164,772	607,550,919	14	2,531,462
1902–3	156,620,813	361,403,099	42,310,728	48,271,363	608,606,903	15	2,535,862
1903–4	160,628,942	364,383,933	40,286,157	49,713,341	615,012,373	11	2,562,551
1904–5	161,901,204	365,234,308	41,357,050	50,835,535	619,328,097	12	2,580,533
1905–6	161,626,639	375,348,954	42,316,844	52,742,309	632,024,746	12	2,633,436
1906–7	162,564,175	381,036,547	41,710,964	54,736,452	640,048,238	12	2,666,867

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt amounted on 31 March, 1908, to £759,826,051 *Gross* and £724,352,150 *Net*, being at the rate of £16 8s. 6d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom; the annual cost for 1907-8 being £29,500 000, or 13s. 4½d. per head. This amount is mainly the remnant of the growth of many years, and nearly all was raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4.877.956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14 638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8.752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,962	1804...	14.570,763	1812	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, capitalised in the manner adopted since 1835, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000. With peace secured, the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1.826.814	1824...	7,456,550	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590 727
1823...	5,251,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,585,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,651	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,036,931
1863...	568,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6 894,203
1866...	8,739,650	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,826,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,754	1896...	7,620,502
1869 ..	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073 603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,496	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the *gross* total was £635,040,665, being a decrease since the accession of Queen Victoria of £153,000,000. The wars in Africa and China increased the *gross* amount by £149 482 000, the balance of cost (£67,684,000) being contributed by Revenue. In 1905-6 £11,855,000 was paid off, in 1906-7 £18,715,000, and in 1907 8 £15,530,000—a total reduction of £46,100,000 in three years.

The total gross Debt on 31 March was as follows in 1907 and 1908:—

	1907.	1908.
I. FUNDED DEBT:—		
(*a*) Permanent	£631.928.334	£625,608,890
(*b*) Annuities ...	40,864,211	39,407,575
II. Unfunded Debt ...	51,713,000	43,959,400
III. Other Capital Liabilities	49,659,159	50,850,186
Total Gross Debt ...	£774.164.704	£759,826,051

From these totals must be deducted the following assets:—

	1907.	1908.
Suez Canal Shares.....	£31,796,000	£31,055,000
Unexpaid Loans.....	422,516	422,516
Colonial contributions to Pacific Cable	1,401,500	1,387,540
Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity	26,082	8,845
Cunard Debentures ...	739,016	2,600,000
Exchequer Balances...	6,932,423	8,018,562
Total	£43,001,286	£44,392,863

Year end 31 March.	Funded Debt.	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Other Liabilities	Gross Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	36,140,079	1,883,059	685,954,018	− 4,709,820	5,273,437
1892	577,044,665	64,421,012	35,312,994	2,262,196	680,041,767	− 5,412,251	5,209,428
1893	589,333,082	60,761,490	20,748,270	2,504,722	673,647,564	− 6,894,203	5,214,792
1894	587,621,096	57,076,828	21,446,300	2,945,730	669,104,024	− 4,543,540	4,956,883
1895	585,015,019	53,552,772	17,400,300	3,461,866	660,160,007	− 8,943,417	25,109,571
1896	580,146,878	49,251,495	9,975,800	4,067,962	643,440,103	− 7,620,502	23,566,354
1897	587,698,732	44,941,947	8,133,000	4,136,168	644,909,847	− 7,630,258	23,269,905
1898	585,787,624	40,515,080	8,133,000	3,930,778	636,266,482	− 8,643,365	25,241,799
1899	583,186,305	36,443,280	8,133,000	7,478,370	635,040,965	− 1,225,517	27,154,961
1900	552,606,897	60,238,685	16,133,000	10,185,482	639,165,265	+ 4,124,300	28,687,508
1901	551 182,153	61,677,469	78,133,000	14,731,256	705,723,878	+66,558,613	32,115,678
1902	609,537,248	63,190,859	75,133,000	20,532 279	765,215,653	+59 491,775	37,228,803
1903	640,085 726	55,566 036	75,133,000	27,570 428	798,340,190	+33,124 537	38,405 917
1904	637,693 319	51,360,459	73,623 000	31,868,373	794,498,100	− 3,851,090	35,362,629
1905	635,582,203	47,736,246	71,633,000	41,666,382	796,736,421	+ 2,238,391	40,404,301
1906	634,047,429	43,459,542	65,713,000	45,770,210	788,990,187	− 7,746,301	44,118,276
1907	631,928,734	40,864,211	51,713,000	49,659,159	774,164,704	−14,826,483	43,001,286
1908	625,608,890	39,407,575	43,959,400	50,850,186	759,826,051	−14,338,653	44,392,863

The Debt is of three descriptions :—I. Funded (*a*) *Permanent*, (*β*) *Terminable* ; II. Unfunded ; III. Certain other Liabilities.

I. Funded Debt.—(*a*) *Permanent.*

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on 31 March :—

	1907.	1908.
2½ per cent. *Consols*...	£583,245,235	£577,342,017
2¾ per cent. *Consols*...	4,259,906	4,151,077
2½ per cent. (26 Vict.)	30,777,324	30,469,927
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ...	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£631,928,334	£625,608,890

(*β*) *Terminable Annuities.*

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1908 :—

(1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,468,465, created 1830–1888)	£14,265,649
(2) Red Sea and India Telegraph Co.'s Annuity (£36,000, created in 1862 and expiring in 1908)	17,650
(3) Annuities created by the National Debt Act 1883, National Debt Local Loans Act 1887, and the Finance Act 1899 :—	
(*a*) Savings Banks Annuities (£490,533 expiring in 1913–1914)	2,924,704
(*b*) Savings Banks Annuities (£773,637 expiring in 1924–1925)	11,417,074
(*c*) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924)	10,012,044
(4) Minor Annuities :—	
(*a*) Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity (£83,672 created in 1881 and expiring in 1917)	770,414
(*b*) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547 created in 1884 and expiring in 1934)	—
Total Capital Value...	£39,407,575

II. Unfunded Debt.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1908, these consisted of six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of £12,000,000, and also of War Stock and War Bonds (2¾ per cent.) repayable in 1910 to the amount of £23,959,400, and Exchequer Bonds (2¾ per cent.) repayable by annual drawings of £1,000,000 to the amount of £8,000,000.

III. Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums, which are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge, stood as follows on 31 March, 1908 :—

Under Barracks Act, 1890	£863,827
,, Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1907	6,038,453
,, Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	4,428,995
,, Public Offices Act, 1895	409,214
,, (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897	459,052
,, Royal Niger Compy. Act, 1899	685,573
,, Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905	20,271,655
,, Military Works, 1897 to 1901	11,893,190
,, Land Registry Buildings, 1900	194,125
,, Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,901,301
,, Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	71,168
,, Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	1,034,633
,, Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	2,600,000
Total	£50,850,186

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1908, these consisted of the following sums :—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£1,932,135
,, ,, Bankrupts' Estates	1,114,575
,, ,, Suitors (Ireland)	259,191
Fee and other Funds ,,	163,285
Court of Bankruptcy ,,	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	79,761
,, South Sea Annuities, &c. ,,	39,788
,, Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,459
,, Prize Money	6,915
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends ,,	267,831

Cost of the Debt.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below :—

I. Annual Interest—	1906–1907	1907–1908
Funded Debt—	£	£
(*a*) Perpetual Annuities :—		
2½ per cent. Consols	14,627,867	14,548,648
2¾ per cent. Consols	118,807	115,784
2½ per Cents.	772,040	769,953
Government Debts :—		
Bank of England ...	275,377	275,377
Bank of Ireland.....	65,769	65,769
(*b*) Terminable Annuities	4,739,306	3,596,992
Unfunded Debt.....	1,745,781	1,584,073
II. Cost of Management.	182,429	180,107
III. New Sinking Fund ...	5,982,621	8,365,294
Total	£28,500,000	£29,500,000

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*General Trade (Merchandise), 1700–1850, and 1854–1907.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.	Domestic Exports Per Head.	Total of Trade Per Head.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1700.....	4,600,000	6,103,000	10,700,000	1700	0 15 6	0 18 0	1 2 6
1750.....	7,250,000	10,150,000	17,400,000	1750	1 2 0	0 19 6	2 14 0
1800.....	30,500,000	38,120,000	68,620,000	1800	1 17 0	2 1 6	4 4 0
1810.....	42,000,000	45,870,000	87,870,000	1810	2 8 0	2 2 3	4 4 0
1820.....	36,500,000	51,750,000	88,250,000	1820	1 5 0	2 1 9	4 3 6
1830.....	46,250,000	66,750,000	113,000,000	1830	1 9 0	2 2 0	4 13 0
1840.....	62,100,000	97,400,000	159,500,000	1840	2 6 0	1 18 9	5 9 0
1850.....	95,250,000	82,500,000	177,750,000	1850	3 10 0	2 11 10	6 10 0
1854.....	152,389,053	115,821,092	268,210,145	1854	5 10 2	3 10 2	9 14 0
1855.....	143,542,850	116,691,300	260,234,150	1855	5 3 2	3 8 10	9 7 0
1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	311,764,507	1856	6 3 2	4 2 10	11 2 7
1857.....	187,844,141	146,174,301	334,018,742	1857	6 13 5	4 6 7	11 17 10
1858.....	164,583,832	139,782,779	304,366,611	1858	5 16 0	4 2 5	10 14 5
1859.....	179,182,355	155,692,975	334,875,330	1859	6 5 5	4 11 2	11 14 2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7 7 0	4 14 7	13 0 7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7 10 2	4 6 5	13 0 5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7 14 7	4 5 7	13 8 5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5
1864.....	274,863,924	212,656,542	487,520,466	1864	9 5 7	5 8 4	16 9 0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2
1866.....	295,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666	1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 [illegible]
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1869.....	295,460,214	251,877,856	532,475,266	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6
1870.....	303,257,493	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1871.....	331,015,480	283,574,700	614,590,180	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1872.....	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1873.....	371,287,372	311,004,765	682,292,137	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874.....	370,082,701	297,650,464	667,733,165	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 0 4
1876.....	375,154,703	256,776,602	631,931,305	1876	11 6 8	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1878.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1878	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1879.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1879	10 11 8	5 11 8	17 16 8
1880.....	411,229,565	286,414,466	697,644,031	1880	11 17 7	6 8 10	20 3 10
1881.....	397,022,489	297,082,775	694,105,264	1881	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 17 5
1882.....	413,019,608	306,660,714	719,680,322	1882	11 14 7	6 17 2	20 8 0
1883.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1883	12 0 10	6 15 4	20 13 2
1884.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1884	10 18 4	6 10 6	19 4 1
1885.....	379,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1885	10 6 0	5 18 4	17 16 9
1886.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1886	9 12 8	5 17 2	17 0 10
1887.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1887	9 17 11	6 1 3	17 11 8
1888.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1888	10 10 3	6 7 2	18 12 2
1889.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1889	11 10 1	6 13 11	19 19 10
1890.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1890	11 4 6	7 0 7	19 19 7
1891.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1891	11 10 5	6 10 9	19 13 11
1892.....	423,793,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1892	11 2 5	5 19 1	18 15 3
1893.....	404,688,198	277,138,270	681,826,448	1893	10 10 1	5 13 4	17 14 3
1894.....	408,344,810	273,785,867	682,130,677	1894	10 9 11	5 11 1	17 11 1
1895.....	416,639,658	285,832,407	702,522,065	1895	10 12 3	5 15 2	17 18 3
1896.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1896	11 2 11	6 1 2	18 12 10
1897.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1897	11 5 4	5 17 0	18 12 9
1898.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1898	11 12 10	5 15 6	18 18 8
1899.....	485,035,583	329,534,658	814,570,241	1899	11 17 9	6 9 7	19 19 7
1900.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1900	12 14 2	7 1 6	21 6 5
1901.....	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	12 11 3	6 14 9	20 18 8
1902.....	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1902	12 11 10	6 15 1	20 18 4
1903.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	12 16 1	6 17 3	21 6 3
1904.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1904	12 17 6	7 0 6	21 10 11
1905.....	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444	1905	13 1 5	7 12 7	22 10 1
1906.....	607,888,500	460,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	13 18 5	8 12 0	24 9 6
1907.....	645,807,942	517,977,167	1,163,785,109	1907	14 12 11	9 13 3	26 7 10

* Figures for the years prior to 1854 are *approximate* only.

Imperial and Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1855	109,959,539	33,583,311	143,542,850
1860	167,571,386	42,959,487	210,530,873
1865	198,231,488	72,840,797	271,072,285
1870	238,425,080	64,832,413	303,257,493
1875	289,515,606	84,423,971	373,939,577
1880	318,710,760	92,518,805	411,229,565
1885	286,566,222	84,401,733	370,967,955
1890	324,530,783	96,161,214	420,691,997
1895	321,159,448	95,530,210	416,689,658
1900	413,434,242	109,640,921	523,075,163
1901	416,305,318	105,684,850	521,990,198
1902	421,474,817	106,916,457	528,391,274
1903	428,929,497	113,670,792	542,600,289
1904	431,020,222	120,018,406	551,038,628
1905	437,151,191	127,868,726	565,019,917
1906	465,723,260	142,165,240	607,888,500
1907	488,670,888	157,137,054	645,807,942

EXPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1855	88,235,224	28,456,076	116,691,300
1860	117,988,436	43,996,937	164,521,351
1865	167,284,822	51,546,754	218,831,576
1870	188,689,245	55,391,332	244,080,577
1875	204,957,312	76,655,011	281,612,323
1880	204,886,897	81,527,569	286,414,466
1885	185,984,796	85,489,512	271,474,308
1890	233,729,649	94,522,469	328,252,118
1895	209,760,256	76,072,151	285,832,407
1900	252,290,645	102,083,109	354,373,754
1901	234,656,081	113,208,187	347,864,268
1902	231,659,917	117,578,862	349,238,274
1903	240,889,483	119,484,189	360,373,672
1904	250,231,825	120,783,496	371,015,321
1905	284,883,607	122,712,920	407,596,527
1906	330,030,767	130,647,051	460,677,818
1907	370,523,086	147,454,081	517,977,167

EXPORTS (Domestic and Re-exported).

Year	Domestic.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1840	51,308,740	Not recorded.	...
1845	60,111,082		...
1850	71,367,885		...
1855	95,608,085	21,003,215	116,691,300
1860	135,891,227	28,630,124	164,521,351
1865	165,835,725	52,995,851	218,831,576
1870	199,536,822	44,493,755	244,080,577
1875	223,465,963	58,146,360	281,612,323
1880	223,069,446	63,354,020	286,414,466
1885	213,115,114	58,359,194	271,474,308
1890	263,530,585	64,721,533	328,252,118
1895	226,128,246	59,704,161	285,832,407
1900	291,191,996	63,181,758	354,373,754
1901	280,022,376	67,841,892	347,864,268
1902	283,423,966	65,814,813	349,238,274
1903	290,800,108	69,573,564	360,373,672
1904	300,711,040	70,304,281	371,015,321
1905	329,816,614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	375,575,338	85,102,480	460,677,818
1907	426,035,083	91,942,084	517,977,167

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1840	Not recorded.	5,434,167
1845		4,666,886
1850		6,940,346
1855		18,828,178
1860	22,978,196	25,534,768
1865	21,462,211	15,092,524
1870	29,455,668	18,910,650
1875	33,264,789	27,628,042
1880	16,253,883	18,889,503
1885	22,010,166	21,783,105
1890	33,953,708	25,170,072
1895	46,675,661	31,726,759
1900	39,513,173	31,972,039
1901	32,217,306	26,015,102
1902	31,393,345	26,125,206
1903	38,967,723	39,233,238
1904	45,563,927	46,302,832
1905	51,559,909	45,391,519
1906	63,330,653	61,482,552
1907	73,072,439	67,786,858

Imports and Exports Classified (1903–1907).

The tables on pages 469, 470, and 471 show the value of British Imports and Domestic Exports for the last five years, differentiating Imperial and Foreign customers, and summarising the merchandise into the four main headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous. The values are as ascertained by the Board of Trade, and represent in the case of Imports the full value (what is known as "C.I.F."), *i.e.*, cost, insurance and freight, or if sent on consignment the sale value at the date of entry; in the case of exports the term "Domestic" includes only British and Irish produce or manufactures, and the values are those known as "F.O.B.," *i.e.*, cost and charges for delivery on board the ship.

It must always be borne in mind that Imports have two values—F.O.B. when they *start* and C.I.F. when they *arrive*, the latter being the value delivered "free on board," or cost *plus* insurance and freight. Similarly, exports scheduled with their F.O.B. values as above are enhanced in value (=C.I.F.) by the time they are landed. This accounts, in some degree, for the excess in the value of imports over that of exports, and also for the difference in the figures recorded by the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom and by the recording offices of other countries.

	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.			1907.		
	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imp. real.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—															
Grain and Flour	55,338,514	15,171,635	70,510,149	48,915,689	20,683,842	69,599,531	49,714,477	20,342,813	70,057,290	51,429,402	16,451,187	67,880,589	53,862,261	21,546,895	75,409,156
Meat, including Animals for food	38,865,042	11,532,371	50,397,413	38,479,538	10,186,777	48,666,315	37,841,591	11,590,157	49,431,748	39,152,754	12,877,699	52,030,453	38,083,993	13,804,220	51,888,213
Other food and drink :															
(1) Non-dutiable	50,974,767	12,720,8 8	63,695,665	49,258,414	14,129,185	63,387,599	47,556,990	15,466,150	63,023,140	51,821,757	17,036,358	68,858,115	51,608,705	15,851,524	67,460,229
(2) Dutiable	52,443,201	11,047,765	43,491,066	33,877,090	11, 57,275	45,236,365	34,411,070	11,722,591	45,88 ,661	38,605,694	11,802,278	44,709,172	35,760,608	12,554,558	48,315,166
Tobacco	4,955,-77	135,576	4,190,853	4,424,691	87,687	4,512,378	3,638,741	83,173	3,721,,20	4,640,302	78,525	4,718,827	4,123,830	82,002	4,215,832
Total	181,676,,0.	50,608,225	232,285,146	174,957,422	56,444,766	231,402,188	172,912,869	59,204,890	2 2,117,759	229,650,107	58,506,047	288,158,150	183,451,397	64,839,199	2,290,596
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured :—															
Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel	2,729	1,258	3,987	2,529	150	2,687	42,485	97	42,582	47,037	63	47,100	20,766	79	20,845
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	4,814,380	73,413	4,887,793	4,510,267	88,935	4,599,200	5,460,875	64,700	5,525,575	6,632,099	136,677	6,766,756	7,221,339	138,319	7,359,649
Other Metallic Ores	4,3,7,577	1,577,944	5,915,493	4,963,710	1,633,083	6,597,702	5,715,053	1,835,937	7,610,990	6,623,459	2,407,705	9,020,144	7,527,917	2,550,218	10,128,132
Wood and Timber	20,8 ,3,92	6,,99,033	27,122,,56	18,328,767	5,324,218	23,652,985	18,000,845	5,477,175	23,474,020	21,279,840	6,227,570	27,507,410	21,877,811	5,2 5,43	27,093,054
Cotton	43,350,211	1,656,367	45,026,578	52,748,132	2,276,603	55,024,735	51,,17,707	1,,53,171	52,,70,878	54,281,052	1,841,201	56,125,253	67,985,297	2,828,201	70,803,498
Other Textile Materials	7,405,386	28,313,877	33,,61,813	5,251,352	18,065,103	23,316,455	6,039,007	20,617,730	26,648,737	7,159,549	23,,7,172	30,515,718	8,061,432	28,398,388	36,459,820
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats	16,499,558	4,,61,633	24,,61,171	17,155,670	8,134,535	25,290,505	16,115,725	7,485,202	23,600,927	16,662,248	8,971,966	25,634,214	19,050,802	11,646,612	30,697,416
Hides & Undressed Skins	3,824,616	3,557,256	7,381,872	2,,58,011	2,077,399	4,,76,310	4,,72,,80	3,,28,013	8,048,793	5,504,,30	5,194,757	10,699,,86	5,660,398	5,,92,,36	10,,52,733
Materials for Paper Making	3,,53,483	277,084	3,431,,67	3,401,013	153,,20	3,554,,33	3,,82,,36	220,063	3,802,,21	3,675,879	250,,30	3,,25,,09	4,,75,,12	187,,86	4,,62,,97
Miscellaneous	15,496,,54	4,343,,53	19,8 ,,107	16,,06,,221	4,,76,,10	20,,82,,30	18,,36,,72	4,,06,,41	22,,33,,78	78,662,,53	5,,28,,61	24,,01,,14	19,,72,,09	6,,91,,65	25,,04,,04
Total	124,,96,,96	48,,13,,241	173,,10,,037	133,,50,,874	48,,01,,9 9	182,,12,,813	129,,74,,948	52,,31,,611	180,,06,,55	147,,00,,599	60,,71,,728	211,,78,,327	169,,70,,838	71,,60,,34	241,,04,,172
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured :—															
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	8,631,381	31,100	8,662,481	8,132,857	82,915	8,216,772	8,,72,,757	15,648	8,589,405	8,,48,110,	11,642	8,,59,,752	7,,32,,158	22,019	7,,15,,177
Other Metals and Manufactures thereof	12,356,414	6,,54,856	18,,11,270	14,214,556	6,,30,,21	20,,53,,77	13,,69,,23	8,,41,,73	21,840 6,6	17,,13,,827	10,,17,,899	28,,31,,726	17,,5 ,,829	11,,01,,983	28,,32,,812
Telegraph Cables, &c.	57,360		57,360	53,850	5,,4	3,,4,,57	2,,02,,452	12,655	2,,15,,107	3,,52,,101	9,,55,	3,,73,,616	4,,58,,679	13,693	4,,72,,372
Machinery	4,,39,,050	111,320	4,,50,,270	4,,20,,103	92,,37,	55,,99,	53,,87,	45	53,,32,	1,,86,,651	994	1,,87,,625	1,,2 ,,565	85	1,,47,,650
Ships new)	57,,56	119	57,,75	25,,99,	597	26,,96	3,,21,,111	1,,12,	3,,22,,83	5,,02,,619	103,,23,	5,,26,,972	5,,97,,061	11,,620	5,,21,,681
Manufactures of Wood and Timber (incl. Furniture	2,223,403	131,869	2,345,262	1,959,025	124,281	2,083,306	1,841,322	126,874	1,968,196	1,,83,629	128,099	2,,16,,728	1,,88,687	132,029	1,,20,,716
Yarns & Textile Fabrics :															
(1) Cotton	7,,93,,581	84,,00	7,,77,,581	6,,61,,13	86,,4	6,,48,,62	7,,40,,00	70,,52	7,,20,,252	9,,66,,157	60,,70	9,,26,,527	9,,12,,556	213,,19	9,,25,,775
(2) Wool	11,,42,,058	126,,30	11,,68,,388	11,,3 ,,763	91,,76	11,,42,,539	12,,34,,591	80,,45	12,,54,,037	11,,02,,493	112,,45	12,,05,,8 8	10,,65,,,96	124,,63	10,,79,,739
(3) Other Materials	17,,91,,653	2,,14,,80	19,,05,,0 0	17,,86,,624	2,,92,,271	19,,38,,895	17,,72,,09	1,,72,,060	19,,44,,159	13,,05,,260	2,,07,,812	20,,02,,,92	17,,37,,574	2,,8 ,,,50	20,,41,,024
Apparel	3,,63,,33,	13,,09	3,,76,,42	3,,97,,78	5,,66	3,,82,,94	3,,96,,72	5,,21	3,,,2,,,33	2,,78,,552	5,,26	3,,84,,478	3,,61,,537	5,,34	3,,66,,971
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	7,,28,,02,	1,,20,,190	8,,48,,292	7,,15,,836	1,,95,,24	9,,11,,,70	8,,39,,,2,	1,,28,,207	9,,62,,628	8,,84,,668	1,,20,,,43	10,,04,,,11	10,,73,,,22	1,,56,,246	11,,62,,,68
Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots & Shoes, & Gloves)	8,,56,,100	2,,53,,851	11,,13,,951	8,,24,,240	2,,68,,942	10,,8 ,,182	8,,07,,,27	2,,67,,656	11,,07,,983	9,,58,,895	2,,86,,235	12,,45,,130	8,,71,,,2	2,,58,,731	11,,30,,663
Earthenware and Glass	4,,74,,,95	5,,54	4,,80,,,29	4,,32,,,74	4,,299	4,,37,,,73	4,,30,,,25	3,,83	4,,34,,,18	4,,21,,,88	3,,,74	4,,25,,162	4,,04,,,32	4,,102	4,,05,,,34
Paper	4,,48,,,57	101,,60	4,,,0,,,18	4,,80,,,02	1,,7,,217	4,,90,,,19	5,,01,,,78	2,,41,,87	5,,,6,,,65	5,,43,,,90	2,,0,,,15	5,,28,,,05	5,,59,,,35	1,,53,,,2	5,,73,,,87
Miscellaneous	23,,62,,222	859,,64	24,,82,,,86	24,,06,,,01	2,,,,,11	28,,47,,,30	27,,07,,,53	1,,03,,,94	28,,,0,,,47	27,,80,,,67	2,,,0,,,82	30,,,0,,,729	27,,47,,,85	2,,,1,,,82	28,,71,,,67
Total	120,,44,,,51	14,,19,,,0	134,,,6,,,51	120,,90,,,74	14,,57,,,02	135,,68,,,76	126,,48,,,03	15,,91,,,93	142,,39,,,02	136,,03,,,83	19,,05,,,08	155,,,0,,,91	133,,,0,,,68	20,,83,,,23	154,,,8,,,91
Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	1,,11,,,79	429,,76	2,,40,,,55	1,,,21,,,02	534,,99	2,,55,,,01	1,,,14,,,65	540,,32	2,,55,,,67	1,,862,,69	579,,,7	2,,,2,,,626	1,,,67,,,85	596,,,8	2,,64,,,83
Total	128,,29,,,97	113,,,0,,,792	542,,,0,,,289	431,,,0,,,222	120,,28,,,406	551,,38,,,628	437,,51,,,191	127,,868,,,726	565,,19,,,917	465,,,2,,,260	142,,,65,,,240	607,,88,,,,00	48 ,,,0,,,888	157,,37,,,054	645,,807,,,942

Classified Table of Domestic Exports (at F.O.B. Valuation), 1903–1907.

	1903. To Foreign Countries	1903. To Imperial Dominions	1903. Total.	1904. To Foreign Countries	1904. To Imperial Dominions	1904. Total.	1905. To Foreign Countries	1905. To Imperial Dominions	1905. Total.	1906. To Foreign Countries	1906. To Imperial Dominions	1906. Total.	1907. To Foreign Countries	1907. To Imperial Dominions	1907. Total.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Grain and Flour	1,028,473	591,867	1,620,340	1,247,072	557,431	1,804,503	2,187,909	652,644	2,840,553	1,941,709	630,087	2,571,796	2,395,413	693,750	3,089,163
Meat, including Animals for food	389,742	278,485	668,227	436,600	308,597	745,197	609,315	315,050	924,365	932,345	407,018	1,339,363	752,033	557,185	1,309,218
Other food and drink	6,727,75	7,107,857	13,425,932	6,919,564	6,681,476	13,600,840	8,007,923	6,716,634	14,724,557	9,191,336	6,954,415	16,143,751	10,156,399	6, 12,370	17,068,769
Tobacco	176,892	522,713	699,605	178,692	597,553	776,045	282,068	899,768	981,774	339,018	721,642	1,060,660	398,018	864,480	1,262,498
Total	7,879,482	8,500,722	16,377,201	8,781,728	8,144,857	16,926,585	11,087,215	8,384,034	19,471,249	12,404,403	8,711,162	21,115,570	13,701,863	9,027,785	22,729,648
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured:—															
Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel	25,344,637	1,918,149	27,262,786	24,492,891	2,369,495	26,862,386	24,495,830	1,565,290	26,061,120	29,982,774	1,521,517	31,504,291	50,537,806	1,581,188	42,118,994
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron, and Steel	321,636	132,310	453,946	422,699	78,922	500,621	373,149	100,177	473,326	437,977	158,846	596,823	420,968	152,481	573,449
Other Metallic Ores	234,308	535	234,843	129,173	1,457	130,630	113,386	1,079	114,465	171,030	5,061	176,091	180,460	9,225	189,685
Wood and Timber	14,196	36,908	51,104	30,328	37,265	67,593	26,027	51,029	77,056	32,993	58,582	91,575	36,648	75,793	111,841
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	1,036,552	56,445	1,092,997	1,549,669	64,068	1,613,737	1,669,313	76,201	1,745,514	2,826,698	75,331	2,902,089	3,096,508	111,596	3,207,904
Other Textile Materials	128,700	6,645	135,345	170,390	3,282	179,672	150,046	5,4.1	155,477	161,679	2,569	164,248	225,706	1,691	227,397
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats	2,531,613	550,938	2,970,551	2,127,011	652,008	2,759,019	1,970,040	626,438	2,5,2,538	2,195,324	628,759	2,824,083	2,714,697	715,051	3,429,748
Hides & Undressed Skins	1,195,054	81,782	1,276,839	1,336,264	64,777	1,428,041	1,691,934	151,451	1,843,885	2,006,195	202,618	2,209,753	1,702,288	114,949	1,817,237
Materials for Paper Making	390,954	18,670	409,624	407,573	20,968	428,481	20,258	15,582	35,840	681,219	31,251	713,971	703,050	49,951	753,001
Miscellaneous	1,744,776	146,921	1,891,697	1,564,541	144,905	1,709,446	1,778,441	158,102	1,936,543	1,886,371	198,086	2,084,457	2,455,205	318,639	2,773,845
Total	32,385,466	2,993,363	35,378,829	32,957,479	3,442,147	36,679,626	32,780,748	2,756,016	35,545,764	40,383,670	2,883,710	43,267,380	51,874,037	3,129,044	55,003,081
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured:—															
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	15,935,481	14,463,780	30,399,261	15,527,869	12,538,802	28,066,671	19,309,876	12,516,562	31,826,438	25,244,917	14,575,678	39,820,595	29,141,745	17,421,641	46,563,386
Other Metals and Manufactures thereof	4,313,529	2,644,776	6,958,305	4,047,828	2,943,593	6,991,421	6,358,351	2,562,172	8,920,533	7,359,621	2,773,581	10,133,202	8,281,108	3,393,023	11,674,131
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	2,229,549	2,493,622	4,723,211	2,559,770	2,340,421	4,831,191	2,792,249	2,323,067	5,115,316	3,283,010	2,548,297	5,881,907	3,585,869	2,848,133	6,434,002
Telegraph Cables, &c.	1,742,283	466,282	1,808,565	559,804	306,273	866,137	842,765	708,839	1,551,604	1,610,382	771,501	2,381,743	1,477,521	1,101,999	2,469,927
Machinery	12,329,458	7,728,748	20,058,206	13,773,800	7,493,321	21,065,191	16,399,841	6,890,485	23,290,326	18,504,763	7,867,126	26,371,883	22,344,978	9,590,775	31,743,353
Ships (new)	3,317,449	966,380	4,283,829	3,267,322	1,187,829	4,455,151	4,468,486	962,812	5,431,298	7,901,203	742,878	8,644,171	8,172,851	1,845,262	10,018,113
Manufactures of Wood and Timber (incl. Furniture)	432,293	1,077,495	1,509,788	453,326	828,352	1,281,678	488,521	725,518	1,214,039	682,806	622,890	1,305,696	759,967	647,965	1,407,932
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:															
(2) Cotton	43,396,688	30,215,043	73,511,731	47,085,283	34,788,463	83,873,746	54,976,262	37,014,723	92,010,985	60,862,332	38,716,583	99,578,915	67,663,259	42,773,842	110,437,092
(2) Wool	18,757,764	6,628,277	25,386,041	19,714,337	7,745,252	27,474,049	22,099,446	7,817,361	29,916,807	24,955,404	7,788,187	31,843,681	25,477,731	8,701,126	34,359,857
(3) Other Materials	8,930,139	3,711,591	12,637,730	9,074,363	3,799,228	12,444,591	10,093,673	3,817,384	13,204,893	13,264,893	3,467,732	16,923,323	12,662,396	3,841,500	16,503,896
Apparel	1,247,711	6,307,400	7,555,111	1,166,778	4,638,590	5,745,368	1,320,530	4,700,712	6,021,242	1,651,080	5,167,237	6,818,317	1,852,594	5,325,170	7,177,764
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	8,266,678	3,819,709	12,086,387	9,834,203	3,813,246	13,647,449	10,476,374	4,066,543	14,536,857	11,109,809	4,411,473	15,521,288	12,411,429	4,641,326	17,052,755
Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots and Shoes, and Gloves)	2,184,312	2,762,297	4,946,609	2,462,452	2,289,547	4,758,999	3,054,840	2,605,654	5,660,494	3,623,985	2,767,781	6,391,767	3,768,290	2,831,391	6,599,681
Earthenware and Glass	1,641,491	1,630,938	3,272,482	1,628,346	1,487,277	3,116,223	1,737,375	1,468,179	3,205,552	2,014,756	1,644,752	3,659,508	2,263,6.3	1,785,280	4,048,893
Paper	631,001	1,164,849	1,795,850	650,210	1,226,587	1,876,797	717,236	1,208,531	1,925,767	805,439	1,257,377	2,063,816	928,499	1,415,731	2,344,230
Miscellaneous	12,018,632	11,815,321	23,833,953	11,721,003	11,579,629	23,300,632	14,542,665	11,401,032	25,951,638	17,354,677	12,393,701	29,648,378	19,102,618	14,286,833	33,391,451
Total	136,970,401	97,817,458	234,787,859	145,448,414	98,377,480	243,825,894	169,666,381	100,161,414	269,767,795	198,031,576	107,496,620	305,528,196	219,505,876	122,629,397	342,025,273
Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	2,420,805	1,855,221	4,276,216	2,305,549	1,973,386	4,278,935	2,895,459	2,156,247	5,031,806	3,414,406	2,240,786	5,655,192	3,769,551	2,569,330	6,277,681

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1909.

	1903. To Foreign Countries	1903. To Imperial Domins.	1903. Total.	1904. To Foreign Countries	1904. To Imperial Domins.	1904. Total.	1905. To Foreign Countries	1905. To Imperial Domins.	1905. Total.	1906. To Foreign Countries	1906. To Imperial Domins.	1906. Total.	1907. To Foreign Countries	1907. To Imperial Domins.	1907. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—															
Grain and Flour	482,446	200,748	683,194	1,042,512	332,160	1,374,672	1,247,005	300,375	1,547,381	1,091,843	307,369	1,399,212	1,563,537	329,901	1,893,438
Meat, including Animals for food	454,355	246,843	701,198	468,845	280,055	748,900	585,269	227,979	813,248	573,655	225,927	799,582	571,943	257,356	829,299
Other Food and Drink :															
(1) Non-dutiable	2,590,183	925,667	3,515,850	2,754,085	810,363	3,564,448	3,127,547	787,993	3,915,540	3,207,362	855,341	4,062,703	3,403,892	825,192	4,229,084
(2) Dutiable	3,833,302	1,177,593	5,010,985	3,897,751	1,031,548	4,929,299	4,451,271	1,031,011	5,542,282	4,498,508	1,073,332	5,566,040	3,901,080	1,099,159	5,000,239
Tobacco	126,848	104,172	231,020	101,612	143,702	245,402	87,490	134,033	221,213	123,115	98,058	221,173	122,448	94,917	217,365
Total	7,487,224	2,745,023	10,232,247	8,201,804	2,627,917	10,880,721	9,498,081	2,541,381	12,039,464	9,488,633	2,560,017	12,048,710	9,562,900	2,606,525	12,169,425
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured :															
Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel	510	..	510	72	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron & Steel	35,140	4	35,144	26,453	80	26,533	43,034	4,232	47,266	24,750	2,427	27,177	27,539	158	27,697
Other Metallic Ores	166,673	2,248	171,921	266,217	336	266,553	389,600	383	389,983	495,616	522	495,938	514,910	105	515,015
Wood and Timber	556,910	125,076	682,588	488,335	152,755	641,090	556,904	131,067	687,971	740,726	165,841	906,567	612,661	161,418	773,479
Cotton	7,872,283	17,934	7,890,550	7,197,166	45,780	7,242,952	6,554,250	434,744	6,988,994	6,910,375	190,493	7,100,868	9,699,422	212,254	10,121,776
Wool	10,463,000	61,932	10,524,932	9,662,380	56,065	9,739,345	11,163,300	72,957	11,236,257	11,524,514	40,634	11,565,045	13,687,897	52,070	13,741,767
Other Textile Materials	2,268, 51	203,742	3,070,593	3,713,720	554,057	4,267,777	3,543,152	241,096	3,784,248	4,633,576	164,637	4,798,213	5,167,888	105,779	5,273,667
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats	4,251,192	211,722	4,462,914	4,309,303	259,528	4,568,677	4,353,448	204,253	4,590,301	4,849,403	182,705	5,032,108	5,359,263	185,658	5,544,921
Hides and Undressed Skins	3,920,263	181,107	4,101,370	3,774,566	206,188	3,961,414	4,849,208	258,663	5,107,871	6,342,517	179,723	6,522,240	6,092,827	103,972	6,196,799
Materials for Paper Making	113,164	1,143	114,977	144,474	3,758	148,230	150,487	2,542	153,029	163,561	2,268	165,829	147,198	8,064	155,262
Miscellaneous	6,919,687	298,827	9,218,514	9,622,957	289,521	9,312,478	10,547,786	316,400	10,863,795	10,668,362	397,440	11,065,802	10,151,668	377,676	10,529,344
Total	39,269,592	1,104,161	40,373,969	38,045,787	1,789,574	39,835,361	42,168,729	1,666,976	43,835,105	49,060,400	1,326,527	47,416,927	51,861,754	1,230,954	53,166,808
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured :—															
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	192,910	283,511	476,421	195,226	190,577	385,803	215,081	116,111	331,192	244,849	195,575	350,424	219,149	159,515	378,664
Other Metals and Manufactures thereof	3,940,804	167,045	4,108,749	4,433,458	1,8,817	4,632,275	5,515,762	140,132	5,655,894	7,560,281	294,791	7,855,072	7,049,783	170,118	7,219,901
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	245,866	102,057	347,922	548,515	120,203	668,718	384,765	144,773	529,538	563,894	145,669	648,563	765,809	173,378	939,187
Telegraph Cables, &c.	2,599	200	2,799	1,004	777	1,781	10,020	40,633	50,653	68,320	63,210	131,530	80,510	86,701	167,211
Machinery	692,668	247,652	938,320	617,545	263,903	881,238	928,411	206,403	1,134,814	1,254,198	209,044	1,463,240	1,208,378	224,392	1,432,770
Ships (New)	938	4,721	5,659	4,568	22	4,590	3,346	10,013	13,359	9,703	497	10,250	5,612	14	5,626
Manufactures of Wood and Timber (incl. Furniture)	152,211	27,691	179,902	140,587	29,671	170,258	148,321	33,283	181,610	754,912	24,571	779,483	173,360	34,004	207,364
Yarns and Textile Fabrics :															
(1) Cotton	414,249	459,820	874,069	382,051	505,988	888,037	712,777	682,579	1,395,356	1,832,155	798,227	2,630,382	1,550,445	939,220	2,489,665
(2) Wool	332,502	500,317	832,819	302,846	661 774	964,620	392,553	752,219	1,144,772	367,260	719,357	1,086,617	334,075	767,757	1,101,832
(3) Other Materials	2,967,772	1,111,245	4,025,927	2,761,671	1,214,257	3,975,928	2,572,694	1,208,802	3,781,496	1,999,055	1,176,253	3,175,308	2,643,400	1,660,428	4,303,828
Apparel	213,270	143,114	356,384	195,248	220,153	415,411	142,320	226,538	369,208	170,112	266,989	437,101	215,521	305,901	521,422
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	1,275,531	258,359	1,533,890	1,163,912	229,205	1,393,207	1,240,995	232,583	1,473,578	1,146,759	218,130	1,364,888	1,527,133	188,015	1,715,148
Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots and Shoes, and Gloves)	1,328,872	242,187	1,581,059	1,379,361	259,084	1,638,445	1,249,367	240,486	1,489,853	1,686,629	288,663	1,975,292	1,656,971	298,597	1,955,568
Earthenware and Glass	322,608	56,230	378,898	251,857	73,827	325,684	212,098	76,884	288,982	132,102	51,363	183,465	157,203	43,952	201,155
Paper	49,093	75,196	124,289	59,630	55,985	115,614	44,549	46,309	90,858	64,548	57,575	122,123	89,850	57,098	146,948
Miscellaneous	2,301,161	783,417	3,084,578	2,623,557	843,074	3,466,631	2,846,913	923,655	3,770,568	2,851,526	990,340	3,841,866	2,542,458	1,075,159	3,617,627
Total	14,383,073	4,453,648	18,836,721	15,061,055	4,990,705	20,060,760	16,710,972	5,951,779	21,771,751	20,030,433	5,493,741	25,446,176	20,220,457	6,204,249	26,424,706
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	96,434	31,193	130,627	90,000	28,430	118,430	118,630	14,972	133,592	181,181	9,486	190,667	179,648	7,517	187,165
Total	61,236,323	8,337,525	69,573,564	61,458,655	8,845,626	70,304,281	68,594,804	9,275,109	77,779,913	75,795,707	9,395,773	85,192,460	81,824,760	10,117,325	91,942,084

Principal Customers.

The countries which send the most merchandise are also the principal buyers of United Kingdom goods, as will be seen from the following table:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1907.
(In millions of £'s sterling.)

IMPORTS FROM			EXPORTS TO	
Country.	Value.	Order.	Value.	Order.
United States	133·6	1	58·0	1
France	52·8	2	33·5	3
Germany	38·7	3	56·7	2
Holland	36·8	4	19·0	6
Russia	31·4	5	19·0	5
Belgium	28·2	6	19·3	4
Argentina	26·4	7	18·2	7
Egypt	22·2	8	10·2	12
Denmark	18·2	9	6·1	15
Spain	16·8	10	5·8	16
Sweden	11·0	11	7·9	13
Brazil	9·7	12	10·5	11
Norway	6·6	13	4·9	17
Chile	6·0	14	7·7	14
Rumania	5·0	15	4·3	18
Asiatic Turkey	4·5	16	15·2	8
Italy	3·6	17	2·1	19
China	3·4	18	12·1	10
Japan	3·2	19	12·2	9

IMPERIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1907.
(In millions of £'s sterling.)

IMPORTS FROM			EXPORTS TO	
Colony.	Value.	Order.	Value.	Order.
India	43·9	1	53·3	1
Australia	33·8	2	19·2	3
Canada	28·0	3	27·1	2
New Zealand	17·7	4	9·4	5
Straits Settlements	9·0	5	3·9	7
Cape Colony	7·2	6	10·5	4
Ceylon	5·2	7	1·8	10
West Indies	1·9	8	2·9	9
Nigeria	1·9	9	1·4	12
Channel Islands	1·8	10	1·4	11
Natal	1·3	11	4·3	6
Gold Coast	·7	12	·5	17
Hong Kong	·6	13	3·3	8
British Guiana	·5	14	·7	14
Newfoundland	·3	15	1·2	13
Brit. E. Africa	·3	16	·6	16
Mauritius	·3	17	·4	18
Sierra Leone	·2	18	·4	19
Gibraltar	·03	19	·7	15

Principal Articles Imported, 1906–1907.

IMPORTS.	1906.	1907.
	£	£
Animals, living :—		
Oxen, &c.	9,688,946	8,021,262
Sheep and Lambs	156,947	168,531
Horses	535,532	429,549
Apparel	3,232,866	3,081,748
Bacon and Hams	18,135,709	18,081,384
Beef, Fresh	9,785,607	10,397,102
Butter	23,460,196	22,417,926
Caoutchouc	9,966,620	10,834,759
Cheese	7,607,641	6,905,509
Chemicals	3,369,104	4,078,830
Cocoa	2,153,253	3,052,391
Coffee	2,024,673	2,438,159
Corn :—		
Wheat	32,676,185	37,346,548
Barley	5,677,587	6,564,670
Oats	4,532,160	3,383,553
Maize	11,972,694	14,604,504
Wheat Flour	6,817,213	6,694,032
Cotton, raw	55,749,640	70,458,197
,, manuf.	9,051,291	9,094,334
Dye Stuffs	3,426,192	3,917,960
Eggs	7,098,122	7,133,530
Feathers (ornamental)	1,936,963	2,361,176
Fish	3,751,316	2,865,349
Flax	3,557,101	3,942,607
Fruit :—		
Dried, &c.	3,325,710	3,096,441
Fresh	10,587,505	10,977,368
Glass	3,250,493	3,945,791
Gum	1,890,772	2,320,012
Hemp	2,532,359	4,037,264
Hides, raw	3,096,803	3,104,289
Jute	8,341,233	8,156,253
Lard	4,382,399	4,491,539
Leather	9,642,438	8,909,964
,, Manufs.	3,040,349	2,564,103
Machinery	5,126,972	5,221,681
Manures	2,452,496	2,736,893
Margarine	2,732,795	2,223,645

IMPORTS.	1906.	1907.
	£	£
Metals :—		
Copper	11,969,754	13,885,781
Iron Ore	6,558,097	7,276,301
,, and Steel	8,359,752	7,215,177
Lead	3,606,142	4,069,750
Silver Ore	2,106,404	2,244,930
Tin	9,345,553	9,234,258
Zinc, crude	2,399,315	2,137,887
Motor Cars and Parts	4,371,660	4,552,786
Mutton, Fresh	7,645,035	8,687,407
Oil	6,190,817	6,724,361
,, Petroleum	5,845,059	6,067,289
,, Seed Cake	2,362,471	2,134,725
Paper, &c.	5,728,505	5,673,889
,, materials for	3,935,409	4,363,291
Pork	1,397,750	1,666,611
Potatoes	1,332,027	2,371,154
Rice	2,259,732	2,800,460
Seed, Cotton	3,716,567	4,881,651
,, Flax or Linseed	3,274,988	4,397,241
Silk	1,955,151	2,255,590
,, Manufactures	13,069,588	12,862,833
Skins and Furs	8,396,194	8,200,900
,, Manufactures	1,608,087	1,310,261
Spirits	1,740,376	1,972,677
Stones, Marble, &c.	1,331,655	1,261,281
Sugar, refined	10,460,657	11,802,375
,, *unrefined*	6,834,883	7,331,781
Tallow and Stearine	2,795,821	3,505,095
Tea	9,904,085	10,744,731
Tobacco, manufd.	1,628,181	1,143,195
,, *unmanufd.*	3,090,646	3,672,666
Wine	4,234,898	4,010,335
Wood and Timber :—		
Hewn	6,421,243	6,989,421
Sawn	18,534,958	17,146,821
Manufactured	2,016,728	1,920,731
Wool	29,571,042	35,389,580
,, Manufactures	9,288,495	8,104,761
,, Yarn	2,766,155	2,606,505

Principal Domestic Exports, 1906–1907.

EXPORTS.	1906.	1907.	EXPORTS.	1906.	1907.
	£	£		£	£
Animals, living	1,798,659	1,543,925	Hats and Bonnets	1,442,305	1,543,360
Apparel	5,376,012	5,634,404	Herrings and Fish	4,518,281	5,138,223
Arms and Ammunition	3,306,405	3,004,753	Iron and Steel	39,840,595	46,563,386
Beer and Ale	1,815,620	1,885,918	Jute Yarn	865,475	1,232,238
Biscuits and Cakes	1,005,673	1,023,091	,, Manufactures	2,597,493	2,876,564
Books	2,028,560	2,084,152	Leather, Unwrought	2,596,730	2,632,467
Boots and Shoes	1,956,943	2,040,554	Linen Yarn	1,007,963	1,242,638
Caoutchouc Manufs.	1,811,497	2,032,437	,, Manufactures	7,002,593	7,345,740
Carriages, &c., Railway	3,294,382	4,350,227	Machinery	19,068,049	22,847,817
Sulphate of Copper	996,282	1,318,203	,, Steam Engines	6,862,083	7,899,727
Other Chemicals	6,915,367	7,437,022	,, Belting	957,153	1,135,584
Coal, &c.	30,069,307	40,170,296	Manures	3,632,217	4,003,404
Confectionery, Jams, &c.	1,037,572	1,081,544	Medicines	1,549,471	1,735,119
Copper	3,753,479	5,041,770	Motor Cars and Parts	818,794	1,324,958
Corn and Grain	2,571,796	3,089,163	Oilcloth	2,107,205	2,381,495
Cotton Yarn	11,835,603	15,416,971	Oils	2,439,995	3,111,668
Cotton Manufactures	87,743,312	95,020,121	Painters' Colours	2,431,951	2,559,007
[Piece Goods—			Paper, &c.	2,063,816	2,344,230
unbleached	22,771,415	22,422,759	,, Stationery	1,596,656	1,780,446
bleached	16,690,452	21,296,498	Ships and Machinery	8,644,171	10,018,113
printed	14,144,412	15,823,643	Silk Manufactures	1,858,634	2,009,613
dyed	18,765,989	21,505,351	Skins and Furs	1,864,949	1,735,240
Thread	4,026,950	4,244,499	Soap	1,309,556	1,458,955
Lace	4,396,957	4,871,889]	Spirits	2,985,071	3,115,279
Cycles and Parts	1,140,235	1,288,044	Tobacco	1,060,660	1,262,498
Earthen and China Ware	2,381,663	2,648,811	Wool and Flock	6,479,809	6,645,593
Glass	1,277,845	1,400,082	Woollen & Worsted Yarn	7,681,940	8,569,994
Haberdashery	1,337,292	1,395,767	Woollen Manufactures	9,734,575	10,311,046
Hardware	2,357,209	2,549,368	Worsted ,,	6,827,700	7,393,489

ARMED FORCES OF THE CROWN.

British Fighting Fleet Compared (31 *March*, 1908).

Classification.	U.K.		Japan.		France.		Russia.		Germany.		Italy.		U.S.A.	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Battleships	60	5	15	2	31	10	10	4	32	8	15	5	23	7
Coast Defence, Armd.	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
Cruisers—														
Armoured	30	8	10	3	18	5	3	4	6	4	6	4	13	3
Protected, 1st Class	21	...	2	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
,, 2nd ,,	45	...	11	1	12	...	2	...	16	8	4	...	16	...
,, 3rd ,,	16	...	8	...	16	...	1	...	12	...	13	...	2	...
Unprotected	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	5	...
Scouts	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Torpedo Vessels	20	...	1	...	14	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	2	...
T.-B.-D.	143	8	56	...	34	31	85	12	47	26	17	...	20	5
Torpedo Boats	89	17	79	...	280	19	162	...	84	...	108	5	32	...
Submarines	37	1	7	2	40	59	2	8	1	2	4	2	8	4

Army.	31 *March*, 1908.
Regular Forces, Regimental (at home and abroad)	169,114
Regular Forces in India	76,155
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,451
Army Reserve	142,000
Special Reserves (including Permanent Staff)	80,850
Militia Reserve	2,000
Channel Islands Militia	3,163
Malta and Bermuda Militia	2,862
Territorial Force (including Permanent Staff)	314,063
Total	798,658
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad)	31,913
,, ,, (India)	19,000

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, zinc, slate, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface.

The southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain, while Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic. When the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wickerwork and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. The west of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on the S.E. coast.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1907 the cultivated area was as follows:—Acres under Wheat, 1,537,208; Barley, 1,411,163; Oats, 1,967,682; Beans, 296,186; Peas, 164,326; Potatoes, 381,891; Turnips and Swedes, 1,058,292; Mangold, 436,193; Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape, 265,747; Clover and Rotation Grasses, 2,611,722; Small Fruit, 73,372; Hops, 44,938; Other Crops, 380,197; Bare Fallow, 248,678; total arable land, 10,777,595. Permanent grass, 13,807,860. Total acreage under crops and grass, 24,585,455. The produce in 1907 was 6,526,242 quarters of wheat (33·96 bushels per acre); 6,292,461 quarters of barley (35·67); 11,464,406 quarters of oats (46·61); 1,270,946 quarters of beans (34·45); 587,774 quarters of peas (29·49); 2,097,814 tons of potatoes (5·49 tons per acre); 14,665,737 tons of turnips and swedes (13·86); 8,690,789 tons of mangold (19·92); 2,738,779 tons of hay from clover, sainfoin, and rotation grasses (33·31 cwt. per acre); and 5,941,256 tons of hay from permanent grass (27·79 cwt. per acre). The Live Stock included 1,183,147 horses; 2,032,234 cows and heifers; 2,955,447 other cattle; 5,750,187 ewes for breeding; 9,348,741 other sheep and rams; and 2,257,136 pigs.

Education.—Public Elementary Education is free, and is conducted in various institutions known as Ordinary Public Elementary Schools,* with 237,156 boys and 221,508 girls under 5 years, 2,242,406 boys and 2,206,950 girls over 5 and under 12, and 531,171 boys and 528,929 girls of 12 years and over, on the registers in 1907. There were also 61 Higher Elementary Schools, with accommodation for 18,964 scholars, and Special Schools for Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children. Teachers are trained at 668 Pupil-Teacher Centres and at 75 Training Colleges and 22 Hostels. Public Secondary Education is conducted at 768 Recognised Secondary Schools, at 5,933 Evening (Continuation) Schools, and at 203 Day Technical Classes, 44 Art Classes, 33 Technical Institutions, and 225 Schools of Art. A Parliamentary grant of £10,780,242 was made for Public Elementary Education in 1906, the total receipts for that purpose being £11,173,983, exclusive of £9,830,233 received from Local Rates, the total payments being £20,403,935 in 1906. In addition to State action, there are many establishments known as "The Public Schools," where the upper and middle classes are educated at their own cost; and Universities at Oxford (1249 A.D.), Cambridge (1257 A.D.), Durham (1832), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), and Sheffield (1905), with various University Colleges throughout the Kingdom.

Occupations (1901).—Of the 12,134,259 males of 10 years and upwards in England and Wales in 1901, 1,071,040 were engaged in Agriculture, 1,042,864 in Building and Works, 774,291 in Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 640,989 Coal and Shale Mine Workers, 626,263 Engineering and Machine Making, 548,190 Dock, Coal and General Labourers, 430,645 Road Conveyance, 351,911 on Railways, 311,618 Professional, 307,889 Commercial or Business Clerks, 233,000 Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, 229,123 Tools, Dies, Arms and other Metal Trades, 222,796 Merchants, Agents, Accountants, Banking and Insurance, 196,898 Cotton Manufactures, 184,681 Boot and Shoe Trades, 180,496 Messengers, Porters and Watchmen, 179,932 Domestic Outdoor Service, 172,687 General or Local Government, 168,238 Defence, 131,429 Seas, Rivers and Canals, 130,731 Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, 124,263 Domestic Indoor Service, 119,545 Tailors, 115,083 Cycles, Coaches and other Vehicles, 111,081 Drapers, Mercers and Dress, 107,170 Printers and Lithographers, and 101,938 Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease and Soap Makers. Of females, 3,254,242 unmarried and 917,509 married, aged 10 and upwards, were occupied, 1,330,783 being in Domestic Indoor Service, 340,582 Dressmakers, 332,233 Cotton Manufactures, 196,141 Laundry and Washing, 172,873 Teaching, 142,687 Food and General Shopkeepers, 122,068 Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, 117,640 Tailoresses, 111,841 Charwomen, and 95,900 Staymakers, Shirtmakers and Seamstresses.

* These Schools are also divisible as "Provided," where the provision of the fabric and the cost of maintenance is borne by the public, and "Non-Provided," where the buildings are not provided or maintained by the public, but by a religious denomination.

Statistics of English Counties.

THE following tables show the Area and Population of each County* in England and Wales according to the Census of 1901, the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1907, the amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians of Poor Law Unions in each county for their own purposes (*i.e.* excluding county contributions) during the year ended Lady Day, 1907, together with the number of Paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1908.

The total population of England and Wales in 1901 was 32,527,843, as compared with 29,002,525 in 1891. The total number of Paupers receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1908, was 928,671, being an increase of 7,833 when compared with the previous year. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1907, excluding the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in connection with hospitals for infectious diseases, was £13,968,897.

The total amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians in England and Wales for their own purposes during the year ended Lady Day, 1907, was £12,118,836, as compared with £12,268,933 in the previous year. This was equivalent in 1907 to a rate of 18. 3*d*. in the £ on Assessable Value or 7*s*. 0¼*d*. per head on estimated population. The receipts in aid of these Rates, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, and grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, amounted to nearly £3,750,000. The cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1907, amounted to 8*s*. 1*d*. per head of the estimated population. (*For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.*)

*Counties.	No. of Acres.	Population	Rateable Val.	Poor Rate. †	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1901.	1901.	1907.	1907.	1908.	
Bedford	307,344	174,972	£1,084,248	£47,782	5,725	Lord St. John of Bletso.
Berks	573,689	283,531	1,959,544	91,394	8,179	James Herbert Benyon.
Bucks	407,045	173,061	1,113,159	51,027	6,380	Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.
Cambridge	566,371	200,680	1,314,565	53,218	7,207	Viscount Childen.
Chester	611,288	774,638	4,921,535	197,511	18,034	D. of Westminster, G.C.V.O.
Cornwall	886,384	318,591	1,493,041	74,247	10,049	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Cumberland	973,086	266,933	1,784,043	52,267	6,036	Lord Muncaster. [G.C.V.O.
Derby	560,907	491,032	2,628,731	129,867	12,142	Duke of Devonshire.
Devon	1,633,269	664,697	3,887,643	179,496	22,803	Earl Fortescue.
Dorset	624,341	199,968	1,205,533	61,186	8,320	Col. John Mount Batten, C.B.
Durham	766,591	1,194,590	5,845,122	310,594	31,912	Earl of Durham.
Essex	904,215	1,062,645	6,049,005	446,102	36,752	Earl of Warwick.
Gloucester	722,757	648,627	3,693,928	203,982	21,009	Earl of Ducie, G.C.V.O.
Hants	1,048,632	768,608	4,701,241	262,664	24,935	Marquess of Winchester.
Hereford	539,226	112,549	501,686	31,321	4,373	Sir John Cotterell, Bart.
Hertford	446,420	239,760	1,677,143	91,967	8,898	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
Huntingdon	207,569	46,750	349,848	12,183	1,485	Earl of Sandwich, K.C.V.O.
Kent	969,890	935,144	5,959,566	305,503	28,363	Marquess Camden.
Lancaster	1,209,816	4,437,518	24,973,188	1,206,313	94,689	Lord Shuttleworth.
Leicester	550,170	440,932	2,641,167	157,741	14,614	Duke of Rutland.
Lincoln	1,659,647	492,994	3,220,791	145,732	17,366	Earl Brownlow.
London	74,839	4,536,541	44,308,721	3,836,949	148,956	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Middlesex	178,606	810,306	6,397,050	286,788	18,600	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Monmouth	395,849	316,864	1,781,760	113,441	11,087	Viscount Tredegar.
Norfolk	1,291,170	467,754	2,394,259	158,955	19,630	Viscount Coke, G.C.V.O.
Northampton	642,393	348,947	1,999,470	112,262	11,574	Viscount Althorp. [K.G.
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	3,931,040	141,387	14,448	Duke of Northumberland.
Nottingham	616,287	596,705	3,198,205	182,044	16,107	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Oxford	491,421	186,698	1,251,000	58,247	6,779	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Rutland	108,700	20,743	204,314	4,176	647	Col. John Fielder Brocklehurst.
Salop	958,667	259,088	1,903,902	54,524	6,363	Earl of Powis. [C.B.
Somerset	1,070,078	466,103	3,208,950	112,992	15,155	Marquess of Bath.
Stafford	771,431	1,251,910	5,638,253	365,213	37,294	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk	931,132	361,900	1,769,158	116,815	14,411	Rt. Hon. Sir W. B. Charden.
Surrey	463,533	718,549	6,334,663	276,914	18,852	Hn. Hy. Cubitt, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sussex	938,630	605,785	4,561,191	206,768	19,488	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Warwick	626,364	906,601	5,336,243	270,956	20,889	Marquess of Hertford, C.B.
Westmorland	505,330	64,409	580,893	13,302	1,357	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts	809,220	263,944	1,576,615	83,593	9,734	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester	443,262	500,819	2,752,097	158,873	14,840	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding	692,995	453,936	2,746,390	146,168	13,482	Lord Nunburnholme, D.S.O.
North Riding	1,277,104	375,918	2,605,880	92,675	11,365	Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
West Riding	1,750,995	2,766,471	14,383,983	707,468	52,366	Earl of Harewood.
Total for England	32,578,178	30,811,420	200,263,064	11,612,007	872,695	

* *Note.*—The Counties referred to above are Registration Counties, and do not precisely correspond with the areas of ordinary Counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate. For particulars as to the area and population of Administrative Counties under the Local Government Act, 1888, see page 765.

† Received by Boards of Guardians for their own purposes.

The Principality of Wales.

THE Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles and a breadth varying from 35 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,370 square miles, or about 4,716,000 acres. The Principality is rich in minerals; slate, coal, and iron being among the more important; while of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race; and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century.

The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 246; St. Asaph, 206; and Bangor, 147. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long in a state of at least guerilla warfare; and it was not until about 850 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr) contrived to unite the whole country into one Principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyved and Ceredigion, and Powis. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in reuniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. William I. and his son Rufus both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land, while Henry I. introduced into the Principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Internal dissensions among the Welsh greatly aided the English, and Llewellyn, at length cooped up and almost starved to death among the Snowdon mountains, was forced to submit at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victor (1277). By the grace of Edward the Welsh prince was allowed to return to the Principality; but trouble arising again, in which both Llewellyn and his brother David were concerned, a war arose, and the independence of Wales was for ever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and Country marching side by side in sure and steady progress.

In education the Principality has made great strides of recent years, and possesses a University (Prifysgol Cymru), consisting of the three university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, in addition to St. David's College at Lampeter.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales. In addition to those named, Monmouth is, not without good reason, claimed as a Welsh county; if admitted, it would add over a quarter of a million to the population of the Principality, thus making it larger than that of Scotland in the early part of the last century. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Value.	Poor Rate.†	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1901.	1901.	1907.	1907.	1908.	
Anglesey	120,417	34,808	£142,514	£10,116	1,365	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecon	473,087	53,951	344,432	15,301	1,649	Lord Glanusk.
Cardigan	595,285	82,707	380,096	18,868	2,482	Herbert Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen	464,587	123,570	620,963	31,623	3,700	Sir J. H. Williams Drummond, Bt.
Carnarvon	322,742	137,236	715,301	40,535	5,001	John Ernest Greaves.
Denbigh	378,309	126,458	687,047	35,069	4,199	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint	106,878	60,536	330,970	16,203	2,136	Hugh Robert Hughes.
Glamorgan	576,537	866,250	5,063,760	288,614	27,711	Earl of Plymouth, C.B.
Merioneth	523,708	64,248	310,867	17,013	2,213	Wm. Maurice Rt. Wynne.
Montgomery	591,973	63,994	447,891	11,075	2,100	Sir H. J. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.
Pembroke	357,118	82,424	415,609	17,148	2,855	Earl Cawdor.
Radnor	238,660	20,241	160,766	5,264	565	Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps, *Haverfordwest*.
Total for Wales	4,749,301	1,716,423	9,628,616	506,829	55,976	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.

† See notes on previous page.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, and contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,069,500 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population of 4,472,103 in 1901, estimated at 4,826,587 in 1908.

Industries.—In the Highland regions the crofters carry on a primitive system of farming, and the distilling of whiskey is a typical industry. Sheep farming is carried on, but a great part of the land is preserved for deer. The South-Eastern Highlands contain granite in profuse quantities, and supply at Aberdeen a famous breed of cattle for the London market. In the Northern Lowlands grazing, fishing and manufacture of woollens are the chief occupations. The Western, Eastern and Mid Lowlands are immensely fertile, and contain iron and coal-fields. In 1907 the acreage under wheat was 48,307, barley 210,309, oats 951,308, potatoes 138,888, turnips 446,190, clover and rotation grasses 1,559,244, permanent grass 1,447,992, and total 4,866,478; there were 204,724 horses, 1,185,452 cattle, and 7,313,155 sheep. The principal industries are flax and jute (Dundee), cottons (Paisley), shipbuilding and engineering (Glasgow and Greenock), dyeworks (Perth), and printing and brewing (Edinburgh). The product of the sea fisheries amounted in 1907 to £3,241,941, and over 30,000,000 tons of coal were raised in Lanarkshire and the other mining districts in 1902, and about 150,000 hands were employed in textile industries. The annual value of the trade of Scotland is about £72,000,000, of which £39,000,000 represents the value of imports. The principal ports, with the tonnage of entries in 1907, are given on p. 457.

Education.—There were 3,138 Primary Schools in 1907, with 792,677 children on the register, and 147 Higher Grade Schools, with 18,323 children, in addition to 939 Evening Schools (87,599 scholars) and 772 Continuation Classes (107,622 scholars). There are Universities at St. Andrews (1411 A.D.), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582).

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

*** The valuation of lands and heritages is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 15, 1907.

County.	Population. 1901.	Acres.† 1906.	Acres Cultivated. 1891.	Gross Valuation, 1906-1907. £	Paupers, including Dependents.§	Lords Lieutenant.
Aberdeen	304,439	1,261,521	573,189	1,960,711	7,582	*Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll	73,642	1,990,472	120,522	550,300	2,268	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Ayr	254,468	724,523	293,859	1,746,003	5,820	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff	61,488	403,053	157,353	276,115	1,441	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Berwick	30,824	292,577	184,211	313,716	558	Lord Binning.
Bute	18,787	139,658	22,966	161,218	347	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness	33,870	438,878	100,853	143,242	1,196	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan	32,029	34,927	14,562	176,545	564	Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Dumbarton	113,865	157,433	41,877	838,055	2,648	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries	72,571	686,302	213,784	617,725	1,543	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh	488,796	234,340	127,669	4,557,844	10,579	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray	44,800	304,931	104,149	261,875	1,477	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Fife	218,840	322,844	229,752	1,528,740	4,020	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	284,082	559,037	235,613	1,784,971	5,719	*Earl of Strathmore. [K.G.
Haddington	38,665	171,011	107,420	376,276	855	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,104	2,695,145	114,986	482,100	3,166	The Macintosh of Macintosh.
Kincardine	40,923	244,482	116,912	249,793	492	Sir Alexander Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross	6,981	52,410	33,874	72,881	92	Lord Moncreiff.
Kirkcudbright	39,383	575,565	164,221	349,651	926	Lt.-Col. R. F. Dudgeon, V.D.
Lanark	1,339,327	562,821	227,218	9,129,682	34,945	*Earl of Home.
Linlithgow	65,708	76,861	53,612	493,286	1,594	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn	9,291	104,252	24,494	54,262	246	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney	28,699	240,847	84,328	83,852	820	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles	15,066	222,599	37,053	182,610	187	Sir E. Tennant, Bart.
Perth	123,283	1,595,802	333,845	1,168,192	2,260	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew	268,980	153,332	90,224	2,010,637	5,876	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bart.
Ross & Cromarty	76,450	1,976,707	122,248	304,419	3,199	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Roxburgh	48,804	426,060	174,199	444,438	812	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Selkirk	23,356	170,761	20,308	161,507	443	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland	28,166	352,319	51,884	58,800	808	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling	142,291	288,842	104,228	929,638	3,496	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	21,440	1,297,849	23,126	99,354	928	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	32,685	311,609	133,598	244,897	994	Rt. Hn. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Total	4,472,103	19,069,770	4,438,137	31,813,335	107,901	

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

† The areas throughout this Return are revised by the Ordnance Survey Department up to December 31, 1906, and are exclusive of Inland Water, Tidal Water, and Foreshore.

§ Expenditure on Poor Relief in 1895, £904,014; in 1900, £1,107,619; in 1905, £1,402,754; in 1906, £1,406,489; and in 1907, £1,422,378. Paupers of all classes in 1895, 75,869; in 1900, 99,076, in 1905, 102,643; in 1906, 100,234; and in 1907, 107,901.

SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Lord Clerk Register, Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., LL.D.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Alan Henry Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Cup-Bearer, Earl of Southesk.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland & Rothesay, Marquess of Bute.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.; Very Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D.; Very Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.; Rev. J. R. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.; Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay-Sibbald, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Historiographer, Prof. T. Hume Brown, LL.D. £184
Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D.; D. W. Finlay, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Alexander Ogston, M.D.; Sir William McEwan, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, John Smith, M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, Douglas A. Robertson, M.D.
Botanist, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul LL.D., Advocate £600

Heralds (£25 each).

Albany, Robert Spence Livingstone.
Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A., *Scot.*

Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

Carrick, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A., *Scot.*
March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A., *Scot.*
Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, F.S.A., *Scot.*, Adv.
Lyon Clerk & Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.

KING'S BODY GUARD, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General*, Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, (vacant).
President of the Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (62 Castle St.).
Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
Chaplain, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, 15 Oct. to 20 March and 12 May to 20 July.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O. (a peer).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President £5,000
Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren £3,600
Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear (a peer) £3,600
Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Pearson £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh (Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald), K.C.B., *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Low, Alexander Low £3,600
Lord Ardwall, Andrew Jameson £3,600
Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £3,600
Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600
Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie... £3,600
Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600
Lord Campbell, William Campbell £3,600
Principal Clerks of Court, Edwin Adam, K.C.; P. W. Campbell, W.S. ..... each £1,000
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; Charles Taylor ..... each £550
Inner House, Ordinary Clerks, J. Antonio; W. Drummond ..... each £250
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James McCaul, S.S.C.; William Brown; John Cairns; Andrew Ross ..... each £550
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell Main: R. W. Hepburn: Walter Stewart; J. S. Saunders; C. S. Dowell ..... each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hn. Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, LL.D., K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputes, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.
Advocates Depute, R. L. Orr, K.C.; T. B. Morrison, K.C.; A. M. Anderson; Wm. Thomson.
Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S.

Crown Office, 9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; W. H. Ford; R. L. Gauldie; Bertram Herd.

Justiciary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £450
Assistant & Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae.. £300

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Guthrie, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, And. Murray £500
Keeper of Records and Assist. Clerk, Alex. Logan.

Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Johnston.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Bt.
Chief Clerk, R. R. MacGregor, L.S.O.
First Class Clerks, P. P. Scaly, L.S.O.; W. E. Snell; R. Mackinlay; William Vickers.

Sheriff Court of Chancery, 2 Parliament Sq.

Sheriff of Chancery, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, John Macmillan, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, Alexander Macmillan, S.S.C.
Macer, William Allan.

Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff, Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C.
Sheriff-Substitutes, John C. Guy; James Gardner Millar; T. H. Orphoot.
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S. £600
Depute Commissary Clerk, John Smith £400
Chief Clerk, Joseph Steele.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,
Scottish Office, Whitehall, S.W.—£38,225.
Edinburgh, Parliament Square.

Sec., Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P. £2,000
Priv. Secs., H. M. Conacher, £300; D. Erskine, M.P., *unp.*
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., P. J. Rose £100
Asst. Under-Sec., James M. Dodds, C.B. ... £1,100
Senior Clerk, J. H. Gascoigne ..... £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, H. M. Conacher; P. G. Rose; A. H. Smith ..... £200 to £500
Inspector of Local Loans & Audits, P. B. Moodie ..... £600 to £700
Clerk of Accounts & Statistics (vacant).
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny ..... £250 to £350
Staff Clerks, W. Hogg; C. Weatherill £180 to £250

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
125 George Street, Edinburgh.
(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

Ex-officio Members.—Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair, M.P. (*Secretary for Scotland*), *President*; Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B. (*Under-Secretary for Scotland*); Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. (*Solicitor-General for Scotland*).
Appointed Members.—*Vice-President*, J. Patten MacDougall, C.B. (Advocate); *Legal Member*, Ewan F. Macpherson, B.A. (Advocate); *Medical Member*, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D.

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, George Falconar-Stewart.
Chief Clerk, Abijah Murray, I.S.O.
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act, Robert B. Barclay, I.S.O.; William Penney; Alexander Stuart; Alex B. Millar.
Medical Officer under Public Health Act, Frederick Dittmar, M.D.
Medical Inspector & Supt. of Vaccine Institution, Frederick Dittmar, M.D.
Clerks in Charge of Departments, David Brown (*Poor Law*), John T. Maxwell (*Statistical, Accounts, & Audit*), Arthur Grant (*Public Health*), C. Cleveland Ellis (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, Old Age Pensions, & Registry*), John Jeffrey (*Asst. Sec. Poor Law Comms.*).

LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.—£15,036.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, John Lamb £900
Solicitor-Gen., Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. ... £2,000
Clerk to Lord Advocate, William Mill £400
Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall; 55 Whitehall; and 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, J. Struthers, C.B., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, A. S. Lamb.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O.; G. Macdonald, LL.D. (*Edinburgh*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Examiners, R. A. Johnson (to £700); W. H. W. Cornish, F. H. Lindsay ..... £250 to £600
Counsel, J. H. Millar £250
Architect, A. K. Robertson £150
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS.DOC.
Do., Physical Instruction, Capt. A. Foster
Assistant to Accounting Officer, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £600
Heads of Sections, P. H. Atkin; F. J. Armstrong; H. J. Macartney ..... £400 to £550
Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks, £360 to £500; H. F. Salmon; L. McQuibban; W. B. Fryer; A. D. Kerr ..... £360 to £450
Accountant, Edinb., Sir D. F. Ochterlony, Bt., £400

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal £950
Chief Inspectors, A. R. Andrew; G. Dunn, LL.D.; J. L. Robertson ..... each £900
Inspectors, R. J. Muir; R. Harvey; A. Lobban; D. M. Fraser; D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; F. R. Jamieson; J. M. Wattie; J. C. Smith; A. D. Thomson, D.LITT.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen; A. D. Millar; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; D. Thompson; F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, D.SC.; T. B. M. Lamb ..... £400 to £800
Junior Inspectors, A. Lang; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H. Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, PH.D.; S. F. H. Mackay, PH.D.; J. G. Frewin £200 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Cl., J. W. Munro; J. Galloway; J. Crombie; W. S. Gall; W. M. Shanks; A. McDonald; D. Johnston; J. Wilson £300 to £500
The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. £16,289.
Director, J. J. Dobbie, D.SC., F.R.S. £650 to £750
Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, D. J. Vallance £550
Keeper Natural History Department, W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. ..... £400 to £550
Keeper Technological Department, Alexander Galt, D.SC. ..... £350 to £450
Assistant Keepers, Walter Clark; C. N. B. Muston; P. H. Grimshaw ..... £250 to £350

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.
£5,106.
33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, J. Horne, LL.D., F.R.S. £650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough, M.A.; L. W. Hinxman, B.A. ..... £500 to £600
Geologists, J. S. Grant Wilson; C. B. Crampton, M.B.; W. B. Wright, B.A.; H. B. Muff, B.A.; E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; T. O. Bosworth, B.SC. ..... £120 to £400

REVENUE OFFICES.
Office of Inland Revenue, Waterloo Place.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, P. J. H. Grierson, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, Michael Pithie, B.L. ... £600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, Alfred C. Trevor £1,000
Principal Clerks, J. K. Stewart, £700; J. A. Hearne ..... £500 to £600
Minor Staff Officers, W. Carmichael; D. A. Abernethy, £400 to £475; G. Hawley; W. Jamieson; J. E. Clark; W. C. Munro; J. A. Weir ..... £300 to £400

Collector's Office.

Collector of Inland Revenue, J. M. Ferguson.
Principal Clerks, 1st Class, James Denholm; A. G. Cogman; A. Yardley.
Principal Clerks, 2nd Class, G. Topping; C. Payne; E. J. Davids.

Estate Duty Department.

Registrar, H. Glanvill ..... £825 to £900
Chief Clerk, G. Ford ..... £725 to £800
Principal Clerk, P. Waugh ..... £600 to £700
Assistant do., W. A. Wilson, £580; J. Sime, £550
1st Class Clerks, W. A. Ross; H. Robinson, £550; W. R. Morison; S. M. Findlay; W. E. Redding; T. J. Boyd; J. McNiel ..... £350 to £500
Minor Staff Officer, F. J. Bennett, £200 to £250

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New	1787	85, Princes St., Edinburgh	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	Col. M. Wynyard	Social.
New	—	146, W. George St., Glasgow	—	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. Graham	Social.
Northern	1836	91, George St., Edinburgh	300	10 Gs.	6, 4 & 2 Gs.	G. E. Watson	Social.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street, Paisley	265	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Thomas MacRobert	Social
Queen's	1907	7, Frederick St., Edinburgh	590	5 Gs.	5&4G.	Miss L. Meiklejohn	Ladies. Social.
Roy. Northern	1854	204, Union St., Aberdeen	210	£20	6 Gs.	Geo. Cruden, M.A.	Social.
Scot. Conservative	1877	112, Princes St., Edinburgh	2,500	5 Gs.	5, 4 & 2 Gs.	W. Hunter Maxwell	Conservative.
Scot. Liberal	1880	109, Princes St., Edinburgh	1,000	None	4&2G.	D. N. Cotton	Liberal.
University	1864	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	700	35 Gs.	£7	A. W. Sansome	Graduates, &c.
Univ. Union	1887	Park Place, Edinburgh	1,300	5s.	1&2G.	G. J. Letham	Members.
Western	1825	147, Buchanan St., Glasgow	620	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. D. G. Fowler	Social.

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, 2nd Feb.; Whitsunday, 15th May; Lammas, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Removal Terms, 28th May, 28th November.

When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day (if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday); Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August. These days, with the addition of Empire Day, are also observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

THE SCOTTISH COMMAND.

Headquarters, Edinburgh.
(Comprising Scotland and Berwick-on-Tweed.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Sir E. P. Leach, *VC.*, K.C.V.O., *l.g.* £2,007
Asst. Mil. Sec., A. H. B. Cavaye, *l.c.*
A.D.C., Capt. C. A. Antrobus £274
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, A. G. Hunter-Weston, D.S.O., *c.* £457
Brig.-Gen. in Charge of Administration, F. H. Hall, C.V.O. .....
D.A.A.G., A. R. S. Martin, *m.* .....
A.Q.M.G., R. B. Gaisford, C.M.G., *c.*
Chief Engineer, H. M. Sinclair, *c.* £730
Prin. Medical Officer, T. M. Corker, M.D., *c.* £730
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, H. A. Anley, *l.c.* £730

COAST DEFENCES.

Com., L. B. Friend, C.B., *brig.-gen., Edinburgh.*

No. 1 DISTRICT, *Perth.*

Com., E. B. Urmston, C.B., *c.*

No. 2 DISTRICT, *Hamilton.*

Com., C. T. Becker, *c.*
Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records:—
Highland, E. B. Urmston, C.B., *Perth.*
Lowland, C. T. Becker, *Hamilton.*

THE IRISH COMMAND.

Headquarters, *Dublin.*

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces, Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., *g.* £3,923
Assistant Military Secretary, G. H. Thesiger, *c.* £383
Aides-de-Camp, Hon. H. G. O. Bridgeman, *lt.*, R.A.; C. Shawe, *capt.* ..... each £274

Maj.-Gen. in Charge of Administration, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. £912
Brig.-Gen. General Staff, E. S. May, C.B., ... £730
A.Q.M.G., (vacant) £730
Chief Engineer, C. V. Wingfield-Stratford, *brig.-gen.* £730
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, T. J. O'Dell, C.B., *c.* £730
P.M.O., G. D. Bourke, C.B., *s.g.* £730
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, G. J. Butcher, C.B., *c.* £730
Principal Vety. Officer, E. H. Hazelton, *c.* ... £730
Comdg. 5th Divn., Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B., *Curragh* £1,095
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. S. Inglefield, D.S.O., *c.* £730
A.A.G., H. W. N. Guinness, C.B., *c.* £730
Comdg. 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Hon. J. E. Lindley, *b.g.*; *Brig. Maj.*, T. A. Cubitt, D.S.O., *m.* £912
Comdg. 13th Brigade, C. C. Monro, C.B., *b.g., Dublin* £1,095
Comdg. 14th Brig., A. W. Thorneycroft, C.B., *b.g., Curragh.*
Comdg. 15th Brig., A. Wilson, C.B., *b.g., Belfast.*
Comdg. 16th Division, Lawrence W. Parsons, C.B., *m.g., Cork.*
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. Douglas, D.S.O., *c.* £730
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., *l.c.* £383
Comdg. 16th Brig., W. P. Pulteney, C.B., *b.g., Fermoy.*
Comdg. 17th Brig., M. Q. Jones, C.B., *b.g., Tipperary.*

COAST DEFENCES.

Commander, A. L. Molesworth, *c.*, *Londonderry.*
Commander, R. F. Johnson, C.M.G., *b.g., Cork.*

No. 11 DISTRICT, *Belfast.*

Brig.-Gen., G. A. Mills, C.B.

No. 12 DISTRICT, *Cork.*

Com., T. H. Stavert, *c.*
Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records:
North Irish, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Mills, C.B., *Belfast.*
South Irish, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Stavert, *Cork.*

THE TAXES AS CONTRIBUTED.

THE following table shows the amount contributed by each of the three kingdoms (England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) under the various schedules of the Property and Income Tax, Inhabited House Duty, and Land Tax in the financial year 1906–7.

Kingdom.	Tax.				Population, 30 June, 1907.
	Income.	Inhabited House.	Land.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
England and Wales	30.587.503	1,950.847	726.171	33.273.524	34.945.600
Scotland	3.123.054	125.570	33 774	3.292.398	4.776.063
Ireland	1,266.511	*nil*	*nil*	1.260.511	4.377.056
United Kingdom	34.987.068	2.085.417	759.945	37.832.433	44.098.719

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

IRELAND is an island lying between 51° 26′ and 55° 23′ N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles. The total acreage is (1907) 20,710,589, of which 2,995,945 acres are barren mountain, turf bog, marsh, or building land. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world.

Government.—The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. The peerage consists of 176 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

Population.—The population of Ireland on March 31, 1901, was 4,458,775 (2,200,040 males and 2,258,735 females), a decrease of 245,975, equal to 5·23 per cent., since the preceding Census of 1891. Of the total population the professional class numbered 214,343, domestic 219,419, commercial 97,889, agricultural 876,062, industrial 639,413. In 1907 there were 22,122 marriages, 101,563 births, and 77,410 deaths, and the estimated population on 30 June, 1908, was 4,363,351.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1907 there were 38,143 acres under wheat, 1,075,390 under oats, 170,431 under barley, 8,868 under rye or bere, 1,835 under beans, and 324 under pease—a total acreage of 1,294,991 under cereal crops; 590,998 acres were under potatoes, 275,092 under turnips, 67,100 under mangold, 38,259 under cabbage, 5,191 under vetch and rape, and 25,340 under carrots, parsnips and other green crops—a total of 1,002,980 under green crops; 59,659 acres were under flax, and 2,281,318 under hay; the total extent under crops of all kinds thus being 4,650,397 acres, while there were 10,104,852 acres under permanent grass. The produce in 1907 was 709,823 cwt. of wheat, 2,997,901 cwt. of barley and bere, and 17,165,791 cwt. of oats; while 2,246,488 tons of potatoes, 4,095,710 tons of turnips and swedes, and 1,181,551 tons of mangolds were also grown. The live stock included 596,144 horses, 29,791 mules, 237,540 asses, 4,676,493 cattle, 3,816,609 sheep, 1,317,068 pigs, 247,347 goats, 24,326,995 poultry.

Industries.—In addition to agriculture and pasture, linen and shipbuilding are the principal industries in the north-east, sea fishing throughout the coast districts, distilling and brewing in many of the large towns, and cloth and lace locally. The western districts are being developed by the opening up of communication. An industry which is rapidly gaining ground is bee-keeping; the amount of honey produced in 1906 was 362,563 lb. in movable combs and 108,287 lb. in other hives, a total for the year of 470,850 lb.

The total value of fish landed in 1907 was £341,049, the quantities being 697,901 cwt. (including 252,473 cwt. mackerel and 309,310 cwt. herrings), exclusive of salmon and shell-fish.

Religion.—The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 3,308,661, or 74·21 per cent. of the population, professing that form of faith, there being also 581,089 Protestant Episcopalians, 443,276 Presbyterians, and 62,006 Methodists. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 12 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Education.—Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having two universities (and a third in prospect), a large number of secondary schools, indirectly endowed under the Intermediate Education Board, and an admirable system of primary schools under the National School Commissioners. There is also a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which issues detailed reports, and assists generally in the development of agriculture and industry. In 1907 there were 8,538 Primary Schools in operation, with 675,471 pupils on the rolls and 12,705 principal and assistant teachers; there were also 7 Training Colleges, with 476 men and 657 women students resident. The total expenditure by the Commissioners from grants and rates was £1,470,347 in 1907-8.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., *born* 3rd August, 1847; *married*, 1877, Hon. Ishbel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 14th December, 1905...£20,000

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£4,672.

Private Secretary, M. S. Green £829
Additional Private Sec., R. Bowen Colthurst 170
Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. E. Wilkinson, F.S.A. 500
State Steward and Chamberlain, The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O. 500
Comptroller, Viscount Powerscourt, M.V.O. 300
Vice-Chamberlain, Sir A. Weldon, Bt., D.S.O. 300
Master of the Horse, Capt. Walter Waring 200
1st A.D.C. & Mil. Sec., Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C. 350
2nd A.D.C., Capt. E. C. Coates 200
3rd A.D.C., H. Fetherstonhaugh, M.V.O. ... 125
4th A.D.C., Col. W. Lyster Smythe, D.L. ... 125
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Viscount Anson; Lord Haddo; Hon. Dudley G. Gordon; Hon. Archibald Gordon; Capt. Hon. B. J. Russell, R.A.; Lieut. H. E. L. S. Paget, M.V.O.; Lieut. J. H. Dwyer.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D.; and W. J. Thompson, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, R. F. Tobin, F.R.C.S.I.; and Sir Arthur Chance, President R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, J. Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I. £100
Surgeon Oculist, F. C. Crawley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surg.-Dentist in Ord., Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.
First Chaplain, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A. (Dean of Chapel Royal)..... £385

OFFICE OF ARMS, Dublin Castle.

Ulster King of Arms, Capt. N. R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
Athlone Pursuivant, G. J. Burtchaell, M.A.
Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick.
Dublin Herald, Guillamore O'Grady, M.A.
Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Old Queen Street, S.W.—£25,950.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, C. T. Beard, I.S.O.
Assist. do., W. T. Barden.
Under-Secretary, Sir J. B. Dougherty, C.V.O., C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. P. Magill £150
Assist. Under-Sec., E. O'Farrell £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, Sir Frederic J. Cullinan, C.B., £1,000; Laurence C. Dowdall, C.B. W. P. J. Connolly ..... £700 to £900
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), Thomas Alex. O'Dell, I.S.O.; T. P. Le Fanu; J. J. Taylor, I.S.O. £550 to £650
1st Class Clerks (2nd Section), S. J. M. Power; C. T. Beard, I.S.O.; C. M. Martin-Jones £200 to £500
Registrar, George Gilchrist ..... £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, T. P. Le Fanu.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer £700 to £900

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.
Custom House, Dublin.—£82,616.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, S. Wait £100
Commissioners, The Under-Secretary for Ireland; Wm. L. Micks £1,200
Medical do., T. J. Stafford, C.B., D.L., F.R.C.S. £1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A. £900
Assist. Secretary, (vacant) £750
Do. (Labourers Acts), M. O'Sullivan £800
Senior Clerks, J. E. Devlin; E. W. Leach £600 to £700
Inspectors, E. Bourke; Major Ruttledge-Fair; R. C. Lynch; Robt. Agnew; R. Kelly; E. A. Saunderson; C. H. O'Conor; J. Coffey; R. P. FitzPatrick ..... £500 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; C. J. Clibborn; Surg.-Col. D. Edgar Flinn; Sir J. Acheson MacCullagh; E. Coey Bigger; Brendan MacCarthy; Joseph Smyth ..... £500 to £700
Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.A.I., £500; R. O'Brien Smyth, £400; L. E. H. Deane £350
Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, C. Croker; R. J. Newell, B.L.; W. E. Ellis, LL.D.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; R. Bourke; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.L.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L. ..... £300 to £800
Sec. Vaccine Dept., Dr. A. N. Montgomery.
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanston, LL.D. £800
Solicitors, T. Tighe Mecredy and Son.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

6 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£236,119 for Works, Buildings, &c.; £61,454 for Railways.
Chairman, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,500
Commissioners, George A. Stevenson, C.B., M.V.O.; Philip Hanson ..... each £1,200
Secretary, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. £650 to £800
Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan £50
Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley George Price, LL.D.; *H. P. Boland* £400 to £45
Accountant, J. L. Collins ..... £600 to £30
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell J. Halligan ..... £420 to £5
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. ..... £750 to £8
Assist. Engineer, C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E. £400 to £4
Solicitor & Treasury Solicitor in Ireland, W. Towers, B.A. ..... £1,000 to £1,20
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, R. Cochrane, I.S.O., LL.D., F.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Pentland, B.E. F.R.I.B.A.; T. J. Mellon, F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £65

BOARD OF TRADE, 26 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar.
Engineer Surveyor, H. Dayer.
Shipwright Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.
Clerk, W. H. T. P. St. Austin *(Dublin)*.
BELFAST.—*Engineer Surveyors*, W. B. Adamson J. Mackellar; *Shipwright Surveyors*, W. H Chantler; J. S. Herriot; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas
LONDONDERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, Geo. Shott
CORK.—*Shipwright Surveyor*, A. F. Weir; *Engineer Surveyor*, G. M. Grey.
QUEENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. John Rice; *Sanitary Surveyor*, E. Spencer Evans.

Marine Department. Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Superintendent, Capt. Alex. A. Walker.
Deputy do., Edward J. Smyth, R.N.R.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.
Registrar, Capt. Alex. A. Walker.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. —£215,788.

Vice-Pres., Thomas Wallace Russell, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill £1,500
Assist. Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. *(Agric.)*; G. Fletcher, F.G.S. *(Tech. Inst.)* £850 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, R. Cantrell, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £700
Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence, W. G. S. Adams, M.A. ..... £600 to £700
Senr. Staff Officer, J. D. Daly, M.A. £420 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh £400 to £600
Staff Officers, T. Butler; R. Duncan; J. V. Coyle, B.L.; A. Kelly, £350 to £450; J. Hooper, B.A., £250 to £450; W. Dalton, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A. £300 to £400

Inspectors.

Agriculture, J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. *(Ch. Insp.)*, £600 to £800; T. S. Porter, £755; J. Wood, B.Sc.; J. H. Hincheliff, PH.D., £400 to £600; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., £600; E. Gallagher; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.; J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S. £300 to £400
Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800; R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; J. C. Small; P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A.; H. Garrett, PH.D., £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney Filgate *(Industries)* £300 to £400
Junior Inspectors, J. J. McCaffery; C. P. McGann; E. P. Barrett, B.Sc.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A.; B. Ingram, B.A. ...£200 to £400
Fisheries, Rev. W. S. Green, C.B., M.A. *(Chief)*, £900; E. W. L. Holt, £550; M. P. Dowling £500
Veterv. Ch. Inspector, M. Hedley, F.R.C.V.S. £700 to £800
Do. Travelling do., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S., *(Supt.)*, £400 to £620; H. J. O'Donnell; P. MacNulty; A. Reeves; F. Kerr £250 to £350
Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in Great Britain, Viscount Ikerrin £650

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Director, G. H., Count Plunkett ...£600 to £700
Chief Clerk & Second Officer, H. B. White, M.A. £350 to £400
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, PH.D.; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley.....£400 to £500
Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £550 to £650
Headmaster, School of Art, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. £600 to £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. .....£300 to £550

Royal College of Science.

Professors:—Engineering, Jas. Lyon, M.A.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.SC.; *Chemistry*, W. N. Hartley, D.SC., F.R.S. (*Dean*); *Physics*, W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.; *Geology & Mineralogy*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, B.SC.; *Agriculture*, James Wilson, B.SC.; *Mathematics*, W. McFadden Orr, M.A. .....£600 to £700
Lecturers:—Organic Chemistry, A. O'Farrell, M.A.; *Electro-Technology*, W. Brown, B.SC.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, George Stephenson; *Agricultural Biology*, David Houston, F.L.S.; *Engineering*, John Taylor, M.A. £350 to £450
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. £300 to £400

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.—£2,587.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. £100
Senior Geologist, S. B. Wilkinson £500
Geologists, J. R. Kilroe; H. J. Seymour, B.A.; T. Ballissy .....£120 to £400

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.
£1,544,818—Administration, £27,609.
Resident Commissioner, William Joseph Myles Starkie, LITT. D. £1,500
Secretaries, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.; W. J. Dilworth, M.A. .....each £800
Accountant, Redmond Naish £800
Chief Inspectors, A. Purser; J. J. Hynes ...£800
Senior Examiner, Jas. J. Hand.....£600
Junior Examiner, C. H. Moore £600
Book-keeper, D. Frizell £480

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

The Castle, Dublin.—£122,430.
Chairman, J. S. Gibbons, C.B. £1,200
Vice-Chairman, John Mulhall.....£1,000
Medical Member, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I. £250
Inspectors, P. J. Joyce; The MacDermot, D.L. each £500 to £600
Controller of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. .....£350 to £450
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter .....£350 to £450

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle.—£110,225.
Inspector, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I. £600 to £800
Assist. do., C. Graham, M.A. .....£350 to £500
Senior Clerk, W. Colles Moore .....£350 to £400

INLAND REVENUE. Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin .....£1,600 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, R. H. Elmes .....£600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller and Assist. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Joseph Simpson .....£800 to £900
Chief Clerk, Arthur W. Beatty .....£500 to £650
Principal Clerks, T. F. Lynch (*Taxes*); J. Greany (*Stamps*).....£450 to £550
Senior Clerk, H. Eckersley .....£350 to £450
Minor Staff Officers, W. Abbott; P. Hughes; J. D. Weir, £300 to £400; P. Buckley; P. T. Walsh.....£200 to £300

Estate Duty Office.

Registrar, Charles J. Wilson .....£825 to £900
Chief Clerk, Arthur Whewell.....£725 to £800
Principal Clerk, Thomas J. Maguire£600 to £700
First Assistant do., J. Roche.....£580
Second Assistant do., T. E. O'Connor £580
1st Class Clerks, M. Kelly, £500 to £550; B. Collins; J. Quinn; H. H. Grace; J. A. Carroll £320 to £500
2nd Class Clerks, P. Harding; A. F. Plunkett; J. Brown; C. F. Sweeny; G. H. Glover; P. Y. Blundun; W. V. Bradford; T. Jack; R. J. Mackrell .....£100 to £300

Excise.

Collector of Inland Revenue (Dublin), John Thos. Mulqueen £800
Principal Clerks, W. C. Warner; J. G. Lewis; J. Walshe; J. Keohane .....£280 to £400

CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Port of Dublin.
Principal Clerk, L. M. Balfe .....£420 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Keeley .....£320 to £400
Collectors, R. Hobbins (*Belfast*), £500; F. W. Wood (*Dublin*), £700 to £800; W. R. Twitchett (*Cork*), £420 to £500; R. H. Coleman (*Limerick*), £420 to £500; A. C. Saunders (*Londonderry*), £340 to £400; J. Hutchinson (*Newry*), £300 to £400; J. Gore (*Waterford*) £340 to £400.

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Castle, Dublin.
Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster for Ireland, L. J. Hewby £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. Ormsby, D.L. .....£600 to £700
Clerk, D. Ogden .....£350 to £500
Examiners, O. Campbell; E. Fahy £180 to £350
Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer, P. J. Walsh.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Charlemont House, Dublin.
Registrar-Gen., Sir Robert Matheson, LL.D. £1,000
Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General, John Kelly, I.S.O. .....£600 to £800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £400 to £550
Superintendents, George A. Newnham; James T. Dewar .....£350 to £500
Inspr. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300 to £500

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sackville Street, Dublin.
Secretary, R. A. Egerton, C.B. ...£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk (vacant) .....£600 to £800
Principal Clerks, J. Stuttard; J. J. Cooman; F. Taylor.....£440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. McCurry; W. H. Hancock; P. J. Keawell, T. B. McDowell; J. Cahalan £315 to £430
Solicitor, E. R. Bate .....£600 to £900
Medical Officer, H. FitzGibbon, M.D. £750
Accountant, J. McMahon .....£600 to £750
Examiner, E. M. Browne .....£450 to £570
Book-keeper, D. P. Gallagher .....£450 to £570
Cashier, J. Howard .....£440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, P. Mackesy; H. N. Bowesman; J. P. O'Connor; R. R. Jones; H. J. Knowles £315 to £430
Contr. Sorting Office, S. G. Forsythe £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, M. O'Toole ...£400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle—£1,354,902.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the "Barony Constables" and the "Peace Preservation Police." The force is armed with rifle, sword, and pistol. Its duties are varied, and military as well as police work has often to be undertaken. In 1867, by Her late Majesty's command, the title of the force was changed from the Constabulary of Ireland to Royal Irish Constabulary, in special recognition of the splendid services rendered in the past, and in particular during the Fenian outbreaks of that year. Officers and men alike have given repeated proofs of conspicuous courage and daring, and of exceptional moderation under the most trying circumstances. Approximate strength of the force 1908-9:—236 Head Constables, 1,624 Sergeants, 384 Acting Sergeants, and 7,892 Constables; total, 10,136.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B. ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., W. G. Moriarty £150
Dep.-Insp.-Gen., Sir H. F. Considine, C.B., M.V.O. £1,200
Asst. do., A. Gambell; W. Reeves, £700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, Hugh M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
Clk. in Charge of Accnts., J. F. Balfe £600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, W. Campbell ... £350 to £550
Staff Officers (*1st Class Clerks*), G. McConkey; W. Kelly; J. Robb, £350 to £500; J. J. Moore
Depôt. £300 to £400
Asst. Insp.-Genl. Commdt., F. J. Ball £600
Surgeon, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I. £400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (*Belfast*), H. O'H. Hill, J.P. £600
36 *County Inspectors* ..... each £350 to £500
194 *District Inspectors* ..... each £125 to £300

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. Richard Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General, Redmond Barry, K.C., M.P. £2,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir Patrick Coll, C.B.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Gerald FitzGibbon; Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes...each £4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bt. £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Richard E. Meredith £4,000
Judge, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton £3,500
Land Judge, Rt. Hon. John Ross £3,500

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Ld. Ch. Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien ... £5,000
Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600
Judges, Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews (*Probate*); Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson (*Admiralty*); Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden; Hon. Walter Boyd (*Bankruptcy*); Rt. Hon. William Kenny; Hon. George Wright; Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd each £3,500
Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. ... £1,500
Registrar & Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien ..... £700 to £900
Registrar, H. Vivian Veo, A.B. ..... £700 to £900
Asst. do., Torlogh O'Brien ..... £600 to £700
Chief Clerk, Edward T. Greene £700
Chief Probate Registrar, H. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100
Assist. Registrar & Sec., J. T. Geoghegan £700

Accountant-Gen. Supreme Court, Luke Teeling. £800
Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. S. Monck £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell £510
Deputy Registrar, H. F. Gibson £500
Senior Clerk, T. Hamilton £337
Official Assignees, J. Arthur Maconchy, and A. K. McEntire ..... *fees*

Consolidated Taxing Offices, Master John Mathews; Master Shapland Morris Tandy; Master Goff.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION. £239,050.

Judicial Commr., Hn. Mr. Justice Wylie £3,500; Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald £3,000
Commissioners, S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, £3,500; M. Finucane, C.S.I.; W. F. Bailey, C.B. ..... each £2,000
Secretary, Sir John H. Franks, C.B.

LEADING DUBLIN INSTITUTIONS.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY, Lower Abbey St.—*Pres.*, Sir Thos. Drew, Professor of Architecture. *Academicians*, George C. Ashlin; P. Vincent Duffy; Alfred Grey; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel Hone; J. Johnston Inglis; A. Bruce-Joy; J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham M'Guinness; W. M. Mitchell; Howard Pentland; S. Catterson Smith (*Sec.*); Chas. Russell; Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J. Butler Yeats; H. C. Tisdall; R. S. Shore; John Hughes; Henry Allan; H. J. Thaddeus; Oliver Sheppard; N. Blair Browne; J. Doyle Penrose; Harry Scully; John Lavery; Dermod O'Brien; William Orpen.
Honorary Members, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; Edward Dowden; H. A. Johnston; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pearsall; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S. Purser; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D.; Sir Walter Armstrong; Miss Kathleen Shaw; Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A.; Sir George Reid, R.S.A.
Associates, S. P. Close; John Lawlor; P. H. Miller; Albert E. Murray; J. B. S. MacIlwaine; Fred Batchelor; T. Manly Deane; W. J. Luck; J. J. Shannon.
Keeper and Treasurer, P. Vincent Duffy.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 Dawson Street.—*Pres.*, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. *Treas.*, Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, B.D. *Sec.*, J. A. McClelland, D.Sc. *Foreign Sec.*, Rev. E. Hogan. *Librarian*, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E. *Resident Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS, D'Olier St., Dublin. *Sec.*, Hubert G. Cook.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, Leinster House, Kildare Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L. *Hon. Secs.*, Prof. J. Joly, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Capt. J. Lewis Riall, D.L. *Registrar*, Richd. J. Moss, F.C.S.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Merrion Square. DUBLIN.—*Director*, Sir Walter Armstrong. *Registrar*, W. G. Strickland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.—*Pres.*, A. J. Horne. *Vice-Pres.*, E. MacDowel Cosgrave. *Regist.*, James Craig, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—*Pres.*, J. Lentaigne. *Vice-Pres.*, Robert H. Woods. *Sec. to Council*, J. Barton. *Curator of Museum*, A. H. White. *Registrar*, G. F. Blake.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

Provinces and Counties.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emigrants.	Poor Rate lodged during year ended 31 Mar.	Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 30 Mar.	Lieutenants and Custodes Rotulorum.
LEINSTER.	1901.	1891.	1908.	1907.	1907.	1907.	
Carlow	37,748	221,295	£169,844	428	£22,714	1,302	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin & co. Bo.	448,206	226,821	1,798,498	1,198	263,832	14,404	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Kildare	63,566	418,496	340,484	379	33,715	2,051	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	79,159	507,254	363,442	402	52,553	2,534	Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	60,187	493,263	247,990	429	27,829	1,681	(Vacant.)
Longford	46,672	257,770	153,117	637	20,552	1,392	Earl of Longford.
Louth	65,820	201,619	249,060	323	33,687	2,477	Lord Bellew.
Meath	67,497	578,298	552,075	636	45,660	2,235	Col. Nugent T. Everard.
Queen's	57,417	424,853	257,760	351	32,404	1,224	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath	61,629	434,017	327,323	287	32,824	1,627	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford	104,104	573,200	389,870	348	47,816	3,439	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow	60,824	499,822	294,412	293	43,083	1,799	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.
MUNSTER.	1,152,829	4,836,708	5,143,875	5,711	656,669	36,165	
Clare	122,334	768,265	325,947	1,441	54,208	3,432	Capt. Hector Vandeleur.
Cork & co. Boro.	404,611	1,838,921	1,296,515	4,019	200,546	12,871	Earl of Bandon, K.P.
Kerry	165,726	1,159,356	310,055	2,450	66,532	4,962	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.
Limerick & co. B.	146,098	662,973	547,301	1,344	94,663	5,614	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary, N.R.	160,232	1,048,968	277,084	1,257	33,175	1,949	Lord Dunalley.
,, S.R.			411,437		57,317	3,591	
Waterford & c. B.	87,187	456,198	318,424	777	52,863	3,048	Duke of Devonshire.
ULSTER.	1,076,188	5,934,681	3,486,763	11,288	559,404	35,467	
Antrim and Belfast co. Bo.	461,634	711,276	2,233,763	4,856	165,664	7,443	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt. Earl of Shaftesbury.
Armagh	125,392	313,036	440,109	1,134	53,846	1,216	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan	97,541	467,025	279,198	1,144	33,154	1,180	Thomas Lough, M.P.
Donegal	173,722	1,190,268	311,549	1,644	63,089	1,376	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Down	289,525	611,927	829,321	1,965	98,485	3,082	Marq. of Londonderry, K.G.
Fermanagh	65,430	417,665	242,277	429	24,988	643	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Londonderry & co. Boro	144,404	513,388	434,204	1,309	53,188	1,282	John Cooper. Earl of Leitrim.
Monaghan	74,611	318,806	276,025	544	26,741	1,029	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone	150,567	778,943	463,756	1,458	71,553	2,167	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
CONNAUGHT	1,582,826	5,322,334	5,520,202	14,513	590,708	19,423	
Galway	192,549	1,502,362	481,578	2,270	81,838	3,694	Lord Clonbrock, K.P.
Leitrim	69,343	376,510	138,454	958	27,772	889	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	199,166	1,318,130	322,577	2,489	59,269	3,624	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
Roscommon	101,791	585,407	301,842	884	34,368	1,770	Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don.
Sligo	84,083	451,815	214,780	969	27,313	1,491	Maj. Charles Kean O'Hara.
	646,932	4,234,224	1,459,231	7,570	230,560	11,468	
Total, IRELAND	4,458,775	20,327,947	15,600,071	39,082	2,037,341	102,523	

* Total of *Irish* Emigrants, 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1907, 4,103,015; total of *all* Emigrants, 4,150,260.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription Entr.	Subscription Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Alexandra	1892	125, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	350	2 Gs.	2&2G.	Miss Kennedy	Social.
Automobile of Ireland	1901	34, Dawson Street, Dublin	610	5 Gs.	3&2G.	H. S. Chaytor	
County	1813	George Street, Limerick	120	£10	£5	G. E. Farmer	Social.
County & City	1833	Waterford	—	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. Gallury	Social.
County of Cork	1828	South Mall, Cork	245	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie	Social.
Dublin University	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin	500	10G 15 Gs.	6 Gs.	H. Hardy	Graduates.
Hibernian Catch	1680	112, Grafton Street, Dublin	10	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	B. Mullen	Social.
Hibernian U.S.	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. H. Knight	The Services.
Kildare Street	1708	Kildare Street, Dublin	750	£32	£10	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.	Social.
Leinster	1845	29, Clare Street, Dublin	280	5 Gs.	3&6G.	E. Magennis	Social.
Sackville St.	1794	59, Upper Sackville St., Dublin	200	£10	£10	G. B. Clough	
Stephen's Green	1810	9, St. Stephen's Gn., N., Dublin	500	£15	£7	T. J. Duncan	Social.
Ulster	1848	Castle Place, Belfast	340	25 Gs.	7 Gs.	R. W. D. Monigomery	Social.
Ulster Reform	1885	Royal Avenue, Belfast	400	10&6G	5&3G.	W. B. Brown	Political.
Union	1837	Donegall Place, Belfast	180	26 Gs.	5 Gs.	C. W. Henderson	Social.

THE ISLE OF MAN AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′—54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′—4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 145,325 acres, with a population of 55,598. Curiously enough the history of the island is intimately linked with that of the Hebrides and the Kingdoms of Scotland and Norway. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition, conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man, and added them to the kingdom already beneath his sway. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir-general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. 19,223 (Castletown, pop. 1,963, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,306, and Ramsey, pop. 4,729.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue	£87,322	£86,365
Public expenditure	76,157	75,728
Public debt	223,931	229,072

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (*with house*) £1,800
Clerk of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen 1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore 1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ... 1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring ... 1,000
Receiver-General, Colonel W. J. Anderson 230
Clerk to Council, A. B. Herbert-Story ... £5
Speaker, House of Keys, A. W. Moore, C.V.O.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances from ten to thirty miles. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles: and the population in 1901 was 95,841—Jersey, 52,796, Guernsey with Herm and Jetou, 40,328, Alderney, 2,054, and Sark, 506. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounted in 1904 to 19,290 acres, and in Guernsey (1904) 11,071 acres, the principal produce of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,292 horses, 11,560 cattle, 218 sheep, and 6,608 pigs in Jersey in 1904; in Guernsey (1904), 1,439 horses, 6,528 cattle, 209 sheep, and 5,099 pigs. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents His Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being almost exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1906... £1,353,186
Exports to United Kingdom, 1906 1,554,217

JERSEY.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Major-General Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.B., C.M.G. £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lempriere,
Solicitor-Gen., Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Receiver-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

Revenue, 1907, £79,848; Expenditure, £79,246
Public debt, 1907 311,600

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Robert Auld, C.B. £1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B.
Bailiff, William Carey.
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Alfred Henry Collings... 300
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.

Judge (Alderney), Nicholas Barbenson; *Attorney-Gen.*, W. J. Picot; *Receiver*, W. Gauvain.

Revenue, 1907, £61,530; Expenditure, £44,865
Public debt, 1907 215,302

THE CITY OF LONDON

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1860, 1861; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life.

The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time 2 Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, 1908–9. £10,000.			*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor.*
The Rt. Hon. Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Kt.	*Dowgate*		1895	1902	1908
Private Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.	(Mansion House, E.C.)	...			
Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*			
Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	*Broad Street*	16 Upper Brook Street, W....	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	*Cripplegate*	41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W...	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	*Bridge Without*	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	*Lime Street*	43 Gloucester Square, W. ...	1888	1892	1895
Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.E.	*Farringdon Wn.*	52 Grosvenor Gardens	1888	1884	1896
Sir Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	*Bishopsgate*	23 Gt. St. Helens, E.C.	1889	1887	1897
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt.	*Bassishaw*	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.	*Portsoken*	19 Billiter Street, E.C.	1891	1894	1902
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bt.	*Tower*	6 Lime Street, E.C.	1891	1896	1903
Sir John Pound, Bt.	*Aldgate*	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. ...	1892	1895	1904
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt.	*Cordwainer*	42 Cannon Street, E.C.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	*Farringdon Without*	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C. ...	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bt.	*Coleman Street*	95 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	1894	1901	1907
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	.....
Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, Kt....	*Queenhithe*	196 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1897	1904	.....
Sir Henry G. Smallman, Kt. ...	*Cheap*	3 Queen Street, E.C.	1898	1905	.....
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	*Langbourn*	136 Fenchurch Street, E.C....	1898	1906	.....
Sir David Burnett, Kt.	*Candlewick*	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902	1907	.....
William C. Simmons	*Ventry*	Hill Street, Finsbury	1903	.....	.....
Walter M. Cuthrie.....	*Cornhill*	9 Upper Berkeley Street, W.	1903	.....	.....
Francis Stanhope Hanson	*Billingsgate*	47 Botolph Lane, E.C.	1905	1908	.....
Francis Howse	*Walbrook*	3 Salter's Hall Court, E.C. ...	1906	.....	.....
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	*Castle Baynard*	28 Queen Street, E.C.	1907	1905	.....
Charles Johnston	*Aldersgate*	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C. ...	1907	.....	.....
Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Kt.	*Bread Street*	27 Cannon Street, E.C.	1908	1907	.....

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London, Alderman Francis Stanhope Hanson, 14 Eastcheap, E.C.; and Deput John James Baddeley, J.P., C.C., Chapel Works, Moor Lane, E.C.
Under-Sheriffs, A. D. Hansell, 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.; and Harry Woodifield Capper, Cripplegat Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); meets at Guildhall on alternate Thursdays a 1 p.m. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor presides. The Chairmen of the various Committees o the Corporation of London for the year 1908 are distinguished by numbers in the followi list, viz.:—(1) The City Lands Committee, whose Chairman is unofficially designated "Che Commoner"; (2) Bridge House Estates; (3) Coal and Corn and Finance; (4) Improvements an Finance; (5) Streets; (6) Sanitary; (7) Central Markets; (8) Cattle Markets; (9) Billingsgat and Leadenhall Markets; (10) Police; (11) Port of London Sanitary; (12) County Purposes; (13 Library; (14) City of London Schools; (15) Orphan School; (16) Music; (17) General Purposes; (18 Officers and Clerks; (19) Law and City Courts; (20) Gresham; (21) Epping Forest; (22) Wes Ham Park; (23) Accounts; (24) City of London Asylum; (25) Special (Port of London); (26 Elementary Education; (27) Special; (28) Distress; (29) Overseers; (30) Assessment.

ALDERSGATE.—*Ald.* C. Johnston; *Dep.* J. W. Goodinge; *Dep.* T. H. Ellis; R. Smyth, D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, G. L. Wild.

ALDGATE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Pound, Bart.; *Dep.* Pearse Morrison; C. Barham (20), J. L. Pound, G. Haysom (13), G. C. H. Jennings, T. Ellis, F. G. Mellows, H. E. Sparks.

BASSISHAW.—*Ald.* Sir A. J. Newton, Bart. (10); *Dep.* E. Lee (29); J. B. Pittman, H. E. Preen, W. J. W. Beard.

BILLINGSGATE.—*Ald.* F. S. Hanson; *Dep.* J. L. Sayer; T. H. Miller, E. Seaman, E. Ansted, H. W. Russell, H. Bird, S. W. Morris, J. G. Howell.

BISHOPSGATE.—*Ald.* Sir H. D. Davies, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* A. Wagstaff; *Dep.* D. Greenaway; G. Taylor, E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, J. Tollworthy, C. J. Thomas, E. Ardley, Sir W. H. Dunn, J. S. Robinson, L. Bamberger, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan.

BREAD STREET.—*Ald.* Sir C. C. Wakefield; *Dep.* S. D. Coates; G. H. Steinberg, A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, W. de Sélincourt, S. A. Worskett, C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins.

BRIDGE.—*Ald.* Sir J. Knill, Bart.; *Dep.* W. G. Barnes; W. H. Williamson, A. W. Timbrell, W. Hacker, T. H. Deighton, J. Roll (28), F. D. Bowles, J.P. (12), H. P. Squire.

BROAD STREET.—*Ald.* Sir J. W. Ellis, Bart.; *Dep.* J. S. Thompson; W. P. Neal, C. Hartridge, R. Davies, L. G. Marcus, W. H. Brown, W. W. Hale, L. Hughes.

CANDLEWICK.—*Ald.* Sir D. Burnett; *Dep.* C. G. Algar (3), C. Game, W. Dennis, G. E. Ellis, E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., M.P., A. Gill.

CASTLE BAYNARD.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Bowater; *Dep.* A. B. Hudson; C. Val Hunter, J. R. Brough, T. B. Callard, J. Wann (17), Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, M.A., C. M. Wither, J. L. Evans.

CHEAP.—*Ald.* Sir H. G. Smallman; *Dep.* S. Parnwell (23); J. Tickle, A. W. Read, E. J. Anning, W. H. Thomas, J. R. Pakeman (19), Col. J. W. Beningfield, L. A. Newton.

COLEMAN STREET.—*Ald.* Sir J. C. Bell, Bart.; *Dep.* Sir G. J. Woodman, J.P.; C. Wallington, F. G. Painter, H. S. Dove, J. H. Williams, F. Brinsley Harper, W. Cambden, J. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A. (18).

CORDWAINER.—*Ald.* Sir W. V. Morgan, Bart.; *Dep.* G. Edwards; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

CORNHILL.—*Ald.* W. M. Guthrie: *Dep.* M. Wilkinson; H. A. Summers, C. E. Atkins, M. F. Sewill, T. Goldney (3), J. Stopher.

CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight *Dep.* Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, J.P., G. Briggs, W. Oatley, A. Tillie, T. H. Wye, A. E. Palmer, T. F. Rider (15).

CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir H. E. Knight *Dep.* J. J. Baddeley, J.P.; A. Double, G. T. S Tranter, J. Westerby, J. Lake, R. Dyas (8), B. T. Swinstead, L. B. Peters.

DOWGATE.—*Ald.* Sir G. W. Truscott (24); *Dep.* J. D. Matthews, F.R.I.B.A. (21); C. F. Courbould Ellis, R. Slazenger, G. J. Berridge, E. H. Hay wood, G. G. Stanham.

FARRINGDON WITHIN.—*Ald.* Sir G. F. Faudel Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.; *Dep.* C. J. Cuthbert son; *Dep.* J. L. Grossmith; Sir T. H. Brooke Hitching, W. H. Pitman, R. Peachy, D. G. Collins, J. B. Wild, T. Crawford, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, M.A., H. G. W. Brinsley, B. H. Wells (22), H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—*Ald.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bart.; *Dep.* B. Turner (11); *Dep.* A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge (9), J. H. Lile, J.P. (1), W. Cooper (25), W. H. Key (26), Sir H. B. Marshall, LL.D., J.P., N. Fortescue, J.P., A. L. Bower (4), S. Alderton (16), C. Hentschel (7), G. Lavington, F. Link, J.P. (6), A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff.

LANGBOURN.—*Ald.* Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D.; *Dep.* C. T. Harris, J.P.; W. H. Liversidge, J. Cloudsley, J.P., J. Layton, W. M. Cross, J. W. Domoney, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Runtz, J.P., H. D. Kimber, M.A. (14).

LIME STREET.—*Ald.* Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.; *Dep.* J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, I. N. Lyons.

PORTSOKEN.—*Ald.* Sir M. Samuel, Bart.; *Dep.* L. M. Myers; J. Harris, J.P., A. H. Barber, J.P., B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, G. Fraenkel, A. J. Hollington, J.P., T. D. Metcalfe.

QUEENHITHE.—*Ald.* Sir T. V. Strong (27 and 30); *Dep.* W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, C. A. Teuten, T. Pimm, S. Pollitzer, A. Todd.

TOWER.—*Ald.* Sir J. T. Ritchie, Bart.; *Dep.* H. H. Heath, J.P.; J. Perkins, T. Adams, F. Farnan, R. G. Hall, C. E. Smith, W. W. Green, J. Humphery.

VINTRY.—*Ald.* W. C. Simmons; *Dep.* M. Wallace, J.P.: Col. V. Dunfee, S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippets, A. Monckton.

WALBROOK.—*Ald.* F. Howse; *Dep.* J. R. W. Luck; G. H. Heilbuth (5), C. F. J. Jennings, E. H. Green, H. P. Monckton, W. P. King.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C. ... £4,000	1900
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bt., K.C.V.O. ... £3,000	1902
Town Clerk, James Bell ... £2,500	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. ... £3,000	1900
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), Lumley Smith, K.C. ... £2,500	1901
J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C. ... £2,000	1901
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson ... £1,500	1900
Commissioner of Police, Capt. J. W. Nott Bower ... £1,250	1902
Comptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis £2,000	1898
Remembrancer, Adrian D. W. Pollock £2,000	1903
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford ... £2,500	1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A. ... £900	1905
Medical Officer, City of London, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.A., LL.M. ... £1,250	1901
Coroner for London (£1250) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P. [Golden Lane, E.C.] £1,376 19 4	1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder £79 7 0	1900
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read.... ... £300	1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. ... £1,000	1905
Engineer, Frank Sumner, M.I.C.E. ... £1,000	1905
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. ... £1,000	1905
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A. ... £600	1890
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, R. E. Montagu, M.A. ... £500	1890
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss A. E. Blagrave ... £300	1894
Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison £850	1900
Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Kerr-Fox, M.A. ... £400	1907
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns ... £300	1907
Librarian, Edward Marto Borrajo ... £600	1907
Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.S.A. ... £500	1886
Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D. ... £800	1901
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas £1,150	1887
Assistant, J. G. Trotter ... £650	1887
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill ... £1,000	1887
Assistant, S. Richards ... £600	1888
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild ... £1,700	1889
Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall ... £800	1896
High Bailiff of do., J. E. Sly ... £600	1892
Keeper of Guildhall (vacant)	1908
Marshal, Alfred E. Wood ... £300	1907
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., H. Montague Bates ... £1 800	
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. A. Pickering ... £1,000	1854
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, H. C. Overall ... £1,000	1900

*The City's Estate, 1907.

Net Receipts.	£	£
Estates revenue		167,018
Markets, viz. :—		
London Central	44,038	
Leadenhall	1,811	
Billingsgate	6,717	
	£52 566	
Less Metropolitan Cattle £6,012		
,, Spitalfields ... 1,223		
,, Shadwell ... 2,659		
	9,894	42,672
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income)		2,450
		£212,140

Net Expenditure.	£
To Magistracy	52,773
Criminal Justice	11,201
Civil Government	36,541
Port of London Sanitary Act	9,228
Open Spaces	11,832
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.	9,024
Guildhall School of Music	1,442
City of London School	5,815
City of London School for Girls	708
Freemen's Orphan School	5,139
Sundries	1,591
Committee Allowances	2,198
To Officers' Establishments	12,489
Expenses of Bond Issues	2,499
Pensions not allocated	6,035
Charitable Donations	5,524
Other Public Donations	642
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500
Expenses of Honours conferred	1,940
Receptions, &c.	9,850
(Opening of Central Criminal Court, £1,217; Imperial Prime Ministers, £1,725; H.H. Prince Fushimi, £470; T.M. King and Queen of Denmark, £1,609; Paris Municipal Council, £2,809; H.I.M. German Emperor, £1,682)	
To London Almshouses	2,047
Expenses of Bills in Parliament	350
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000
Loss on Realisation	1,153
Interest on Asylum Loan	260
Balance carried to General Balance Account	6,352
Total	£212,140

* The above is abstracted from the 275th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1907. The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief. The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 124th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1907. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts for the year 1907 show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.—*Education Offices*, Victoria Embankment, S.W.
Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 121 square miles, with boundaries conterminous with those of the area over which, prior to 1889, the Metropolitan Board of Works exercised jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there was some re-arrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge was taken out of and South Hornsey was added to London.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county, and was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties. Such matters as necessitate the consideration of both the *administrative* county and the *non-administrative* county are referred to "The Standing Joint Committee" of the London County Council and the London Quarter Sessions.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1910, the seventh council having been elected in March, 1907. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

In the present Council the Municipal Reform Party have for the first time a large majority, previous Councils having been strongly Progressive.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council include the following: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money, and the sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; main drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; Thames crossings (bridges, tunnels, and ferry); street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; structure of theatres and music-halls; artizans' dwellings; cattle diseases; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; tramways, &c. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences; provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, and of reformatory and industrial schools; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers with respect to registration of electors; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings; to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts, the Employment of Children Act, and the Midwives Act; reformatories for inebriates; the registration of motor cars; and the collection of duties on dog and establishment and certain other licences. Under the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council became the authority for all public education in the county, both elementary and higher. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Metropolitan Water Board and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council meets weekly, and receives reports from its numerous committees. The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £82,155,000, a Sinking Fund of £31,217,000, and an annual expenditure, including loans advanced to other bodies, of about fifteen millions, of which five and a half millions are expended on education. The Council has recently revised its standing orders relating to expenditure with a view to increasing its control. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane-hill, Claybury, Bexley, and Horton Asylums. On the Horton estate an experimental working colony for epileptic patients has been opened, and a new asylum for 2,000 patients was opened in June, 1907. Accommodation is provided for over 19,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total accommodation provided by the Council up to 31st March, 1908, comprised 1,608 cottages, 6,272 tenements in block dwellings, and 1,845 cubicles in three lodging houses. The total capital outlay was £2,596,514. It is the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded, but there is a charge on the rates in respect of estates in course of development.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction and maintenance of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The new street between Holborn and the Strand (authorised by Act of 1899), now known as Kingsway and Aldwych, was opened by H.M. the King on 18th October, 1905. The committee have almost completed an extensive improvement at Westminster, including

a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge (authorised by Act of 1900), and they have also in hand several smaller improvements. During last year the construction of the tunnel connecting the districts of Rotherhithe and Shadwell was completed, and opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on 12th June, 1908. This tunnel, including the approaches, is 1¼ miles in length, it accommodates both foot and vehicular traffic, and has cost about £2,000,000, of which the contract price of the engineering work was £1,088,484.

The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers over 1,350 men; several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged, and the equipment improved by the addition of motor appliances. Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces. Amongst the latest additions to these open spaces in and around London are Marble Hill, Twickenham (to preserve the view from Richmond Hill), Avery Hill, Eltham, Hainault Forest, Essex, Springfield Park, Clapton, and Ruskin Park, Denmark Hill. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of parks and open spaces (over 5,000 acres) is about £135,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 140 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 290 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, ten pumping stations and two sewage precipitation stations. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river, while the sludge is taken out to sea. The total quantity of sewage treated at the outfalls in the course of a year amounts to about 90,000 million gallons. A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the main drainage system was adopted by the Council in 1900, and this was supplemented in 1904 by a scheme of extensive flood relief works. These works are already well in hand. The total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1908, was £10,746,000.

In previous Almanacks particulars have been given of the purchase by the Council of the most important tramway systems within the county. The Council is now in possession of all the tramways in London with the exception of a few miles of lines, chiefly in the north-west. On 31st March, 1908, the system extended over 119¾ street miles, being 68¾ miles of electric lines (mostly underground conduit) and 51⅜ miles of horse lines. The latter are being rapidly reconstructed for electric traction. The whole of this great system is worked by the Council, with the exception of a short length of ¾ mile leased to a company. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £8,414,590, and the debt outstanding to £7,330,697. A report recently presented to the Council on the results of the year 1907-8 showed gross receipts of £1,663,000, a surplus on working of £493,000 (surplus on electric lines £550,000, less deficiency on horse lines £57,000), and a net surplus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £45,406, which was carried to the renewals fund. 35,561,000 car-miles were run and 372,515,000 passengers were carried during the year. This department of the Council's work is directed by the Highways Committee.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Names of these members will be found under the Alphabetical List of Councillors. The Council is responsible for the education of about 750,000 children in elementary schools, and is doing much to improve the supply of secondary and technical education in London and the provision of training colleges for teachers. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1908-9 amount to £5,437,508, of which £4,442,007 is for elementary and £995,901 is for higher education, which now includes evening schools and pupil teachers' centres, as well as secondary schools, training colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutes. The charge falling on the rates, after deducting grants and other receipts in aid, is £3,509,622, or 1*s.* 7*d.* in the pound—an increase of 1*d.* in the pound upon the rate for 1907-8.

During the past year the Council decided to discontinue the service of steamboats on the river Thames which the previous Council had established under an Act obtained in 1904. The Council also resolved, on 28th July, 1908, to close the Works Department, which had been in existence since 1892, and was created for the purpose of executing works by direct employment of labour. Both these questions were much to the fore at the last election.

The latest addition to the committees of the Council is the Local Pensions Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act of last Session, and composed of twenty-one members of the Council and twelve persons appointed by the Council.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1908, amounted in round figures to £3,260,000, including improvements (streets, bridges, and tunnels), £683,000; housing of the working classes, £105,000; main drainage, £395,000; fire brigade, £29,000; lunatic asylums, £101,000; tramways, £1,468,000; new county hall site, £99,000; and education, £328,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement on the next page.

During the year 1908 the Council made a further issue of £2,750,000 London County Consolidated Stock, carrying interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., the Stock being issued at par. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to about £73,500,000.

The rating for the year 1908-9 amounts to 2*s.* 9½*d.* in the pound over the whole county,

including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2½*d.* in the pound, together 3*s.* 0*d.* This includes 1*s.* 7*d.* for education. The assessable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1908, was £44,332,025—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £184,716.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the amount to be raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1909, prepared at the beginning of the year. These figures do not include the receipts and expenses on account of the revenue-producing undertakings (tramways, working-class dwellings, &c.):—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
1. CASH BALANCE on 1 April, 1908 (out of which the outstanding net liabilities of the previous year have to be met)		£1,136,418	1. DEBT:—Redemption	£1,457,075	
			Dividends on Stock (less tax)	2,121,500	
			Interest on sundry liabilities	140,655	
			Income Tax	50,046	
			Management of stock, &c.	71,075	
					£3,840,351
2. RECEIPTS in aid of expenditure:—			2. GRANTS:—To Guardians for indoor paupers	£327,131	
Exchequer Contribution	£512,396		To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	306,142	
Government Grants in aid of Education	1,511,621		Registration of Electors	15,665	
Interest on Loans advanced to Local Authorities, &c.	605,060		Main roads	289	
Rents	144,610				649,227
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	268,801		3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)		76,005
		3,042,488	4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (not charged to particular services)		228,835
3. CONTRIBUTIONS from Revenue-producing undertakings for interest and repayment of debt chargeable thereto (Tramways, Working-class Dwellings, &c.)		615,706	5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES		48,535
4. CONTRIBUTION from Works Account for interest and repayment of debt and interest on working capital (charged as part of cost of works executed)		7,019	6. SERVICES:—		
5. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates—			Main Drainage	£285,850	
Working-class Dwellings	£1,076		Fire Brigade	258,090	
Parks Boating	£1,000		Parks and Open Spaces	139,810	
		2,076	Bridges Tunnels and Ferry	49,980	
6. GRANT from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896		1,633	Embankments	11,505	
7. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—			Pauper Lunatics	83,105	
General County—			Inebriates Acts	12,990	
For purposes other than Education (1*s.* 2½*d.*)	£2,678,396		Coroners	30,940	
For Education (1*s.* 7*d.*)	3,509,622		Weights and Measures	15,055	
	6,188,018		Gas-meter & Gas Testing	12,975	
Special County (2½*d.*)	405,002		Building Acts	25,095	
		6,593,020	Diseases of Animals Acts	20,200	
[Total rate, 3*s.* 0*d.*]			Miscellaneous	63,235	
				1,008,830	
			Education— £		
			Elementary 4,442,007		
			Higher 995,901		
				5,437,908	
			Less debt charges included in Head 1	761,561	
				4,676,347	
			Steamboats 36,996		
			Less debt charges (Head 1) 20,506		
				16,490	
					5,701,667
			7. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES, Inquiries, Rating Appeals, &c.		13,315
			Total Expenditure		10,557,935
			8. ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE on 31 March, 1909, out of which liabilities then outstanding have to be met		840,425
		£11,398,360			£11,398,360

Elected and March, 1907, for three years.

Chairman ..... R. A. Robinson, J.P., *South Kensington.*
Vice-Chairman..... W. Whitaker Thompson, LL.B., *Alderman.*
Deputy Chairman ..... A. A. Allen, M.P., *Bermondsey.*

*** In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1907; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General (or subsequent bye-) Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names; † denotes an Alderman of the late Council, and § a change of constituency.

BATTERSEA, 22,914

**William Davies, P.* 7,250
A. Shirley Benn, M.R. ... 7,217
E. Evans, *M.R.* 6,691
J. West, *P.* 6,669
W. H. Humphreys, *Soc.* 489
J. Fitzgerald, *Soc.* 98
H. Jansen-Neumann, *Soc.* 42

BERMONDSEY, 15,643

**A. Salter*, M.D., *P.* 4,197
**Arthur A. Allen*, M.P., *P.* 4,195
J. F. Vesey FitzGerald, *M.R.* 3,474
J. K. Foster, *M.R.* 3,389
BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 11,027
**Sir E. A. Cornwall*, M.P., *P.* 3,877
‡Edward Smith, P. 3,776
R. A. Robinson, *M.R.* ... 1,918
L. H. Lemon, *M.R.* 1,907
BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 9,708
Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, B.A., *P.* 2,995
Percy A. Harris, P. 2,762
F. Sebag - Montefiore, *M.R.* 1,774
F. Brinsley-Harper, C.C., *M.R.* 1,643
J. H. Harley, *Lab.* 512
BOW AND BROMLEY, 14,745
W. S. M. Knight, M.R. ... 3,285
H. V. Rowe, M.R. 3,212
*Wm. Wallace Bruce, P. 3,019
*Benjamin Cooper, P. ... 3,019
A. A. Watts, *Soc.* 786
J. Stokes, *Soc.* 783
J. S. Bird, *Ind.* 159

BRIXTON, 13,921

W. Haydon, M.R. 4,997
S. G. Hoare, M.R. 4,928
*Lewen Sharp, P. 3,546
Lionel Earle, C.M.G., *P.* 3,525
CAMBERWELL (North), 18,204
Reginald Bray, P. 5 449
**Henry R. Taylor, P.* 5,365
A. Campbell, *M.R.* 3,545
W. Edmonds, *M.R.* 3,472

CHELSEA, 16,802

T. C. E. Goff, M.R. 5,877
R. C. Norman, M.R. 5,779
*E. J. Horniman, M.P., P. 3,977
*James Jeffery, P. 3,925

CITY OF LONDON, 25,784

Ald. Fras. S. Hanson, M.R. 7,603
N. L. Cohen, M.R. 7,519
W. H. Pannell, C.C., *M.R.* 7,484
**H. Stuart Sankey, M.R.* ... 7,451
C. R. Buxton, *P.* 1,768
F. Debenham, *P.* 1,766
G. S. Warmington, *P.* ... 1,719
†W. H. Dickinson, M.P., *P.* 1,646

CLAPHAM, 28,076

Jas. Wm. Domoney, C.C., *M.R.* 10,200
Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M.R. 10,158
A. Glegg, *P.* 7,320
J. C. Kipling, *P.* 7,276

DEPTFORD, 21,549

**Sidney Webb, P.* 6,185
**Robert C. Phillimore, P. 6,083
H. G. Wells, *M.R.* 5,979
W. F. Barrett, *M.R.* 5,899
R. R. Fairbairn, *Lab.* ... 182

DULWICH, 16,854

Hy. Cubitt Gooch, M.P., *M.R.* 6,689
F. Hall, M.R. 6,641
*G. A. Hardy, M.P., P.... 5,020
A. Cohn, *P.* 4,844
FINSBURY (Central), 9,733
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, P. 2,866
**A. B. Russell*, F.C.A., *P.... 2,791
*§Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, *M.R.* 2,508
M. Chapman, *M.R.* 2,507
FINSBURY (East), 6,687
Lt.-Col. A. C. Earle Welby, M.R. 2,024
Enos Howes, M.R. 2,014
*T. E. Harvey, P. 1,988
F. A. Harrison, *P.* 1,988
FULHAM, 26,409
Cyril Cobb, M.R. 8,413
E. G. Easton, M.R. 8,301
W. Lloyd Taylor, *P.* 4,774
J. Stephenson, *P.* 3,139
T. R. Wall, *Soc.* 773

GREENWICH, 15,987

I. Hamilton Benn, M.R. 6,217
Lord Alexander Thynne, M.R. 5,991
D. McCall, *P.* 3,727
Rev. J. Wilson, *P.* 3,545
HACKNEY (Central), 12,809
W. B. Stewart, M.R. 3,722
G. Billings, M.R. 3,659
*†W. B. Yates, *P.* 3,559
*A. J. Shepheard, *P.* 3,558
E. C. Fairchild, *Soc.* 296
F. V. Fisher, *Soc.* 257

HACKNEY (North), 16,999

Walter Hy. Key, C.C., *M.R.* 6,205
W. Raymond Greene, M.R. 6,153
*George Lampard, *P.* ... 4,617
— Price, *P.* 4,530
HACKNEY (South), 18,114
T. Chapman, P. 5,225
*W. A. Cusson, *P.* 5,138
C. Winkley, *M.R.* 3,325
G. Naylor, *M.R.* 3,285

HAGGERSTON, 10,933

*§*Hon. Rupert Guinness*, M.P., *M.R.* 3,397
Hon. Gilbert V. D. Johnstone, M.R. 3,331
*Lord Monkswell, P. ... 3,085
Stephen Gee, *P.* 3,026

HAMMERSMITH, 17,949

Jocelyn Brandon, M.R..... 5,850
Edward Collins, M.R...... 5,839
N. Shairp, *P.* 2,755
L. E. Camp, *P.* 2,709
W. T. Davidson, *Lab.* ... 897
J. T. Westcott, *Lab.*..... 737

HAMPSTEAD, 15,012

W. Reynolds, M.R. 5,508
(Bye-election 24 October, 1908.)
Andrew Thos. Taylor, M.R.
(*Vice* J. T. Taylor, deceased.)

HOLBORN, 12,396

E. E. Wild, M.R...... 4,524
Hon. Henry Lygon, B.A., *M.R.* 4,020
H. Drysdale Woodcock, *P.* 1,629

HOXTON, 12,019

Dr. J. D. Davies, M.R.... 3,272
E. Gray, M.R. 3,226
*Henry Ward, P. 3,112
*Graham Wallas, *P.* ... 3,065

ISLINGTON (East), 15,591

C. A. M. Barlow, M.R. ... 4,430
P. E. Pilditch, M.R. 4,402
E. Smallwood, *P.* 4,202
*A. A. Thomas, *P.*..... 4,257

ISLINGTON (North), 16,977

F. L. Dove, M.R. 4,924
C. K. Murchison, M.R. ... 4,797
H. J. Glanville, *P.*..... 4,200
H. G. Chancellor, *P.*..... 4,192
J. C. Clutterbuck, *Ind.*... 364

ISLINGTON (South), 11,602

G. Dew, P. 2,596
*Howell J. Williams, P.... 2,929
S. Lambert, *M.R.* 2,217
C. Moffatt, *M.R.*..... 2,076
George S. Elliott, *Ind.*... 854
E. J. James, *Ind.* 179

ISLINGTON (West), 10,142

H. J. Clarke, M.R. 3,300
Isidore Salmon, M.R...... 3,226
R. C. Lambert, *P.* 2,933
A. J. Mundella, *P.*..... 2,900

KENNINGTON, 11,842

Sir John Benn, M.P., *P.* ... 3,424
Rev. E. Denny, P. 3,326
J. F. Budge, *M.R.* 2,718
Sir W. H. Porter, Bt., *M.R.* 2,666
J. G. Butler, *Soc.* 281
F. Knee, *Soc.* 235

KENSINGTON (North), 14,770

D. Davis, M.R...... 4,418
Maj. Chas. Skinner, M.R. 4,382
*H. L. Jephson, *P.* 3,181
*Walter Pope, *P.* 3,170

KENSINGTON (South), 14,539

Richd. A. Robinson, M.R. 5,869
*†Dr. E. Baxter Forman, J.P., *M.R.*..... 5,834
V. R. Aronson, *P.* 788
Hon. Walter James, *P.*... 770

LAMBETH (North), 8,237

Frank Briant, P...... 2,360
F. Smith, P. 2,249
*Jabez Williams, *M.R.*... 2,080
G. Hinds, *M.R.* 2,077

LEWISHAM, 28,217

Viscount Lewisham, M.R. 11,028
A. Pownall, M.R. 10,818
J. W. Cleland, M.P., P. 7,004
Hon. Neil Primrose, P.... 6,893
— Gee, *Lab.* 118

LIMEHOUSE, 8,022

Cyril Jackson, M.R. 2,141
J. Lort-Williams, M.R. ... 2,026
*Arthur L. Lean, P. 1,957
T. L. Knight, *P.* 1,935

MARYLEBONE (East), 9,411

Viscount Duncannon, M.R. 3,612
J. Boyton, M.R. 3,562
Jno. Fletcher Little, M.B., *P.* 1,446
F. Gill, *P.* 467

MARYLEBONE (West), 12,255

Lord Henry Bentinck, M.R. 4,683
Earl of Kerry, M.P., *M.R.* 4,625
*John Lewis, *P.* 2,434
James Searson, M.D., *P.* 2,320

MILE END, 6,839

R. H. Montgomery, M.R. 2,023
E. H. Coombe, M.R. 2,021
R. Vernon Harcourt, *P.* 1,938
Rev. T. Warren, *P.* 1,925

NEWINGTON (West), 12,483

*†Evan Spicer, *P.* 3,778
*James D. Gilbert, *P.* 3,759
A. Waddell, *M.R.* 2,705
H. Jarvis, *M.R.* 2,700

NORWOOD, 16,278

C. U. Fisher, M.R. 6,585
F. St. John Morrow, M.R. 6,539
*N. W. Hubbard, *P.* 4,174
*G. Shrubsall, *P.* 4,120

PADDINGTON (North), 15,664

Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P., *M.R.* 4,711
J. H. Hunter, M.R. 4,597
J. Fairbanks, *P.* 3,607
G. C. Maberley, *P.* 3,453

PADDINGTON (South), 9,582

*§*Sir Melvill Beachcroft*, *M.R.* 2,763
**D. P. Harris, M.R.* 3,709
J. S. Holmes, *P.* 848
A. Y. Mayell, *P.* 816

PECKHAM, 18,538

*§*Thomas Gautry, P.* 4,659
W. L. Douton, M.R. 4,426
D. C. Preston, *M.R.* 4,379
R. Steven, *P.* 4,262
W. T. Kelly, *Lab.* 499

POPLAR, 13,263

**William Crooks*, M.P., *P.* 3,504
**Sir John McDougall, P.*.... 3,476
T. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., *M.R.* 2,778
Col. A. Maude, *M.R.* 2,579

ROTHERHITHE, 13,199

**Ambrose Pomeroy, P.* 3,693
**Harold J. Glanville, P.* .. 3,663
F. Fremantle, *M.R.* 3,365
P. E. Eddis, *M.R.* 3,259

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQ., 13,477

Maj.-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, C.V.O., *M.R.* 5,445
**H. J. Greenwood, M.R.* ... 5,375
Earl of Craven, *P.* 1,384
T. E. Morris, *P.* 1,348

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 4,751

**H. Gosling, P.* 1,283
P. C. Simmons, M.R. 1,104
*John Smith, *P.* 1,035
Rev. T. King, *R.C.* 952
Wm. Robt. Smith, M.D., *M.R.* 881
J. W. Linch, *R.C.* 632

ST. PANCRAS (East), 12,470

A. W. Claremont, P. 3,482
Rev. F. Hastings, P. 3,410
*Edmund Barnes, *M.R.* 3,181
T. A. Organ, *M.R.* 3,005
G. Horn, *Soc.* 295

ST. PANCRAS (North), 12,162

**David S. Waterlow*, M.P., *P.* 3,847
**Robert M. Beaton*, M.B., *P.* 3,824
Capt. Edwin J. King, M.A., *M.R.* 3,526
Lt.-Col. H. A. Pakenham, *M.R.* 3,501

ST. PANCRAS (South), 7,972

George Alexander, M.R..... 2,963
**F. Goldsmith, M.R.*..... 2,897
Rev. Silvester Horne, *P.* 1,623
G. Giddens, *P.* 1,583

ST. PANCRAS (West) 10,943

P. Vosper, M.R. 3,504
F. Cassel, K.C., *M.R.* 3,471
H. Cohen, *P.* 2,761
J. C. S. Hanham, *P.*..... 2,442

SOUTHWARK (West), 10,726

**Thomas Hunter, P.* 2,993
*A. Wilson, *P.* 2,953
J. T. Scriven, *M.R.* 2,746
F. Gillett, *M.R.* 2,649

STEPNEY, 6,534

**A. O. Goodrich, M.R.* 2,360
F. Leverton Harris, M.P., *M.R.* 2,292
C. S. Stettaner, *P.* 1,485
C. Watson, *P.* 1,386

STRAND, 10,475

**Lt.-Col. C. Probyn, M.R.* 3,580
**Lord Elcho, M.R.* 3,558
S. H. Lamb, *P.* 903
W. H. Howell, *P.* 895

WALWORTH, 11,046

**J. A. Dawes, P.* 2,823
**C. Jesson, P.* 2,819
F. Oldfield, L.R.C.P., *M.R.* 2,337
C. Sproule, *M.R.* 2,235
J. Clarke, *Soc.* 187

WANDSWORTH, 43,269

**Sir W. J. Lancaster, M.R.* 15,700
**W. Hunt, M.R.* 14,535
F. Kellaway, *P.* 9,628

WESTMINSTER, 10,664

Hon. Wm. Robt. Peel, M.R. 3,419
**C. T. Sturge*, M.A., *M.R.*.. 3,392
W. B. Campbell, *P.* 1,299
E. Herrin, *P.* 1,298

WHITECHAPEL, 5,630

**William C. Johnson, P.*.... 1,756
**H. H. Gordon, Ind.*..... 1,627
E. Hodsoll, *M.R.* 1,211
C. Wertheimer, *M.R.* ... 980
— Elkin, *Ind. P.* 773

WOOLWICH, 22,830

W. J. Squires, M.R. 8,904
E. A. H. Jay, M.R. 8,677
**Rev. L. Jenkins Jones, P.* 7,880
George Lansbury, *P. & Lab.* 7,611

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Alexander, George (*MR*) ...	*South St. Pancras.*
*e*Allen, A. A., M.P. (*P*).....	*Bermondsey.*
Anstruther, H. T.	*Alderman till* 1913.
*e*Barlow, C. A. M., LL.D. (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Beachcroft, Sir Melvill (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
*e*Beaton, R. M., M.B., J.P. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Benn, A. Shirley (*MR*)	*Battersea.*
Benn, I. Hamilton (*MR*) ...	*Greenwich.*
Benn, Sir J., M.P., J.P. (*P*)...	*Kennington.*
*e*Bentinck, Lord H., J.P. (*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
Billings, G., J.P. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Boyton, J. (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
Brandon, J. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
*e*Bray, R. (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
Briant, F. (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Buxton, Alfred Fowell	*Alderman till* 1910.
Cassel, F., K.C. (*MR*).....	*West St. Pancras.*
Casson, W. A. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
Chapman, T. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
Cheylesmore, Lord, C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's, Han. Sq.*
Claremont, A. W., J.P. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*e*Clarke, H. J. (*MR*)	*West Islington.*
*e*Cobb, C. S. (*MR*)	*Fulham.*
Cohen, N. L. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*e*Collins, E. (*MR*)	*Hammersmith.*
*e*Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch- (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Cooper, B.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin, M.P., J.P. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green.*
Coumbe, E. H. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Crooks, William, M.P. (*P*)...	*Poplar.*
Davies, Dr. J. D. (*MR*)	*Hoxton.*
Davies, W., J.P. (*P*).....	*Battersea.*
Davis, D. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Dawes, J. A., J.P. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
*e*Denny, Rev. E. (*P*).....	*Kennington.*
*e*Dew, G. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
Domoney, J. W. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Dove, F. L. (*MR*).....	*North Islington.*
Dowton, W. L., J.P. (*MR*)...	*Peckham.*
Duncannon, Viscount (*MR*)	*East Marylebone.*
Easton, E. G. (*MR*).....	*Fulham.*
Elcho, Lord (*MR*)	*Strand.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Fisher, C. V. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Fisher, W. Hayes	*Alderman till* 1913.
Forman, Dr. E. Baxter, J.P. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Gautrey, T. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Gilbert, J. D., J.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
Glanville, H. J., J.P. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Goff, T. C. E. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. D.T., P.C., K.C.M.G., &c.	*Alderman till* 1913.
Goldsmith, F. (*MR*)	*South St. Pancras.*
Gooch, H. C., M.P., J.P.(*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
Gordon, H. H. (*I*)	*Whitechapel.*
Gosling, H. (*P*)	*St.George's-in-the-E.*
Gray, E. (*MR*)	*Hoxton.*
Greene, W. R., J.P.(*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Greenwood, H. J. (*MR*)	*St.George's,Han.Sq.*
Guinness, Hon. R., C.M.G., M.P. (*MR*)	*Haggerston.*
Guinness,Hon.W.,M.P.(*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Hall, F. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Hauson,Alderman F.S.(*MR*)	*City of London.*
Harris, F. L., M.P. (*MR*)	*Stepney.*
Harris, H. P., J.P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Harris, P. A. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Hastings, Rev. F. (*P*)	*East St. Pancras.*
Haydon, W. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Headlam, Rev. Stewart (*P*)	*S.W.Bethnal Green.*
Hemphill, Capt. the Hon. FitzRoy (*P*)	*Central Finsbury.*
Hoare, S. J. G., J.P. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Howes, Enos, J.P. (*MR*)	*East Finsbury.*
Hunt, W., J.P. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
Hunter, J. H. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Hunter, Thomas (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Jackson, C. (*MR*)	*Limehouse.*
Jay, E. A. H. (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
Jephson, H. L.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Jesson, C. (*P*)	*Walworth.*
Johnson, W. C., J.P. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
Johnstone, Hon. G. (*MR*)	*Haggerston.*
Kerry, Earl of, M.V.O., D.S.O. M.P. (*MR*)	*West Marylebone.*
Key, W. H.(*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Knight, W. S. M. (*MR*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Lancaster, Sir W. J. (*MR*)	*Wandsworth.*
Lewisham, Viscount (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott	*Alderman till* 1910.
Lygon, Hon. H. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
McDougall, Sir John (*P*)	*Poplar.*
Michelham, Lord	*Alderman till* 1913.
Midleton, Viscount, P.C.	*Alderman till* 1913.
Montgomery, R. H. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Morrow, F. St. John (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
eMullins, W. E.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Murchison, C. K. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Naylor, G. K.	*Alderman till* 1913.
Norman, R. C. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Pannell, W. H., J.P. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Peel, Hon. W. R. (*MR*)	*Westminster.*
Phillimore, R. C., J.P. (*P*)	*Deptford.*
Pilditch, P. E. (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Pomeroy, A., J.P. (*P*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Pownall, A. (*MR*)	*Lewisham.*
Probyn, Lt.-Col.C., J.P.(*MR*)	*Strand.*
eReynolds, W. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
eRobinson, R. A., J.P. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
eRowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
eRussell, A. B. (*P*)	*Central Finsbury.*
Salmon, I. (*MR*)	*West Islington.*
Salter, A., M.D., J.P. (*P*)	*Bermondsey.*
eSanders, W. S.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Sankey, H. Stuart (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Sharp, Lewen	*Alderman till* 1910.
eShepheard, A. J.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Simmons, P. C. (*MR*)	*St.George's-in-the-E.*
eSkinner, Maj. Charles (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Smith, Edward, J.P. (*P*)	*N.E.Bethnal Green.*
Smith, F. (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Spicer, Evan, J.P. (*P*)	*West Newington.*
Squires, W. J., J.P. (*MR*)	*Woolwich.*
Stewart, W. B. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Sturge, C. Y. (*MR*)	*Westminster.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*MR*)	*Alderman till* 1913.
eTaylor, A. T. (*M.R.*)	*Hampstead.*
Taylor, H. R., J.P. (*P*)	*North Camberwell.*
eThompson, W., LL.B.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Thynne, Lord A. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Vosper, P., M.R.C.S. (*MR*)	*West St. Pancras.*
Ward, Henry	*Alderman till* 1913.
Waterlow, D. S., M.P. (*P*)	*North St. Pancras.*
eWebb, Sidney (*P*)	*Deptford.*
eWelby,Lt.-Col.A.C.,J.P.(*MR*)	*East Finsbury.*
White, Edward, J.P.	*Alderman till* 1910.
Wild, E. E. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Williams, H. J., J.P. (*P*)	*South Islington.*
Williams, J. R. Lort- (*MR*)	*Limehouse.*
Wilson, A. (*P*)	*West Southwark.*
Wood,T.McKinnon,M.P.,LL.D.	*Alderman till* 1913.

NOTE.—The letters (*P*), (*MR*), (*I*), (*Soc.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*P*) Progressive; (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*I*) Independent; (*Soc.*) Socialist.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Miss N. Adler, F. R. Anderton, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., W. H. Davison, Miss M. Frere, J. W. Gilbert, Miss Susan Lawrence, A. L. Leon, J. W. Liversidge, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Lady St. Helier, Graham Wallas.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, G. Laurence Gomme...£2,000
Deputy Clerk, J. Bird.
Comptroller, H. E. Haward £2,000
Deputy Compt., C. D. Johnson.
Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, C. Elwin.
Architect, W. E. Riley £2,000
Chief Asst. Archt., J. Briggs.
Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey £1,200
Valuer, A. Young £2,000
Senior Asst. Valuer, F. W. Cook.
Solicitor, E. Tanner £1,200
Deputy Solicitor, D. P. Andrews.
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett £1,500
Education Officer, R. Blair £1,250
Asst. Inspr., Educn. Dept., Dr. C.W. Kimmins £1,000
Med. Officer, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, M.D. £1,250
Asstts., (General) Dr. W. H. Hamer; *(Education)* Dr. J. Kerr.
Public Control Dep., J. Ollis £700
Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper £1,100
Chemist, F. Clowes, D.Sc. £1,100
Parks Dep., Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby £750
Chief of Fire Brigade (see p. 500).
Manager Works Dep., G. W. Humphreys £1,500
Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. C. Fell £1,750
,, *Electrical Engineer*, J. H. Rider £1,200
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess £800
Asylums Committee—
Clerk, H. F. Keene £925
Pathologist, F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S. ... £1,000
Engineer, W. C. C. Smith £1,200

LONDON POLICE.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 206). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 26,923 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 ditto, Detective Department, 4 Chief Inspectors, 15 District Inspectors, 20 Station Inspectors, 9 Detective Inspectors, 74 Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, and 865 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 59 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area sixteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, East Ham, Greenwich, Lambeth, Marlborough St., Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), Old Street, South Western (Lavender Hill), Thames (Stepney), Tower Bridge, West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, and Woolwich (*see* p. 206).

The force on Oct. 4, 1908, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 575 Inspectors, 2,388 Sergeants, and 15,243 Constables, making a total of 18,238, with 286 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1907–8 was £53,750,268.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On 1st January, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On 1st January, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of life from fire.

By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade.

IN 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

The total amount expended on the Brigade for the year ending 31st March, 1908, was £301,617 11s. 4d. Of this amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £45,007 19s. 6d.

On the 30th September, 1908, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer, 2 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,355 officers, firemen, coachmen, and pilots. There were 80 land fire-stations, 3 river stations; and the appliances included 78 horse fire-engines, 77 horsed fire-escapes, 6 motor fire engines, 5 motor fire-escapes, 5 motor hose tenders, 4 turntable long ladders, 29 long ladders, 23 smoke helmets, 90 hose-carts, 2 fire-floats and 4 steam fire-engines on rafts, 2 oil-tank wagons, 4 motor cars. There were 327 horses and 53 miles of hose in use by the Brigade. The fire-alarms distributed over London numbered 1,301. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending 31st December, 1908, totalled 5,575, and the fires numbered 4,184, of which 70 were classed as "serious." 93 persons lost their lives at fires.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Captain J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N. (retd.) £1,000
Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E.; Lieut. Sampson Sladen, R.N.
Assistant Divisional Officers, Arthur R. Dye; Cyril C. B. Morris.
Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P. ..... *unp.*
Clerk of the Board, A. B. Pilling £1,750
Assist. do., W. J. G. Norris £600
Supervisor, F. W. Drake £700
Solicitor, W. Moon £900
Chief Engineer, W. B. Bryan £2,500
Depy. do., J. W. Restler £1,827
Accountant and Registrar, A. Newton ... £1,000
Depy. do., D. P. Hutchings £600
Chief Revenue Officer, J. Wilson £618
Director of Water Examinations, Dr. A. C. Houston £1,000

The Metropolitan Water Board was created in 1902, and came into existence in 1903, the duties of the Board being to supply water to the districts previously supplied, or authorised to be supplied by the various authorities superseded. The total amount of water supplied during the year 1907 was 80,170,867,952 gallons. The sources of supply are four in number, namely, (1) the rivers Thames and Lee; (2) gravel beds adjoining the main stream of the Thames and other gravel beds at Hanworth; (3) natural springs; and (4) wells sunk in the chalk or other strata in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent and at certain other points south of the Thames. The Board consists of 66 members, nominated by the constituent authorities of the water area for three years ending 1st June, 1910, and meet on alternate Fridays at Metropolitan Asylum Board Offices, Thames Embankment, E.C. *Offices*, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN (1908). CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, but the Fletchers (arrow makers) and the Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers) are not self-explanatory. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

Company.	No. of Liverymen.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1908—1909.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	Robert H. Bicknell	G. H. Blakesley	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	Fred A. Roberts	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	300	50,000	28,000	78,000	Walter S. Gardner	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4)	311	47,798	2,428	50,226	E. S. Hanbury	J. Wrench Towse	Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Lord Aldenham	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners (6)	230	31,600	21,000	52,600	Henry A. Steward	E. H. Draper, B.A.	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	339	37,000	13,000	50,000	A. Howden	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	341	9,000	49,000	58,000	E. A. Baylis	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
Salters (9)	183	20,000	2,000	22,000	F. Willmer Clark	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers (10)	37	12,000	11,000	23,000	G. V. Morgan	R. C. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
Vintners (11)	205	9,500	1,500	11,000	John Aste	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12)	180	42,000	18,000	60,000	Herbert Winstanley	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	600	600	F. Gordon Brown	A. Mowbray Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	90	7,940	60	8,000	Morgan H. Young	Marshall Pontifex	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	127	1,580	320	1,900	Thomas Stone	Frank C. Lingard	26 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	109	..	..	..	Sir John Tweedy	Do.	Monkwell St.
Basketmakers (52)	80	..	*none*	..	Alfred Double, C.C., J.P.	H. H. Bobart	[22 Basinghall St., E.C.]
Blacksmiths (40)	94	684	*none*	684	Arthur B. Haxell	W. H. Garrett	[6 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.]
Bowyers (38)	27	618	42	660	E. J. Glazier	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	48	2,500	15,000	17,500	M. C. Bonsor	W. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
Broderers (48)	30	..	..	..	Viscount Midleton	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	162	..	841	..	Charles Game, C.C.	H. J. V. Philpott	Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	35	70	*none*	70	R. A. Kearsey	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	Maurice H. Pocock	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
Clockmakers (61)	78	..	..	..	C. E. Atkins	H. C. Overall	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Coachmakers (79)	95	977	*none*	977	Prof. E. W. White, M.B.	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C.
Cooks (35)	75	1,850	150	2,000	Fras. Hammond, M.A.	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	Rev. Henry Pinder	H. Pelham Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers (27)	111	7,700	1,600	9,300	E. S. Grant	C. H. W. Mander LL.M.	7 Cannon St.
Curriers (29)	62	1,130	96	1,226	Edwin Bliss	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers (18)	200	5,350	50	5,400	E. W. Rushworth	W. F. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers (74)	55	..	*none*	..	R. E. Cunningham	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Dyers (13)	88	6,000	1,000	7,000	T. P. Griffiths	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
Fanmakers (84)	101	150	*none*	150	Walter D. Cronin, F.R.G.S.	George Slade, M.A.	[90 Cannon St., E.C.]
Farriers (55)	79	192	*none*	192	Arthur Gerald Smith	B. F. Popham	[140 Leadenhall St.]
Feltmakers (64)	65	..	126	..	W. G. Chinder	Alfred Peachey	[17 Salisbury Sq., E.C.]
Fletchers (39)	20	100	*none*	100	B. Shepheard	P. B. Shepheard	[6 Finsbury Circus.]
Founders (33)	92	1,710	115	1,825	Edmund Lucas	Arthur Hughes	[13 St. Swithin's Lane.
Framework Knitters (65)	68	310	220	530	Alfred Corah	John Woodhouse, J.P.	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
Girdlers (45)	87	90	..	90	Arthur W. Orwin, M.D.	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
Glaziers (66)	72	45	..	45	R. Inigo Tasker	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[1 Paper Bldngs., Temple.
Gunmakers (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	Thomas Potter	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
Hackneymen (77)	41	*none*	21	21	Ernest E. Wild	R. H. Evans	[58 Gracechurch St.]
Innholders (60)	76	260	40	300	A. Anthony	W. J. B. Tippetts	22 Maiden Lane.
Joiners (82)	83	160	58	158	Thos. A. Bullock	A. W. Burn	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
Leathersellers (8)	130	35	3	38	Edwin Fox	W. E. Baxter	[9 Laurence Pntny. Hill.]
Lightmongers (82)							
Loriners (80)	34	900	*none*	2,800	Athol S. Purdey	D. C. Lee	56 Commercial Road E., E.
Masons (60)	100	80	*none*	89	H. S. Foster, J.P.	Howard Deighton	[44 King William St., E.C.]
Masters (32)	85	2,000	230	2,230	J. H. L. Bishop	J. A. & F. Druce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Adventurers (41)	111	1,300	*none*	1,300	Arthur Bedford	H. L. Bedford	[St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.]
Merchant Taylors (7)	152	18,000	5,000	23,000	J. Ashbridge Telfer	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
Painters (57)	333	1,000	6	1,006	Col. T. D. Sewell	C. F. J. Jennings	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]
Parish Clerks (56)	60	550	*none*	550	W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.	R. L. Hunter	9 New Sq., Linc. Inn, W.C.]
Musicians (94)	105	400	90	490	The Lord Mayor	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1908–1909.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
°Needlemakers (69)	50	230	*none*	250	Charles F. Milward	J. King Farlow	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
Painters (28)	150	700	2,300	3,000	T. M. Janes, C.C.	U. & T. Pritchard	9 Little Trinity Lane.
°Pattenmakers. (76)	40	87	29	116	William Sparks	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Paviors (56)	19	..	..	*none*	J. H. Scott	William P. Neal	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
Pewterers (16)	114	4,400	167	4,567	Curling Hunter	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.
°Plaisterers (46)	46	1,200	30	1,230	R. J. Johns	Alfred F. Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Pl. Card Mkrs. (83)	130	50	5 5 0	55 5 0	Sir William Dupree	W. Hayes	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°Plumbers (31)	40	880	20	900	Adrian D. W. Pollock	W. R. E. Coles	1 Adelaide Bgs., Lond. Br.
Poulters (34)	108	800	320	1,120	C. H. Marsh	H. W. Liversidge	[Libr. Chmbrs., Temple]
Saddlers (25)	95	12,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	J. W. Sherwell	141 Cheapside, E.C.
°Scriveners (44)	50	..	..	..	N. R. Jauralde	J. C. Wootton	2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
°Shipwrights (59)	200	830	*none*	830	Dep. J. L. Sayer, C.C.	Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S.	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Spectaclemkrs. (60)	320	1,300	50	1,350	Hon. W. R. W. Peel	Do.	Do.
Stationers (47)	281	3,200	1,600	4,700	E. W. Cox	C. R. Rivington	Stationers' Hall Ct.
Tallow Chandlers (21)	108	..	220	220	W. Duncan Knight, J.P.	C. R. Hildyard	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
°Tin Plate Wrkrs. (67)	132	13	6	19	Alfred Clark	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[1 Paper Bgs., Temple, E.C.]
°Turners (51)	170	64	*none*	64	J. T. Ashby	W. M. Shirreff	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
°Tylers & Bricks. (37)	72	1,900	80	1,980	Alfred Neale	A. Horace Bird	6 Bedford Row, W.C.
°Upholders (49)	30	277	20	297	Sir Wm. J. Crump, J.P.	Wm. H. C. Crump	17 Leadenhall St., E.C.
Watermen & Lrmn. (20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	Maxwell Rose	T. R. Bridgwater	Gresham St., E.C.
°Weavers (42)	90	1,089	1,201	1,290	James Bigwood	C. A. Bannister	70 Basinghall St., E.C.
*Wheelwrights (73)	150	..	*none*	..	J. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A., C.C.	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Wire Workers	..	(*See*	Tin	Plate	Workers.)		
*Woodmen (43)	25	376	*none*	376	W. Bruce Clark, M.B.	P. C. C. Francis	[Guildhall, E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (*Chairman*, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift—several of the "great" Companies are patrons of livings—about £12,300. In 1880 the Companies were indebted to the extent of about £270,000.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1891.	Population. 1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,839	4,228,317	4,536,541
Within the Limits of the County of London			
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	673	37,702	26,923
Central Criminal Court District	269,148	5,260,680	6,101,664
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,746	5,596,104	6,554,449
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,419	5,633,806	6,581,372

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain *Extra-Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1907-1908 of £53,790,268, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1907 is 529,520, with 3,972 in course of erection; during the same period 7.778 new streets and squares were formed, the new mileage since 1879 being 1,442.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, etc., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1898 1907.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.*	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1898	17,134	12,332	£149,139	£31,858	£117,281	6,496,723	2·637
1899	16,149	11,540	111,857	23,451	88,406	6,620,434	2·439
1900	16,665	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162	6,576,648	2·534
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716	6,678,808	2·610
1902	17,759	12,272	158,902	46,268	112,724	6,779,336	2·619
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,886,696	2·601
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	43,562	121,314	6,983,249	2·693
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	53,915	128,103	7,086,638	2·613
1906	17,107	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2·391
1907	19,622	12,978	202,811	62,781	140,030	7,295,404	2·689

* The Census of 1901 showed that the Population for the years 1898 and 1899 had been over-estimated.

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A VERY HANDSOME AND USEFUL PRESENT.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe ithout Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King rough the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief der the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal rritory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet der the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries and Area.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the ulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the ontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the xus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by e line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where ree empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in ny parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests the Muztagh (Karakoram) and Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are ached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, leaving the Mekong, marches with am till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond e sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive ands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships ng the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, aches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Calcutta, the capital, s in 88° E. long. The total area of India proper is about 1,767,000 square miles, of which 0,000 square miles are under native administration. The British Provinces comprise per cent. of the area, and nearly 79 per cent. of the population, which in 1901 numbered 4,361,056. (For details, see pp. 507–8.)

Physical Features and Products.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the lian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the malayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their thern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range ns for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and ains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks t measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and aulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, ar its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. The line of perpetual snow is at about 000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the tropical plains below. The pes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward rney is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, nla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied cies as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, llet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with gles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the at fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, mprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, d their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 00 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the ages, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the

The principal Government publications relating to India presented to Parliament in 1908 were:—tistical Abstract, 1897–8 to 1906–7; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1906–7; Tables of Trade of India, 1902–3 to 1906–7; Review of the Trade of India in 1907–8; Sanitary Measures India, 1906–7; Indian Financial Statement for 1908–9; Home Accounts, 1906–7, with linates 1907–8; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1908–9; urn of Net Income and Expenditure, 1896–7 to 1906–7; Administration Report on Railways edia for 1907; Report of Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration (Cd. 4111); ort of Royal Commission on Factory Labour; Papers relating to Advisory and Legislative ncils; Report of Decentralisation Commission; N.W. Frontier, Orakzais, &c. (Cd. 4201); ny and Population (H.C. 208).

Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the easte extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins t Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus t Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Gang with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. T richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of the great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still t fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used f transport. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that it supports a population of abo 50 millions, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population is extremely hig in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few distric to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are tv harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops October to December. To the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and ter while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, and many dye opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopard hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, parrots, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, ar coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Centr India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thin populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleim Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhy Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of t Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern Indi Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geologic formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all b complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of t Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda ar the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountain which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie so close to the coast, and affo no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rive flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The fo chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), t Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physic geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the mountain is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards t interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of t Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid veg tation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo aboun The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plain many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indig tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dam wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of min rals. At present the minerals principally worked are salt, coal, manganese ore, mica, and gol

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irr waddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hil and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotto sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerab contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced in rapidly increasing quantities, and jad and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and dee

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat an cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon. The S.W. monsoon brings moistur from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and th northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rain fall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 30 inches in the Indo-Gangeti plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefit by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

The People of India.

Population.—The third general census of India was taken on the 1st March, 1901. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, except a few outlying tracts and certain disturbed areas on the frontier. The final census returns gave a population of 294,361,056, as compared with 287,314,671 in 1891 (for details *see* p. 476). Deducting for purposes of comparison the population of tracts not enumerated in 1891, the increase in the ten years is only about 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of over 11 per cent. in the previous decade. These statistics show that long-continued famine in Western India, combined with an abnormal prevalence of cholera, plague, and other diseases, had, during the decade, seriously enhanced mortality. The census total of 1901 is divisible into 231,899,507 (or 79 per cent.) for British India, and 62,461,549 (or 21 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist.

Languages.—India has 147 vernacular languages of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 292,563,771 persons in India are grouped in three families; and twenty-three languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 60,354,137 persons), Bengali (44,624,048), Bihari (37,076,990), Telugu (20,696,872), Marathi (18,237,899), Panjabi (17,070,961), and Tamil (16,525,500), after which come Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

Religions.—The population by religions includes 207,147,026 Hindus (70 per cent. of the total), 62,458,077 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 9,476,759 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 2,923,241 Christians (two-thirds of whom are in Madras and Travancore), 2,195,339 Sikhs, 1,334,148 Jains, 94,190 Parsis, and 8,584,148 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. Christian converts come mainly from the more degraded classes in Bengal and Madras.

Large Towns.—Tables below show the populations of the chief towns and the distribution of the people by occupations. There are 28 towns with a population of over 100,000, and 49 with 50,000 to 100,000. The urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise less than 10 per cent. of the total population.

Occupations.—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on handweaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. Infant marriage and enforced widowhood are extending through Brahmanical influence and notions of social distinction. There are nearly 26,000,000 widows in India. The males outnumber the females in the proportion of 1,000 to 963.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Order of Occupations.	Total Supported.	Actual Workers.		Percentage of Supported to Total Population.
		Males.	Females.	
Agriculture	191,691,731	60,827,087	27,520,631	65·16
Earthwork and general labour (not agricultural)	17,953,261	5,803,321	4,043,577	6·10
Provision of food, drink, and stimulants	16,758,726	4,796,381	3,330,834	5·70
Provision of textile fabrics and dress	11,214,258	3,507,767	2,210,543	3·80
Personal, household, and sanitary services	10,717,500	3,760,267	1,805,703	3·64
All other occupations	45,852,670	17,014,457	4,135,614	15·60
	294,188,046	95,709,280	43,046,902	100·00

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	Total Population.			Total Population.	
	In 1901.	In 1891.		In 1901.	In 1891.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	882,116	Amritsar	162,429	136,766
Bombay City and Island (1906)	977,822	821,764	Jaipur	160,167	158,787
Madras City	509,346	452,518	Bangalore	159,046	180,366
Hyderabad and Suburbs	448,466	415,039	Poona	153,320	161,390
Lucknow	264,049	273,028	Patna	134,785	165,192
Rangoon	234,881	180,324	Bareli	131,208	121,039
Benares	209,331	219,467	Nagpur	127,734	117,014
Delhi	208,575	192,579	Srinagar	122,618	118,960
Lahore	202,964	176,854	Surat	119,306	109,229
Cawnpore	197,170	188,712	Meerut	118,129	119,390
Agra	188,022	168,662	Karachi	116,663	105,199
Ahmedabad	185,889	148,412	Madura	105,984	87,428
Mandalay	183,816	188,815	Trichinopoly	104,721	90,609
Allahabad	172,032	175,246	Baroda	103,790	116,420

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Persons.					Population, Census, 1891.	Difference per cent. 1901 & 1891.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.		
PROVINCES.											
1. Ajmer Merwara	2,711	4	740	107,401	251,026	225,886	476,912	125,374	351,598	542,358	— 12·07
2. * Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	—	63	2,550	18,695	5,954	24,649	—	24,649	15,609*	
3. * § Baluchistan (*Districts and Administered Territories*)	45,804	6	1,274	68,503	178,526	129,720	308,246	40,033	268,213	—	
4. Bengal	115,819	142	137,489	9,935,285	25,154,847	25,567,220	50,722,067	3,336,482	47,385,585	49,321,758	+ 2·84
5. Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,064	202	25,699	3,490,715	9,583,409	8,976,152	18,559,561	3,536,299	15,023,262	18,878,314	— 1·70
Bombay	75,018	173	21,296	2,890,008	7,791,089	7,413,508	15,204,677	3,494,970	11,709,707	15,859,135	— 4·10
Sind	47,669	26	4,403	580,769	1,761,710	1,440,120	3,201,910	397,355	2,813,555	2,875,100	+ 11·08
Aden	80	3	—	0,878	30,530	22,524	53,074	41,974	11,100	44,079	— 0·14
6. * Burma	236,738	52	60,395	2,092,811	5,342,033	5,148,591	10,490,624	989,938	9,500,686	7,722,653	— 9·12
7. Central Provinces and Berar	100,345	102	37,905	2,500,724	5,936,502	6,055,168	11,991,670	1,227,399	10,764,271	13,062,604	— 8·02
8. ‡ Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,582	5	479	30,560	100,288	80,349	180,607	15,249	165,358	173,055	+ 4·36
9. Madras	106,130	61	91,760	5,870,796	15,771,904	15,189,555	30,961,459	736,933	30,224,526	28,259,128	+ 9·58
10. Madras	141,726	234	54,610	7,127,014	18,843,284	19,360,152	38,209,436	4,275,178	33,934,258	35,630,440	+ 7·74
11. † North-West Frontier Province	16,466	20	3,348	350,895	1,159,305	966,174	2,125,480	269,905	1,855,575	1,857,5041	+ 7·61
12. Punjab	97,209	177	32,663	3,212,734	10,942,705	9,387,634	20,330,339	2,325,467	18,004,872	19,009,343	+ 1·68
13. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,164	453	105,058	8,684,860	24,616,942	23,074,840	47,691,782	5,273,573	42,418,209	46,904,791	+ 1·76
Agra	83,103	374	80,030	6,300,000	18,911,735	16,893,020	34,858,705	4,334,449	30,524,256	34,253,000	+ 1·74
Oudh	24,060	79	24,129	2,384,800	6,505,157	6,204,920	12,810,077	939,124	11,893,953	12,650,931	
Total, British Territory	1,097,901	1,452	551,493	43,474,748	117,897,437	114,175,595	232,072,852	22,151,770	209,921,062	221,376,957	+ 4 82
STATES AND AGENCIES.											
14. * § Baluchistan (*Agency Tracts*)	86,511	—	780	109,827	266,994	235,506	502,500	—	502,500	—	—
15. Baroda State	8,099	47	3,035	489,955	1,008,634	944,058	1,952,692	468,850	1,483,842	2,415,396	— 19·16
16. Bengal States	32,773	13	21,418	768,245	1,985,769	1,954,693	3,940,462	60,713	3,879,749	3,637,344	+ 8·28
17. Bombay States	65,791	129	14,998	1,513,380	3,513,003	3,395,645	6,908,648	1,251,980	5,656,668	8,082,107	— 14·50
18. Central India Agency	78,772	80	37,282	1,697,853	4,428,790	4,199,991	8,628,781	981,318	7,647,463	10,328,812	— 16·38
19. Central Provinces States	31,188	11	8,290	296,690	811,970	819,170	1,631,140	52,353	1,578,987	1,712,562	— 4·75
20. Hyderabad State	82,698	78	20,011	2,283,447	5,673,629	5,467,513	11,141,142	1,126,948	10,014,194	11,537,040	— 3·43
21. Kashmir State	80,900	2	8,946	464,635	1,542,057	1,363,521	2,905,578	158,748	2,746,830	2,643,952	+ 14·22
22. Madras States	9,969	17	4,997	807,732	2,098,048	2,090,038	4,188,086	291,660	3,896,426	3,700,622	+ 13·17
23. Mysore State	29,444	128	16,884	1,110,687	2,797,024	2,742,375	5,539,399	722,103	4,817,296	4,943,604	+ 12·05
24. Punjab States	36,539	57	10,997	762,557	2,409,809	2,014,589	4,424,398	463,906	3,960,492	4,263,280	+ 3·78
25. Rajputana Agency	127,541	128	29,901	1,911,483	5,104,246	4,619,055	9,723,301	1,410,192	8,313,109	11,990,504	— 28·91
26. United Provinces States	5,979	6	3,576	150,089	414,414	387,683	802,097	103,880	698,217	792,491	+ 1·21
Total, Native States	675,267	696	177,112	12,366,567	32,054,387	30,233,837	62,288,224	7,092,451	55,195,773	65,937,714	— 5·63
Grand Total, India	1,773,168	2,148	728,605	55,841,315	149,951,824	144,409,232	294,361,076	29,244,221	265,116,835	287,314,671	+ 2 45

* Enumerated incompletely prior to 1901. † The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India.
‡ Includes South Lushai and Manipur. § Certain areas were imperfectly enumerated owing to tribal disputes. ‖ Includes Shan States, Chin Hills, and Kachin.
N.B.—Revised figures showing area and population of the provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam as reconstituted in 1905 are now furnished above. The Central Provinces and Berar have been amalgamated for administrative purposes.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals in India. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhárata* and *Rámáyana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually then existed. The ascendency of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age about 487 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in China and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, which flourished most from about 950–1300 A.D., are still numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in other parts of India.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to, and a great patron of Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, which made him master of Northern India, ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in the year 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530–56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah, Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, his son (1556–1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance

minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was pardoned. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. His empress was the famous Nur Jahan. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects magnificent, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) gained the coveted crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. Like the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the One God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. When the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united in 1580 under Philip II., the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain, and the decline of Portuguese power in Asia was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to the other ports of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading societies, and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a halfway station. After a time they firmly established themselves in Java and the neighbouring coasts and islands, but were forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English, like the Dutch, became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The new competitors were resisted by the Portuguese; but a permanent footing was obtained at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, aided by the influence of the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position and prospects of the Company. In 1639 the English, who had acquired a narrow strip of land on the coast below Masulipatam, built a factory there, surrounded it with a wall, mounted guns, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and to piratical excesses in the East, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by the Protector Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but they were invited to return, and in 1690 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started with a capital of two millions. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were finally amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix received continuous support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. The territory retained by the French in India since that date is insignificant; and in these possessions they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. As a result of Clive's efforts, the East India Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under the government of the Company. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 he became Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue arrangements and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal, by the remodelling of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as courageous and as hostile to the English as his father, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a

political power with a preponderating influence throughout India.

During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy was reversed. *Lord Minto* (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and captured Mauritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the Pindaris of Central India, freebooters who organised large bands that devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and did away with the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 the "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the Great Mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established in India. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863. *Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864-69) took measures to reform the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation. *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. He promoted the construction of roads and canals. During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76), H.M. King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty. *Lord Lytton's* administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in 1877. He was succeeded by the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84), whose peaceful term was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms. His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and extending and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. As regards domestic policy, he took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free

coinage of silver. He also reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element. The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the tribes along the whole border from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah Campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong: the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. Among the internal proceedings were the reimposition of the general Customs tariff abolished in 1882, the creation of Legislative Councils for the Punjab and Burma, and the modification of the law against sedition.

Lord Curzon (1899–1904, and 1904–5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. Lord Curzon was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops from India—to South Africa in 1899, to China in 1900, and to Somaliland in 1903-4. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions, of whom more than half were in native States. At one time over 6,500,000 were under relief. The loss due to this famine has been estimated at 50 millions sterling, while the expenditure of Government was very heavy. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. Among his measures for aiding cultivators were the institution of agricultural banks and departments, and reforms in revenue law and administration designed to free the cultivators from the moneylenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. The reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. Indian princes and native troops visited England in 1902 to attend the coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. The Viceroy held a great Imperial Durbar at Delhi on 1st Jan., 1903, to celebrate the coronation of the first British Emperor of India. It was attended by the leading princes and nobles of India. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* returned to India on reappointment in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. Lord Curzon carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter which seemed to menace the supremacy of the civil authority, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905). *Lord Minto*, his successor, arrived in Nov., 1905. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. There was a considerable agitation among Bengalis in 1905-6 and 1906-7 owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In 1907 also there was a brief period of unrest in the Punjab. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to bring all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers. He appointed two native members to his Council. Proposals are under discussion for extending the native element in the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils in India, and for the formation of Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils of Notables. Viscount Morley appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character, and the laws relating to the Press and to explosives were strengthened.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of 1600. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and a legal member was added to the Governor-General's Council. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of 15 members. This Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, lays down that at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. The term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. EDWARD VII.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

H.M. Secretary of State for India is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. (For constitution of Council, see p. 515.) Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (see p. 187).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The Governors of Bombay and Madras have each an Executive Council of two members. All acts of the Supreme Government in India run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. The Governor-General's Council, when it meets for purposes of legislation, consists of the above eight members and of not more than 16 "Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations," nominated by the Governor-General. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 increased the number of representative natives, and conferred a limited right of interpellation and of criticism in financial matters. Government proposals for rendering the Councils more representative are now under discussion. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it.

As the result of important changes in administration, business is now conducted by ten Departments — Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Army, and Military Supply. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, excise, opium, salt, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents, in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, education, public health, ecclesiastical and judicial affairs, municipalities, district local boards, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connection with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. A new department for *Commerce and Industry* has been created, and placed in charge of a special member, to deal with trade and shipping, customs, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. Railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council, while the Military Member of Council has charge of the *Military Supply Department*.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 13 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras and Bombay, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, the Central Provinces and Berar, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence. Proposals for further decentralisation are under discussion. The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination (in most Provinces) to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are now 267 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam), and in the Province of Agra. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner.

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[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

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Principal Medical Officer, Surg.-Gen. F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B.

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D.A.G., Brig.-Gen. J. H. Poett, C.B.
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Nowshera Brig., Maj.-Gen. A. A. Barrett, C.B.
Nowshera Cavalry Brig., Brig.-Gen. F. W. P. Angelo.

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Rawal Pindi Inf. Brig., Brig.-Gen. C. H. Powell, C.B.
Jhelum Brig., Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ramsay, C.B.
Abbottabad Brig., Maj.-Gen. H. B. B. Watkis, C.B.
Sialkot Brig., Brig.-Gen. A. Phayre, C.B.

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Jullundur Brig., Maj.-Gen. G. C. Kitson, C.V.O.
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Ambala (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. F. S. Garratt, C.B.
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Meerut (Cavalry) Brig., Brig.-Gen. W. E. Peyton, D.S.O.
Bareilly Brig.,
Garhwal Brig., Maj.-Gen. C. L. Woollcombe, C.B.

8th (Lucknow) Division, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B.
Lucknow Inf. Brig., Maj.-Gen. Sir J. R. L. Macdonald, K.C.I.E.
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31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN LANCERS, *Meerut.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., W. A. Thompson, *c.*
32ND LANCERS ..... *Sialkot.*
Commdt., L. A. Gordon, *c.*
33RD QUEEN'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col.,
Commdt., G. F. Grantham, *c.*
34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN POONA HORSE, *Kurnagabad.*
Col., G. C. Hogg, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., C. M. Ducat, *l.c.*
35TH SCINDE HORSE ..... *Jacobabad.*
Commdt., F. W. G. Wadeson, *c.*
36TH JACOB'S HORSE ..... *Ambala.*
Col., Sir W. H. B. Green, K.C.S.I., *m.g.*
Commdt., C. M. Cartwright, *l.c.*
37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse), *Nowshera.*
Commdt., H. T. Kenny, *c.*
38TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, *Agar.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Commdt., F. C. Grant, *l.c.*
39TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, *Goonn.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Commdt., W. A. Watson, C.I.E., *c.*
ADEN TROOP ..... *Khormaksar.*
Commdt., C. P. G. Griffin, D.S.O., *m.*

The Queen's own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), *Mardan.*

Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., G. Stuart, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. J. Younghusband, C.B., *c.*

Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., A. C. Fergusson, *capt.* R.A.
22ND DERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
Commdt., C. de Sausmarez, D.S.O., *brev.-maj.* R.A.
23RD PESHAWUR MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., G. G. W. Corrie, *capt.* R.A.
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Commdt., H. J. Cotter, *capt.* R.A.
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY .... *Maymyo.*
Commdt., L. L. Hepper, *capt.* R.A.
26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. H. Paine, D.S.O., *capt.* R.A.
27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY .... *Bhamo.*
Commdt., O. K. Tancock, *maj.* R.A.
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commdt., L. W. P. East, D.S.O., *maj.* R.A.
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commdt., F. A. Wynter, D.S.O., *capt.* R.A.
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY ..... *Kohat.*
Commdt., E. E. Edlmann, D.S.O., *capt.* R.A.
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY .. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., J. L. Parker, *maj.*, R.A.
32ND MOUNTED BATTERY .. *Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., O. C. Williamson, *maj.*, R.A.
THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY, *Kohat.*
Commdt., J. H. Keogh, *capt.* R.A.

Sappers and Miners.

1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) SAPPERS AND MINERS, *Roorkee.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Col., Sir F. R. Maunsell, K.C.B., R.E., *g.*
Commdt., G. M. Heath, D.S.O., *c.* R.E.
2ND QUEEN'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., G.C.B., R.E., *g.*
Commdt., F. J. Anderson, *c.* R.E.
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS .... *Kirkee.*
Col., C. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., *l.g.*
Commdt., B. B. Russel, *c.* R.E.
No. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY ..... *Sialkot.*
Commdt., G. U. Yule, *lt.* R.E.
No. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY ..... *Quetta.*
Commdt., A. D. Walker, *capt.* R.E.

Infantry.

1ST BRAHMANS ..... *Jubbulpore.*
Col.,
Commdt., H. F. Loch, *l.c.*
2ND QUEEN'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Commdt., J. Lampen, *c.*
3RD BRAHMANS ..... *Agra.*
Commdt., P. B. Warren, *l.c.*
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS, *Meerut.*
Col., H. C. Anderson, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., J. S. Melville, *c.*
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY .. *Fort William.*
Commdt., A. P. Harris, *c.*
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY ..... *Jhansi.*
Col., A. G. Handcock, C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., C. F. G. Young, *c.*
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RAJPUTS, *Dinapore.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., H. B Vaughan, *c.*
8TH RAJPUTS ..... *Lucknow.*
Commdt., H. D. McIntyre, *l.c.*
9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY ..... *Allahabad.*
Commdt., C. A. Brown, *l.c.*
10TH JATS ..... *Alipore.*
Col., R. F. Firth, *m.g.*
Commdt., A. Pressey, *l.c.*
11TH RAJPUTS ..... *Fyzabad.*
Col., P. H. Harris, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. Giles, *l.c.*
12TH PIONEERS (THE KELAT-I-GHILZAI REGT.), *Jhansi.*
Col., Sir J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler, G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., F. B. W. Richardson, *c.*
13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI REGT.), *Alipore.*
Hon. Col., H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipore, G.C.S.I.
Commdt., W. Prior, *l.c.*

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) FEROZEPORE SIKHS, *Ferozepore.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Hon. Col., H.H. the Maharajah of Nabha, G.C.S.I.
Commdt., W. E. Bunbury, *c.*

15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS ....*Ferozepore.*
Commdt., W. A. Oswald, *l.c.*

16TH RAJPUTS (THE LUCKNOW REGT.), *Manipur.*
Commdt., A. E. Whistler, *c.*

17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.) *Barrackpore.*
Col., L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. R. Denne, *l.c.*

18TH INFANTRY .....*Benares.*
Col., W. Winson, *m.g.*
Commdt., P. W. D. Brockman, *l.c.*

19TH PUNJABIS .....*Jullundur.*
Col., J. Ruggles, *m.g.*
Commdt., L. N. Herbert, *l.c.*

20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (BROWNLOW'S PUNJABIS), *Dera Ismail Khan.*
Col., Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Commdt., L. C. Dunsterville, *l.c.*

21ST PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
Col.,
Commdt., P. M. Carpendale, *c.*

22ND PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
Col., B. T. Stafford, *m.g.*
Commdt., C. A. Fowler, D.S.O., *l.c.*

23RD SIKH PIONEERS .....*Sialkot.*
Col., Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., G. L. Holland, *l.c.*

24TH PUNJABIS .....*Lucknow.*
Col., G. N. Cave, *m.g.*
Commdt., A. L. Lindesay, *l.c.*

26TH PUNJABIS .....*Rawal Pindi.*
Commdt., A. Hamilton, *c.*

27TH PUNJABIS .....*Kohat.*
Col., L. Dening, C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., A. A. E. Campbell.

27TH PUNJABIS .....*Moultan.*
Col.,
Commdt., C. W. O'Bryen, *l.c.*

28TH PUNJABIS .....*Nowshera.*
Col., C. L. Prendergast, *m.g.*
Commdt., W. E. Phillips, C.B., *c.*

29TH PUNJABIS .....*Jullundur.*
Col.,
Commdt., W. B. Mullins, *c.*

30TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhelum.*
Col., R. D. Campbell, *m.g.*
Commdt., F. C. Muspratt, *l.c.*

31ST PUNJABIS .....*Bannu.*
Col., H. B. B. Watkis, *m.g.*
Commdt., W. A. B. Dennys, *c.*

32ND SIKH PIONEERS .....*Umballa.*
Col., E. De Brath, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., H. R. Brander, C.B., *c.*

33RD PUNJABIS .....*Jubbulpore.*
Col., J. T. Harris, *m.g.*
Commdt., C. G. Nurse, *l.c.*

34TH SIKH PIONEERS .....*Lahore.*
Commdt., H. B. Borrodaile, D.S.O., *c.*

35TH SIKHS .....*Delhi.*
Commdt., C. T. A. Searle, *l.c.*

36TH SIKHS .....*Rawal Pindi.*
Col., J. Cook, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., C. E. Johnson, *c.*

37TH DOGRAS .....*Yeovgong.*
Hon. Col., H.H. Sir Pratab Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.
Commdt., J. A. H. Woodward, *l.c.*

38TH DOGRAS .....*Lahore.*
Col., L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., K. P. Burne, *c.*

39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.
1st Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
Commdt., R. H. Twigg, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
Commdt., D. E. Mocatta, *l.c.*

40TH PATHANS .....*Jhelum.*
Col., E. Dandridge, *g.*
Commdt., G. R. Crawford, *l.c.*

41ST DOGRAS .....*Cawnpore.*
Commdt., F. J. H. Wynch, *l.c.*

42ND DEOLI REGT. .....*Deoli.*
Commdt., J. M. Ransom, *l.c.*

43RD ERINPURA REGT. .....*Erinpura.*
Col., W. Carnell, *m.g.*
Commdt., R. A. Cole, *c.*

44TH MERWARA INFANTRY.....*Ajmir.*
Col., Sir O'M. Creagh, V.C., K.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. Poingdestre, *l.c.*

45TH RATTRAY'S SIKHS.....*Nowshera.*
Commdt., L. C. Fryer, *c.*

46TH PUNJABIS .....*Ferozepore.*
Commdt., W. H. Millar, *l.c.*

47TH SIKHS.....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commdt., P. Lolland, *c.*

48TH PIONEERS .....*Bareilly.*
Commdt.,

51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Col., Sir A. G. Ross, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., L. C. H. Stainforth, *c.*

52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Malakand.*
Col., J. J. Boswell, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. H. Lobster, D.S.O., *l.c.*

53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
Commdt., C. J. Mellis, V.C., A.D.C., *c.*

54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
Col., Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., *g.*
Commdt., K. J. Buchanan, C.B., *l.c.*

55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
Col., W. du G. Gray, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., A. Nichols, *c.*

56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Sehore.*
Col. H. Tyndall, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., *c.*

57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
Col., Sir J. W. M'Queen, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., G. T. Hodson, D.S.O., *l.c.*

58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Kohat.*
Col., Sir J. L. Vaughan, G.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., A. A. J. Johnstone, *c.*

59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force), *Peshawar.*
Col., B. R. Chambers, *m.g.*
Commdt., R. A. Carruthers, C.B., *l.c.*

61ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) PIONEERS, *Secunderabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Col., C. W. Cox, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. T. Brooking, *l.c.*

62ND PUNJABIS .....*Dibrugarh.*
Commdt., R. M. Rainey-Robinson, *c.*

63RD PALMACOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Bellary.*
Col., A. W. L. Anderson, *m.g.*
Commdt., M. A. Tuite, *c.*

64TH PIONEERS .....*Belgaum.*
Commdt., E. L. Holloway, *l.c.*

66TH PUNJABIS .....*Belgaum.*
Commdt., W. Thuiller, *c.*

67TH PUNJABIS .....*Kohat.*
Commdt.,

69TH PUNJABIS .....*Dera Ismail Khan.*
Commdt., F. A. Hoghton, *l.c.*

72ND PUNJABIS .....*Rangoon.*
Commdt., F. W. H. Cox, *c.*

73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Aurungabad.*
Col., W. G. M. Strickland, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. J. Brenner, *c.*

74TH PUNJABIS .....*Saugor.*
Col. F. H. Tyrrell, *l.g.*
Commdt.,

75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Trichinopoly.*
Col.,
Commdt., T. B. Hawks, *l.c.*

76TH PUNJABIS .....*Tientsin.*
Col., H. S. Elton, *m.g.*
Commdt., T. McKay, *l.c.*

79TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Aurungabad.*
Commdt., L. J. Andrews, *l.c.*

80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY .....*Poona.*
Commdt., C. H. M. Hitchens, *l.c.*

81ST PIONEERS.....*Bangalore.*
Commdt., F. Churchill, *c.*

82ND PUNJABIS .....*Chakdara.*
Commdt., R. M. Maxwell, *c.*

83RD WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY, *Cannanore.*
Commdt., J. C. W. Erck, *l.c.*

84TH PUNJABIS .....*Multan.*
Commdt., R. T. Crowther, *c.*

86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col., D. W. Williams, *l.g.*
Commdt., W. G. H. Stirling, *l.c.*

87TH PUNJABIS .....*Jhansi.*
Col., C. J. Smith, *l.g.*
Commdt., F. H. Hancock, *c.*

88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, *St. Thomas Mount.*
Commdt. W. M. Dawes, *l.c.*

89TH PUNJABIS .....*Mandalay.*
Commdt., C. V. Mainwaring, *l.c.*

90TH PUNJABIS .....*Rangoon.*
Col., W. Osborn, *l.g.*
Commdt., C. R. Keute, *l.c.*

91ST PUNJABIS (Light Infantry), *Hoshiar.*
Commdt., H. D'U.-Keary, D.S.O., A.D.C., *c.*

92ND PUNJABIS.....*Bhamo.*
Commdt., C. J. W. Grant, V.C., *l.c.*

93RD BURMA INFANTRY .... *Mandalay.*
Commdt., S. G. Radcliff, *c.*

94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY, *Fort Sandeman.*
Commdt., H. G. Sutton, *l.c.*

95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY...*Bolarum.*
Commdt., F. V. Whittall, *c.*

96TH BERAR INFANTRY ..*Secunderabad.*
Commdt., C. H. Macdonald, *c.*

97TH DECCAN INFANTRY.....*Bolarum.*
Commdt., F. H. Hardy, *l.c.*

98TH INFANTRY .....*Colombo.*
Commdt., A. W. Leonard, *l.c.*

99TH DECCAN INFANTRY ....*Singapore.*
Commdt., G. W. S. Hawks, *l.c.*

101ST GRENADIERS .....*Mhow.*
Col., W. C. Black, *m.g.*
Commdt., A. E. Searle, *c.*

102ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GRENADIERS, *Mhow.*
Col.-in-Chief., The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir S. de B. Edwardes, K.C.B., *g.*
Commdt., R. M. Betham, *l.c.*

103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Belgaum.*
Col., F. D. Mander, *m.g.*
Commdt., G. de S. De Lisle, *l.c.*

104TH WELLESLEY RIFLES, *Hyderabad.*
Col., W. Bannerman, C.B., *g.*
Commdt.,

105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Hong Kong.*
Col.,
Commdt.,

106TH HAZARA PIONEERS .....*Quetta.*
Commdt., C. W. Jacob, *l.c.*

107TH PIONEERS.....*Kirkee.*
Commdt., P. J. H. Aplin, D.S.O., *c.*

108TH INFANTRY .....*Deesa.*
Commdt., C. A. S. Montgomery, *c.*

109TH INFANTRY .....*Santa Cruz.*
Col., G. W. Hanson, *m.g.*
Commdt., H. S. Hazelgrove, *l.c.*

110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, *Ahmednagar.*
Col., H. H. James, *g.*
Commdt., F. W. J. Caulfield, *c.*

112TH INFANTRY.....*Nasirabad.*
Commdt., E. R. Hartigan, *l.c.*

113TH INFANTRY .....*Aden.*
Col.,
Commdt., E. M. Reed, *l.c.*

114TH MAHRATTAS .....*Poona.*
Col., F. S. Iredell, *l.g.*
Commdt., W. O. Mosse, *c.*

116TH MAHRATTAS.....*Bombay.*
Commdt., H. R. Mead, *l.c.*

117TH MAHRATTAS .....*Kamptee.*
Commdt., C. W. F. Whyte, *l.c.*

119TH INFANTRY (THE MOOLTAN REGT.), *Bangalore.*
Col., A. Wardrop, *m.g.*
Commdt. A. E. Aitken, *c.*

20TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY ..*Baroda.*
Col., W. S. Hore, *D.S.O.*
Commdt., E. A. Kettlewell, *c.*
21ST PIONEERS .....*Poona.*
Commdt., L. M. Foster, *l.c.*
22ND RAJPUTANA INFTY.. *Ahmednagar.*
Commdt., W. G. Hatherell, *l.c.*
23RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES, *Ahmednagar.*
Col., Sir J. Gutacre, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., W. S. Delamain, D.S.O., *c.*
24TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Loralai.*
Col., A. A. Pearson, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. H. Turner, *c.*
25TH NAPIER'S RIFLES.....*Bangalore.*
Commdt., C. J. Fry, *c.*
26TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, *Quetta.*
Col., A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. S. Broome, *l.c.*
27TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, *Quetta.*
Col., C. A. Cuningham, *m.g.*
Commdt., F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., *l.c.*
28TH PIONEERS .....*Quetta.*
Col., Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Commdt., G. A. Brownrigg, *m.*
29TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Karachi.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Sir O. V. Tudner, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Commdt., C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., *c.*

30TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) BALUCHIS, *Chaman.*
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Commdt., R. Southey, *c.*

Gurkha Regiments.

1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAUN REGIMENT).
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*
Col., Sir R. S. Sale Hill, K.C.B., *g.*
1st Batt. .....*Dharmsala.*
Commdt., A. G. B. Lang, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dharmsala.*
Commdt., A. V. Hatch, *c.*

2ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOOR RIFLES).
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
1st Batt. .....*Drosh.*
Commdt., J. Fisher, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., L. W. Shakespear, *l.c.*

3RD (QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN) GURKHA RIFLES.
1st Batt. .....*Almora.*
Commdt., W. H. Savage, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
Commdt., G. S. Ommaney, *l.c.*

4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., A. G. F. Browne, C.B., *m.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Bakloh.*
Commdt., D. C. F. MacIntyre, *c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Bakloh.*
Commdt., P. M. Carnegy, *c.*

5TH GURKHA RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).
Col., Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., *f.m.*
1st Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Comdt., A. H. G. Kemball, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. M. Stewart, A.D.C., *c.*

6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., J. P. Sheriff, C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., J. B. Chatterton.
2nd Batt. .....*Abbottabad.*
Commdt., C. M. Crawford, *l.c.*

7TH GURKHA RIFLES .....*Quetta.*
Col., Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., *g.*
Commdt., G. R. Row, *l.c.*

8TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., D. Robertson, *m.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Shillong.*
Commdt., M. A. Kerr, C.B., *c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Lansdowne.*
Col., H. M. Evans, C.B., *g.*
Commdt., J. W. Cowley, *c.*

9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col., Sir B. Duff, K.C.B., *l.g.*
1st Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., E. E. Couper, *l.c.*
2nd Batt. .....*Dehra Dun.*
Commdt., C. Y. Cronmelin, *c.*

10TH GURKHA RIFLES .....*Hangu.*
Commdt., G. N. Caulfeild, D.S.O., *c.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surg.-Gens., G. Bomford, C.I.E., M.D.; J. P. Greany, M.D.; H. Hamilton, C.B., M.D.; P. H. Benson, M.B.
Colonels, D. Wilkie, M.B.; H. K. McKay, C.B.; R. Macrae, M.B.; R. D. Murray, M.B.; C. H. Beatson, C.B.; J. McCloghry; H. B. Briggs, M.B.; T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E.; G. J. Kellie; P. A. Weir, M.B.; W. G. H. Henderson; W. G. King, C.I.E., M.B.; W. O'Hara; D. French-Mullen, M.D.

STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMIES IN BRITISH INDIA

(exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers).

	Northern Army.		Southern Army.		Total.	
British Army:						
Royal Artillery	7,564		8,290		15,854	
Cavalry	3,768		1,884		5,652	
Royal Engineers	202		111		313	
Infantry	30,010		23,792		53,802	
Indian Army, &c.	64		66		130	
	41,608		34,143		75,751	
	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.
Indian Army:						
Artillery	54	6,772	10	3,939	64	10,711
Cavalry	265	10,469	360	14,182	625	24,651
Sappers, Miners, &c.	73	1,868	205	3,190	278	5,058
Infantry	1,142	66,080	937	55,461	2,079	121,541
	1,534	85,189	1,512	76,772	3,046	161,961
Imperial Service Troops (Native)	8,553		11,951		20,504	
Native Reservists	20,204		14,242		34,446	
Volunteers (Efficients)	15,753		16,974		32,727	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) MADRAS (area, 141,726 sq. miles; pop. 38,209,436) was the most important of the three Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, though an artificial harbour has been completed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, but irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. The people are chiefly Hindus. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. There are over one million native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council, ordinarily of two members, to whom are added, for legislative business, other members not to exceed 21 (including the Advocate-General *ex officio*), of whom the first seven are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Madras Corporation (1), other Municipal Councils (2), District Boards (2), Chamber of Commerce (1), and University (1); the rest are selected by Government. Madura (105,984) and Trichinopoly (104,721), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 509,346.

Governor, H.E. the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (March, 1906).....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell.....Rs. 1,500
Mil. Sec., Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., N. Somerset Impl. Yeomanry .....Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. A. Duff, 3rd Gordon Highrs.; Capt. G. Heseltine, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Native Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Hari Singh.
Medical Officer (vacant) ..... Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

G. S. Forbes, C.S.I., and Murray Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E..... each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary (vacant) .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., A. G. Cardew .....Rs. 3,125
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., H. D. Taylor Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., F. J. Wilson (Rs. 2,750); C. A. Smith (*Irrigation*); G. A. Anderson (*Railways*) .....each Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, H. Bradley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); J. N. Atkinson (Rs. 3,500); C. J. Weir (Rs. 3,500); A. E. C. Stuart.....Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Chas. A. White, Kt....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir R. S. Benson; J. E. P. Wallis; L. C. Miller; J. H. Munro; C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.; Abdur Rahim .....Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,984 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 18,515,587; it has 1,050 miles in length. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 77 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The people have suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor is assisted by a Council similar to that in Madras, except that the first eight of the additional members are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Bombay Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (1), District Boards (2), Sardars of the Deccan (1), Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind (1), Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce (1), and Bombay University (1). Ahmedabad (185,889), Poona (153,320), Surat (119,306), and Karachi (116,663), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 524.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 977,822 (1905).

Governor, H.E. the Hon. Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G. (Oct., 1907) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., L. Robertson ..... Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Capt. J. G. Greig, 121st Pioneers Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. G. Drummond, 4th Goorkha Rifles; Capt. R. E. Solly-Flood, Rifle Brigade.
Native A.D.C., Risaldar Bhagavan Singh.
Medical Officer, Dr. Cogill.....Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I.; Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., *Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts.*, R. A. Lamb, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,750
Political, Judicial, Legislative, &c., Sec., R. P. Barrow.....Rs. 3,125
General, Marine, &c., Sec., H. O. Quin...Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs., W. L. Cameron (Rs. 2,750) and A. Hill, C.I.E .....Rs. 2,500
Commr. in Sind, A. D. Younghusband...Rs. 3,750
Revenue Commrs., W. W. Drew; J. de C. Atkins; A. C. Logan .....each Rs. 3,500
Commr. of Customs, W. T. Morison .....Rs. 3,000

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the census of 1901.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Basil Scott .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. L. P. Russell; Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; S. L. Batchelor; D. D. Davar; F. C. O. Beaman..... .....each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), J. J. Heaton .....Rs. 4,000

(3) BENGAL (reconstituted area, 115,819 sq. miles; pop. 50,722,067) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but the present province comprises part of Bengal proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached from the province in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns. Nearly 78 per cent. of the population consists of Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. The chief products of the province, besides rice, are opium, indigo, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In the hills bordering the great plain coal measures, yielding the greater part of India's coal output, are worked. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running N. from Calcutta, is also important. Other extensive systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal-Nagpur in the south. The Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of not more than 20 members, including 7 members appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Calcutta Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (2), District Boards (2), Bengal Chamber of Commerce (1), and Calcutta University (1). Important cities are Patna (134,785) and Howrah (157,594), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,106,738.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1908).....Rs. 8,333
Private Secy., B. A. Collins.....Rs. 767
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. R. C. Dodgson, R.F.A., and Capt. A. H. B. Foster, The King's Own.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., F. W. Duke (*offg.*).....Rs. 2,972
Jud. and Gen. Sec., T. W. Richardson...Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Munic. Sec., C. E. A. W. Oldham .....Rs. 2,750
Public Works Secs., (*Irrig., Rys., and Marine*) W. A. Inglis, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,750), and (*Bldgs. and Roads*) M. J. Scoble .....Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, F. A. Slacke; W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I.....each Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (vacant) ..... Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. Harrington; C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I.; H. L. Stephen; Sarada Charan Mitra; J. G. Woodroffe; Dr. A. Mukharji; C. P. Casperz; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; H. R. H. Coxe .....each Rs. 4,000

(4) EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM (reconstituted area, 106,130 sq. miles; pop. 30,961,459). In 1905 this province was formed by the addition to Assam of 15 districts of Bengal, and was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Council of not more than 15 members. Assam had been constituted a separate administration in 1874, out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. Much of the transferred portion of Bengal belongs to the great Gangetic plain. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. The forest area is very large. The rainfall is abundant and well distributed. Rice, tea, jute, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. About 58 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans, and 37 per cent. Hindus. Large towns are few. There is a great variety of languages, Bengali and Assamese being the principal. The Assam-Bengal and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the province, and the former terminates at the growing port of Chittagong. The census of 1901 showed that Assam contained 775,844 immigrants from other parts of India, mostly coolies for tea-gardens.

CHIEF CITY, Dacca. Population, 90,542.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1906) ...Rs. 8,333
Pte. Secs., Capt. L. E. Dening, 33rd Lt. Cav. Rs. 724
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. J. C. Pearse, 4th Cav. Rs. 476
Chief Sec., P. C. Lyon .....Rs. 3,000
Fin. and Munic. Sec., L. J. Kershaw ...Rs. 2,250
Judicial and Gen. Sec., J. E. Webster...Rs. 1,800
Public Works Sec., W. B. Gwyther .....Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, H. Savage, C.S.I.; P. G. Melitus, C.I.E. .....each Rs. 3,500

(5) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,164 sq. miles; pop. 47,691,782), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief staple is wheat, while rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and oilseeds are widely cultivated. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council, of not more than 15 members, was established. Six members are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies:—Municipal Corporations (2), District Boards (2), Chamber of Commerce of Upper India (1), and Allahabad University (1). Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (188,022), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (209,331), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (197,170), and Meerut (118,129).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 172,032.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 264,049.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Jan., 1907) .....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Maj. R. F. C. Gordon, 15th Lrs. Rs. 991
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. V. Pollok, 15th Hussars .....Rs. 476
Chief Sec. to Govt., J. M. Holms, C.S.I. ...Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., J. W. Hose .....Rs. 2,250
Judicial Sec., F. E. Taylor .....Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., (Rys., &c.) (vacant) (Rs. 2,750) and (*Irrign.*) N. F. McLeod .....Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I., and H. Z. Darrah, C.S.I. .....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (FOR AGRA ONLY).

Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley, Kt. .....Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Kt.; Pramada Charan Banarji; R. S. Aikman; H. G. Richards; Saiyid Karamat Husain; H. D. Griffin .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, E. M. D. Chamier Rs. 3,500
1st Add. do., L. G. Evans .....Rs. 3,333
2nd Add. do., T. C. Piggott (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,250

(6) The PUNJAB (area, 97,209 sq. miles; pop. 20,330,339) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being largely extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official). The ancient imperial city of Delhi, with 208,575 inhabitants, is the largest city; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 162,429 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 202,964.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (May, 1908) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Major E. C. Bayley .....Rs. 991
A.D.C., Capt. J. C. Russell .....Rs. 624
Chief Sec. to Govt., E. D. Maclagan .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) J. J. Mullaly (Rs. 2,750); (*Bldgs. and Roads*) T. J. Farrant (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,500
Financial Commissioner, J. Wilson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commissioner, A. H. Diack, C.V.O. .....Rs. 2,750

CHIEF COURT.

Chief Judge, Sir W. O. Clark, Kt. .....Rs. 4,000
Judges, A. H. S. Reid; F. A. Robertson; A. Kensington; D. C. Johnstone...each Rs. 3,500

(7) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 236,738 sq. miles, with a population of 10,490,624. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population is rapidly increasing. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 75 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 90 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum and jadestone: gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important navigable waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official). The present capital, Rangoon, is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay, tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Population, 234,881.

CHIEF CITY, UPPER BURMA, Mandalay. Population, 183,816.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E. (May, 1905) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. A. F. S. Hill, R.E. ...Rs. 833
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. E. L. Caldecott, R.A.
Chief Sec., W. F. Rice .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., G. F. Arnold .....Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs., G. G. White and O. C. Lees .....each Rs. 2,500
Financial Commissioner, F. C. Gates, C.S.I. Rs. 3,500
Settlement Commissioner, T. C. Wilson Rs. 2,750
Supt. & Political Offr., S. Shan States, Sir J. G. Scott, K.C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,250

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, Sir C. E. Fox, Kt. .....Rs. 4,000
Judges, A. M. B. Irwin, C.S.I.; H. S. Hartnoll; E. W. Ormond.....each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), G. W. Shaw, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,500

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR constituted area, excluding Berar, given low, 82,635 sq. miles; pop. 9,237,654). The ntral Provinces were formed in 1861 out territory taken from the North-West Proces and Madras, but originally belonging the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One strict was detached and added to Bengal 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, d contains a large population of aboriginal bes. Much of the waste land is covered with ngle. The people are mostly Hindus, and ey speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much s been done by constructing roads and railways elonging to the Indian Midland and Great dian Peninsula system and the Bengal-Nagpur e) to open up the country, which possesses alfields and iron-ore, and is an important proer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and tton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur. Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been nalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar ea, 17,710 sq. miles; pop. 2,754,016), which s to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in r hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of rears, and its revenues were charged with the ture cost of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 02 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the vernment of India on payment of £167,000 a ar to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured tead of a fluctuating income therefrom. rar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, l yields the finest cotton in India, besides llet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is rathi, and most of the people are Hindus. There is no Legislative Council for the Central ovinces and Berar, and all legislation is done the Governor-General's Council.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 127,734.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.I. (March, 1907) ..... Rs. 5,166
ief Sec. Civil Dept., F. S. A. Slocock... Rs. 1,800
blic Works Sec., J. B. Leventhorpe ... Rs. 2,500
dicial Commr., H. V. Drake-Brockman ..... Rs. 3,500
(*1st addl.*), J. K. Batten..... Rs. 3,000
(*2nd addl.*), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. ... Rs. 2,750
ancial Commr. (vacant).

BERAR.

mmr., F. G. Sly ..... Rs. 2,750

) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE a, 16,466 sq. miles; pop. 2,125,480) was conuted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer n the Punjab of portions of the district of zara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, by the addition of the following Political rges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and trai), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shiranl. officer in charge is directly responsible to the ernment of India. The people are chiefly hammadans. The province produces wheat, ley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. as a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 95,147.

nt to the Governor-General and Chief Commisoner, Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos Keppel, K.C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,500
icial Commr., C. E. F. Bunbury ..... Rs. 2,750
enue Commr., M. F. O'Dwyer ..... Rs. 2,500

(9) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; 476,912), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 73,839.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I. Rs. 4,250
Commr., Lt.-Col. C. H. Pritchard ..... Rs. 1,800

(10) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 180,607), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000
Commr., L. T. Harris ..... Rs. 1,900

(11) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 45,804 square miles; pop. 308,246) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. British Baluchistan includes the Assigned Districts of Sibi, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Quetta, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan. The rest of the territory belongs to the native States of Kalat and Las Bela. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan *vid* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *vid* Nushki, in northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a loose confederacy, and is amenable in all important matters to the Governor-General's Agent. He receives about £11,000 per annum for quit-rents and subsidy. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ... Rs. 4,000
Judl. and Rev. Commr., A. Williams ... Rs. 2,500

(13) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 square miles; pop. 24,649) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The *Andamans*, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1907 was 14,500. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, which lie almost due south of the Andamans, formerly belonged to Denmark, and were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. H. A. Browning ..... Rs. 2,600

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,274.)

Aden, Perim, and Protected Chiefships.—From old time Aden, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—are legally part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 43,974 (1901). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden serves as an *entrepôt* for the adjacent Arabian and African coasts. India, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden, the chief imports being cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. T total trade in 1907-8 was over £5,959,000. the same year, 1,436 vessels entered Aden a 401 entered Perim. Aden has a Port Trust and Chamber of Commerce. In the hinterland Aden the British Government has treaty engag ments with, and subsidises, the neighbouri Arab tribes, both inland and along the coa (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Man-d to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the resu of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turk a line fixing the boundary of the tribes wi which the British Government has treaty rel tions has been demarcated by a joint British a Turkish Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on t coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omã have been in British possession since 1854. 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotr* (area, 1,400 sq. ms.), 150 miles from Cape Guard fui, which has a primitive, pastoral, Muhamm dan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A form protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheik receives a small subsidy from the British Gover ment in exchange for a pledge not to cede t island to any foreign Power.

Aden: Political Resident, Major-Gen. E. Brath, C.B., C.I.E.....*per mensem* Rs. 3,0

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—Important changes in the regulations took effect in 1906. The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1909, the number of appointments (usually about 50) depending on the requirements of the local Governments. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st July, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. The selected candidates will be on probation in England for one year, and will receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State for India, conduct themselves well, and comply with all rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations. Selected candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. The number of civilians at present in the service is about 1,100, including a few natives who have obtained appointmen by nomination.

Indian Army.—The Native Army absorbs t larger proportion of the officers: but a conside able number are selected for civil employmen A certain number of appointments in the Indi Army are offered to cadets of the Roy Military College, and a certain number candidates from the Universities (regulatio obtainable from War Office). All King's Cadet British and Indian, and Honorary Kin Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of Sta for India (rules on application to the Milita Department, India Office), have the optio during their last term at the Royal Military C lege, of electing for appointment to the Indi Army or for commissions in the British Cava or Infantry. After the claims of these cad have been satisfied, remaining appointmen in the Indian Army are allotted in order of me to successful candidates at the final examinati at Sandhurst. Election is final, no transfer bei subsequently possible except by exchange. receiving his commission a successful candida is gazetted as second lieutenant on the u attached list of the British Army (receivi the pay of that rank), provided with a passa to India, attached for a year to a British re ment, and then transferred to a native regime as second lieutenant. Unless he is found fit every respect and passes certain language a professional tests before the end of the thi year from appointment to the Indian Army, will be removed from the service. Any office who may from time to time be required t supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst w be drawn from the R.A. and Cavalry and Infant of the Line serving in India, subject to certa conditions. On appointment to a native re ment a second lieutenant or lieutenant's initi pay is not less than Rs. 3,900 (£260) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a st of engineers engaged in the construction a maintenance of State public works. They a recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers, fro persons appointed by selection in the Unite

Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In 1909 not less than 30 appointments of assistant engineers will be made by a Selection Committee including at least one eminent engineer. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1909, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination, or have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering, and have had some experience of important work. Intending candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S.W., before 1st May, 1909. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,560 (or £304) a year, and there is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. New regulations are in preparation, and future arrangements are not definite. The next selection of candidates will be made in the summer of 1909. Candidates must be from 20 to 23 years of age, preference being given to those who possess a diploma in forestry or a degree in science. Selected candidates, if they succeed in passing a strict medical examination, will spend two years in training, including practical training in Germany. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. The number of appointments in 1909 will be not less than 12. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

Indian Police.—An examination is to be held in this country on 29th June, 1909, for about 39 appointments: Madras, 5; Bombay, 3; Bengal, 6; United Provinces, 5; Punjab, 5; Burma, 6; Central Provinces and Berar, 4; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 4. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1909, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1909, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on a printed form to be obtained from him. There is a strict medical examination, and a test of proficiency in riding. Selected candidates "will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes." On passing the prescribed departmental examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, and being found otherwise fit, a probationer is appointed an assistant-superintendent. A general increase of pay has recently been introduced, and a larger number of higher posts created. The initial salary of a probationer is Rs. 3,600 (£240) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund.

Indian Medical Service.—Examinations are usually held in January and July. The number of appointments offered is about 15. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28, of good health and good character, and must possess a registrable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom, and a certificate of ophthalmic instruction. They may be married or not. Successful candidates are required to attend courses of instruction at Aldershot and at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, during which period they receive pay and certain allowances to cover cost of maintenance. A final examination is then held, and the position on the list of the service depends on the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. Officers will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but, with a view to transfers to civil employment, they will stand posted to one of four civil areas, their allocation being determined on a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes. Officers in one civil area are liable to be transferred elsewhere or recalled to military duty. Private practice is usually permitted. The commencing grade pay of a lieutenant is Rs. 4,200 (£280) a year; the highest medical appointment carries a salary of Rs. 36,000. Full information can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments.

Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom with a knowledge of teaching, are made by the Secretary of State to the Indian *Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. Conditions of pay and service are the same for both. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000, and with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment*, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (others whose names are found at page 263 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 150 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be under 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when serving with British regiments.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the *Royal Indian Marine* (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 21 to 25), *Bengal Pilot Service* (age 18 to 22), *Civil Veterinary Dept.* (age not over 26), *Financial Dept., Enrolled List* (age 20 to 25), *Geological Survey Dept.* (age not over 25), *Imperial Customs* (age 20 to 25), *Agricultural Service* (age 23 to 30), *Assist. Supt., Traffic Dept., Indian State Railways* (not over 25), *Telegraph Dept., Public Works Accounts Branch*, and *Military Nursing Service* (age 25 to 32).

The patronage of the Local Governments is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.*

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a partial summary will be found in the *India Office List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 45, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1906, 1907, AND 1908

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

Principal Heads of Revenue:	1905-6.	1906-7.	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.
	(000 omitted.)		
Land Revenue	£18,836	£19,794	£18,525
Opium	5,469	5,660	5,223
Salt	4,376	4,363	3,337
Stamps	3,926	4,030	4,235
Excise	5,688	5,898	6,198
Provincial Rates	954	516	524
Customs	4,348	4,352	4,964
Income Tax	1,321	1,424	1,482
Forest	1,780	1,769	1,742
Registration	362	380	412
Tributes (Native States)	598	601	558
Total	£47,658	£48,787	£47,200
Interest	£934	£972	£981
Post Office	£1,651	£1,751	£1,834
Telegraphs	£910	£953	£1,004
Mint	£321	£419	£438
Receipts by Civil Departments:			
Law and Justice	£529	£523	£512
Police	170	150	155
Ports and Pilotage	145	144	140
Education	136	141	147
Medical	69	56	57
Minor Departments	84	87	89
Total	£1,133	£1,101	£1,100
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	£196	£193	£219
Stationery & Printing	74	79	89
Exchange and Miscellaneous	417	669	346
Total	£687	£940	£654
Railways:			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£11,942	£12,529	£12,645
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	922	399	225
Subsidised Cos. (Interest)	43	56	59
Total	£12,907	£12,984	£12,929
Irrigation:			
Direct Receipts	£2,034	£2,526	£2,416
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	969	1,007	1,032
Total	£3,003	£3,533	£3,448
Other Civil Public Works	£255	£288	£254
Receipts by Military Depts.	£1,383	£1,417	£1,147
Total Revenue*	£70,842	£73,145	£70,989

Expenditure (charged against Revenue).

Direct Demands on the Revenues:	1905-6.	1906-7.	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.
	(000 omitted.)		
Refunds and Drawbacks	£227	£243	£24
Assignments & Compens.	1,198	1,196	1,20
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	3,297	3,354	3,54
Opium	1,892	1,913	1,66
Salt	363	364	3
Forest	955	949	9
Other Heads	785	888	93
Total	£8,717	£8,909	£8,92
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£955	£1,420	£1,20
On other Obligations	453	496	50
Total	£1,408	£1,916	£1,79
Post Office	£1,541	£1,603	£1,72
Telegraphs	£1,076	£1,126	£1,09
Mint	£120	£167	£16
Civil Departments:			
Gen. Administration	£1,511	£1,525	£1,62
Law and Justice	3,203	3,384	3,44
Police	3,062	3,535	3,78
Ports and Pilotage	158	161	18
Education	1,224	1,349	1,48
Ecclesiastical	121	126	12
Medical	762	816	84
Political	944	1,060	81
Minor Departments	623	690	77
Total	£11,608	£12,646	£13,04
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£247	£236	£25
Civ. Furlough Allowances	227	243	33
Superannuation	2,910	2,948	3,00
Stationery and Printing	547	644	72
Miscellaneous	517	436	50
Total	£4,448	£4,507	£4,82
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,001	£1,010	£1,18
Railway Revenue Account:			
State Railways (Interest and Annuities)	£9,674	£9,976	£10,30
Guar. Cos. (Interest, &c.)	1,168	626	66
Other Railway Exp.	71	74	9
Total	£10,913	£10,676	£11,00
Irrigation	£2,877	£2,737	£2,83
Other Civil Public Works	£4,199	£4,360	£4,67
Army & Marine Services	£21,059	£21,586	£20,52
Total Expenditure	£68,967	£71,243	£71,98
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	−217	+312	−1,0
Total Expenditure from Revenue*	£68,750	£71,555	£70,9

* Certain heads in the above tables of gross revenue and expenditure and also the grand totals have been affected by recent changes in the form of the Indian accounts:

(1) Working expenses of railways are no longer treated as expenditure, but as a deduction from revenue;

(2) Transactions of District Boards and certain other local bodies are now excluded;

(3) Interest charges have been redistributed between ordinary and railway and irrigation debt;

(4) Marine receipts and charges, other than for Ports and Pilotage, have been transferred to Army Services.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

he statement of Gross Revenue and Expendi-
re exhibits all revenue receipts and payments
herefrom, but as the entries on both sides
re swollen by railway, irrigation, post office,
elegraph, and mint receipts and payments
xcept railway working expenses), a clearer
iew of the financial position is obtained from
he following statement of Net Revenue and
xpenditure. In this departmental receipts,
hich are a set-off against expenditure, have
een deducted, as also refunds and assignments,
ost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1905-6 there was a surplus of Revenue
ver Expenditure of £2,092,000, in 1906-7 of
1,589,000, and in 1907-8 (revised estimate) of
235,000.

NET REVENUE.	1905-6. (000 omitted.)	1906-7. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.
and Revenue	£18,103	£19,067	£17,781
pium (Export)	£3.573	£3.744	£3.556
axation:			
Salt	£4,110	£4,095	£3,066
Stamps	3,876	3,986	4,189
Excise	5,621	5,835	6,132
Provincial Rates	952	515	523
Customs	4,258	4,232	4,857
Income Tax	1,315	1,416	1,475
Registration	361	379	410
Total, Taxation	£20,493	£20,458	£20,652
mmercial Under-takings:			
Forests	£1,775	£1,764	£1,737
Post Office	110	148	116
Telegraphs	–167	–173	–86
Railways	1,994	2,308	1,928
Irrigation	126	796	615
Total, Commercial Undertakings	£3,838	£4,843	£4,310
ributes from Native States	£397	£401	£360
int, Exchange, and Miscellaneous	£284	£442	£333
	£46,688	£48,955	£46,992

NET EXPENDITURE.	1905-6.	1906-7. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.
llection of Revenue	£5,400	£5,556	£5,809
ebt Services	£474	£944	£818
ilitary Services:			
Army and Marine	£18,485	£18,955	£18,178
Military Works	1,192	1,215	1,196
Total, Military Services	£19,677	£20,170	£19,374
vil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£10,474	£11,545	£11,942
Misc. Civil Charges	3,843	3,757	4,234
Civil Works, &c.	3,944	4,072	4,425
Total, Civil Services	£18,261	£19,374	£20,601
mine Relief and Insurance	£1,001	£1,010	£1,182
ovincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants	–£517	£312	–£1,087
	£44,596	£47,366	£46,757
SURPLUS	£2,092	£1,589	£235

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1906–7, not charged to revenue, of £7,925,000 on State Railways, and of £798,000 on Irrigation Works.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, Customs, and other duties which fall on persons in the native States, the burden in 1907–8 was 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per head, or, if land revenue (which is equivalent to rent) be added, 3*s.* 2¾*d.* per head. In 1907 the burden of taxation was lightened by a further reduction of the salt tax.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1908, the debt of India amounted to £245,034,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £157,481,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee), £88,553,000. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted in addition to about £20,460,000. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £110,002,000 to the construction of railways and £29,348,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, eight railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,000 had been spent. It had lent £13,402,000 to native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £12,470,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £18,317,000, and the cash balances in India and England, £12,833,000 and £4,607,000 respectively. The assets of India exceed the liabilities. In 1907–8 a 3½ per cent. loan of £3,500,000 was raised in England, at 98½, a second 3½ per cent. loan of £5,000,000 at 99, and a 3½ per cent. loan of 3 crores (£2,000,000) in India. These loans were for railway purposes.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in thirty years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Sind, Assam, and most of Madras and Bombay) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the actual rental, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1906–7 amounted to £20,801,000, of which £1,007,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces, in the Punjab (for local consumption), and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1906–7 52,800 chests

of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realised £5,106,740, the cost of production was £1,744,008, and the net receipts £3,196,818. In addition £550,418 (net) was derived from the duty (Rs. 600 a chest) levied in Bombay on Malwa opium. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about £932,000. The total opium revenue, therefore, was about £4,680,000. It has been decided to restrict the cultivation of opium in India in order to reduce exportation to China, on the understanding that China will reduce her own output.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded since 1897–8, and amounted to £5,835,000 net in 1906–7. Reforms in excise administration are being effected.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £4,232,000 in 1906–7. (For tariff see page 531.) The export duty on rice yielded £702,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £193,000.

INCOME TAX.—This is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 2½ per cent. It yielded £1,416,000 (net) in 1906–7.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £3,986,000 (net) in 1906–7. Most of the revenue is from court fee and commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty, which was Rs. 2½ a maund (82 lb.) up to 1903, over practically the whole of India, was then reduced to Rs. 2. In 1905 it was reduced to Rs. 1½, and in 1907 to Re. 1. The rate for Burma remains as before at Re. 1. The consumption of salt has increased, owing to the reduction of duty, to 1,511,000 tons, yielding a net revenue of £4,095,000 in 1906–7.

FORESTS.—Over 92,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 168,000 square miles are under State management. They yielded in 1906–7 a net revenue of £1,764,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.—The length of telegraph wires on 31st March, 1907, was 259,948 miles, and the number of messages sent was 11,385,000. They yielded in 1906–7 a revenue of 2·95 per cent. on their capital cost of £6,583,757. In addition the Indo-European Telegraph Department gave a profit of 3·09 per cent. on its capital of £988,204. Owing to reductions in rates there is at present a net loss on telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office, which in 1906–7 conveyed 780 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 22 millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of £148,000. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative, and inland letter rates are the lowest in the world.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The number of miles open for traffic on 31st March, 1908, was 30,206, of which 985 were opened in 1907–8. The mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,457 miles. Of the mileage open or in hand on 1st April, 1908, about 53 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1907 there was a capital outlay of £265,621,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1907 were £15,300,000, or a return of over 5¾ per cent. on the capital. The number of passengers increased to 306 millions, and the goods traffic to 62 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways was £2,002,000 in 1905–6 and £2,308,000 in 1906–7, after charging to expenditure interest on capital outlay and annuity payments for redemption of capital. The total capital expenditure on railways was £9,000,000 in 1905–6 and £9,792,000 in 1906–7. Rates are very low; third-class passengers travelling on the average five miles for a penny. A Railway Board controls the Railway Department. In 1908 a special committee of inquiry into the railways recommended the raising of larger loans for construction and equipment, so that £100,000,000 may be expended in the next eight years. In 1907 the State purchased the Madras Railway, the last of the old guaranteed lines.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to 31st March, 1907, was £33,000,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about 7¾ per cent. The area irrigated was nearly 23 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at about 108 per cent. of the capital outlay. The Irrigation Commission of 1901–3 recommended the construction of further works estimated to cost eventually nearly £30,000,000. Three large canals in the Punjab, besides less important works, have been put in hand. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1906–7 to £18,334,000:—Railway Revenue Account, chiefly Railway Debt, £7,970,000; Interest and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways and Irrigation, £1,539,000; Stores, £2,482,000, of which £1,900,000 were Marine and Military; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £769,000; Army non-effective charges, £1,405,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,035,000. Furlough payments, civil and military, amounted to £744,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, which contains 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Until June, 1893, the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees, and the rupee circulated at nearly its intrinsic value. Owing, however, to the fall in the value of the rupee, legislation of that date closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. For some years after 1893 the coinage of Indian rupees almost ceased, but in recent years there have been large coinages. From 1900–1 to 1906–7, the whole, and in 1907–8 one-half, of the profit on silver coinage

s been held as a special reserve—now called e Gold Standard Reserve—which is mostly in- sted in England in sterling securities, for the rpose of maintaining the rate of exchange tween England and India. On 31st March, 8, the investments of this fund in sterling vernment stocks amounted to a nominal value over £13,186,000, while £4,000,000 was held India in rupees, and £1,131,000 in cash in gland. India has a paper currency. The upee note is legal tender everywhere in India pper, but other notes only within the circles issue. A nickel anna piece was adopted in 6.

RMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of tish troops, about 79,000; and, secondly, of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about ,000 (for details see page 519). In addition, native Army Reserves number 34,450 men, the Imperial Service Troops furnished by ive States contribute 20,500, including cavalry, nsport corps, and sappers. Further, there 32,730 European and Eurasian volunteers cients). For police duties and frontier service regular military is supplemented by frontier tia and local levies. The Army was re- bered and renamed in 1903. Since 1902, n Lord Kitchener (whose term has been nded till 1909) became Commander-in-Chief, siderable changes have been effected in the nisation, &c., of the Army. On 1st June, , there was a redistribution of the Army of a. which now consists of the Northern and hern Armies, each under a general officer staff. The Northern Army includes five sions and the three independent frontier ades, while the Southern comprises four sions and the Burma and Aden garrisons. ories for making rifles, cordite, and gun ages have been erected. The transport ice is being improved. A Staff College has established at Quetta. Additions to ers' pay and enlarged expenditure on quick- g guns, coast and frontier defences, stores, nport, factories, &c., have increased the net ary expenditure (including marine) from 376,000 in 1899-1900 to £20,170,000 in 1906-7. ng 1908-9 there will be increased expenditure rtillery, reserve of rifles, &c. The health of Army has improved in recent years. Ague e chief cause of sickness among British ps, and enteric fever the chief cause of death. rooping service between England and India ried out by hired steamers, under the super- dence of the Admiralty.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of the troopships of over 1,500 tons given below, other steamers of about 1,000 tons each, maller craft for harbour and river naviga- surveying, and submarine mining. The ipal officers and troopships of the R.I.M. follows:

ior R.I.M., and Resident Transport Officer, *abay*, Capt. G. H. Hewett, R.N., A.D.C., C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

e ditto (*Calcutta*), Capt. W. Chandler.
ditto (*Bombay*), Capt. A. W. McArthur.
figures denote gross tonnage and indicated power.

ria, 6291 (10,190). *Comm.* T. A. L. De Berry.
ufe, 5434 (9366). *Comm.* M. W. Farewell.
rook, 5038 (7429). *Comm.* (vacant).
ssie, 1524 (2202). *Comm.* C. B. Henley.

INDIAN DOCKYARDS, see page 222.

EDUCATION during 1906 benefited by increased grants for primary education. Increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, agricultural, and technical education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1906–7 numbered 162,690 and the scholars 5,397,852, including 622,490 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. Of the total expenditure on education in 1906–7, £3,734,207, £989,279 came from fees, and £1,980,573 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1901 showed that only 1 male in 10 and 1 female in 144 can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities in 1906–7 were 750 in number, controlling a total population of 16,760,500, and receiving an income of £2,678,682 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.), of £2,166,101 from loans, &c., and £1,001,727 from other sources. The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £3,040,119 in 1906–7 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 7,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1906 2,941,636 civil cases were decided; while 1,805,707 persons were tried, and 864,493 convicted, in criminal cases, and of these 505 were sentenced to death, 1,902 to penal servitude, and 163,702 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1906 was 9,573 officers and 154,887 men. There were 743 prisons, with a daily average of 101,227 prisoners, in 1906. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 14,496 prisoners on 31 March, 1907.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births and deaths are defective, and the apparent increase in mortality in recent years is really due to completer returns. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1906 ranged from 26·44 per 1,000 in 1898 to 38·91 in 1900. In 1906 it was 34·80. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The deaths from plague up to the end of 1906 were about 5,921,000 in India as a whole. About 23,000 people are killed by snakes every year. In 2,464 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 24,748,000 patients were treated in 1906. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,064,451. According to the census of 1901 there were 97,340 lepers in India.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, and botanical surveys are in operation, while the archæological survey has been recently extended. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

Trade of India.

Sea-borne Trade.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise	56,549	64,452	68,722	72,205	86,571
Government Stores	5,179	5,156	6,020	5,956	4,428
Total Merchandise	61,728	69,608	74,742	78,161	90,999
Treasure—Private	21,205	22,018	13,948	18,134	21,880
Government	4,389	4,321	7,153	11,586	6,309
Total Treasure	25,684	26,339	21,101	29,720	28,189
Total Imports	87,412	95,947	95,843	107,881	119,188
Exports of Private Merchandise, Indian Produce, &c.	99,756	102,760	105,460	115,388	115,585
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	2,217	2,249	2,353	2,323	2,511
Government Stores	372	139	78	72	85
Total Merchandise	102,345	105,148	107,891	117,783	118,181
Treasure—Private	5,365	5,392	4,300	3,809	3,631
Government	4,596	5,635	6,013	3	2
Total Treasure	9,961	11,027	10,313	3,812	3,633
Total Exports	112,306	116,175	118,204	121,595	121,814
Total Sea-borne Trade	199,718	212,122	214,047	229,476	241,002
Net Imports of Treasure	15,723	15,312	10,788	25,908	24,556
Net Exports of Merchandise	40,617	35,540	33,149	39,622	27,182

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1907-8:—

Imports. (000 omitted.)	
Cotton Goods and Yarn	£32,028
Metals	8,792
Sugar	6,151
Railway Material	4,801
Machinery, &c.	4,390
Hardware, &c.	2,110
Mineral Oil	2,103
Woollen Goods	1,845
Provisions	1,827
Apparel	1,722
Silk Goods	1,423
Liquors	1,337
Spices	1,041
Glass	963
Instruments, &c.	909
Dyes & Tans	695
Paper, &c.	662
Silk (raw)	654
Drugs, Medicines, &c.	606
Jewellery, &c.	575
Tobacco	562
Salt	535
Chemicals	529
Matches	492
Government Stores:	
Railway Material	1,791
Arms, &c.	283
Metals	540
Machinery, &c.	180

Exports. (000 omitted.)	
Cotton (raw)	£17,135
Rice	13,559
Jute Manufacts.	12,198
Jute (raw)	11,982
Seeds	11,210
Hides and Skins	7,301
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	7,178
Tea	6,867
Wheat & Flour	6,097
Opium	5,782
Lac	2,722
Wool (raw)	1,402
Pulse, Millets, &c.	1,349
Fodder, &c.	985
Coffee	743
Manures	617
Oils	572
Wood, &c.	531
Provisions	503
Indigo	425
Silk (raw)	425
Coal, &c.	393
Spices	351
Re-Exports:	
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	990
Wool (raw)	218
Metals	138

Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade which is greater than that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of India's trade shows a large yearly net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. It will be observed that the year 1907-8, like the four preceding years, was remarkably prosperous, especially as regards imports, but the export trade fell away during the latter half of the year. During the years 1906-7 and 1907-8 India absorbed over £50,000,000 of gold and silver.

As will be seen, the great bulk of the imports consist of manufactured articles, while nearly 70 per cent. of the exports consist of food and raw materials. Of the imports in 1907-8 cotton goods and yarn constituted about 37 per cent. (nearly all from the United Kingdom), and metals and metal manufactures 23 per cent. The imports of cotton goods in 1907-8 were again of great magnitude. Large imports of machinery were a sign of industrial activity. Sugar imports continue to grow, and mineral oil has increased despite the larger output in Burma. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores. In the export trade there was an increase in rice, in wheat and other grains, cotton (raw), tea, lac, seeds, and jute goods, but a severe decline in raw jute owing to the falling off in prices, while hides and skins, cotton yarn, opium, and wool decreased. The exports of indigo have fallen rapidly in recent years, but were rather better in 1906-7 and 1907-8.

The following table shows the distribution of dian sea-borne trade in 1907-8 :—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports.	Exports.
tal Value (000 omitted) ...	£86,571	£115,585
	Per cent.	Per cent.
ited Kingdom	66·8	25·8
rmany	4·0	11·1
na (including Hong Kong)	1·7	8·6
ited States	2·5	7·8
gium	4·1	5·3
nce	1·5	6·6
pan	1·7	5·1
aits Settlements.....	2·4	4·0
stria-Hungary	2·0	3·3
lon	0·7	3·6
ly.....	0·9	3·2
uritius	1·9	0·6
sia	0·3	0·8
other countries.....	9·5	14·2

n imports, the United Kingdom comes easily t with nearly two-thirds of the total, while all ers, except Belgium and Germany, send less n 4 per cent. In exports, the United Kingdom much less prominent, on account of the wide and for India's raw produce for food and nufactures.

bout 67 per cent. of India's total trade is Europe, and about 21 per cent. with Asia.

STOMS DUTIES.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, t goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad em.* Cotton yarn and thread are exempted duty; but the tax on other cotton goods is er cent., a corresponding Excise duty being ed on those woven in Indian mills. There pecial duties on arms and ammunition, which taxed mainly for police purposes. Spirits generally Rs. 7 a gallon; and salt now pays a maund (82 lb.). Refined petroleum pays anna a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, anufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious es and pearls, and a few other articles are -free. Bounty-fed sugars pay countervailing s varying with the amount of the bounty. There is an export duty of 3 annas per d on rice. The Government of India have ted an attitude of strong opposition to rential tariff proposals. They point out two-thirds of India's imports come from the ed Kingdom, while among the remainder are articles which this country cannot produce. exports are chiefly commodities that are un- or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if datory imposts were levied on these India's would decline and her capacity to meet her cial obligations abroad would be impaired.

PPING.—In 1907-8 the number of vessels entered from and cleared to foreign ries was 9,312, with a tonnage of 14,239,180

Of this tonnage, approximately 61 per was from or to the United Kingdom and h possessions; and 80 per cent. of the total of India was under the British flag.

TS.—The chief ports are Calcutta and ay, which together do about 73 per cent. e total trade. Next come Rangoon, hi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports dministered by port trusts having wide s, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy, and they include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Shan States. The total frontier trade in merchandise and treasure has been as follows :—

	Imports. 000 omitted.	Exports. 000 omitted.	Total. 000 omitted.
1905-6	£5,155	£3,992	£9,147
1906-7	5,151	4,275	9,426
1907-8	5,718	4,643	10,361

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. Out of a surveyed area of 584 million acres in British territory in 1906-7, 254 millions were cropped or fallow, 107 millions cultivable, 137 millions not cultivable, and 82 millions under forests. The total area cropped was 246 million acres, of which over 10 per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent. under rice, and 40 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 8 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. The cultivation of jute has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which were greatly developed in 1906-7, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

Minerals.—The output of the coal mines in India in 1907 was 11,147,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Four-fifths of the total comes from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1898 to 152 millions in 1907. The production of salt in 1907 was 1,103,000 tons. The output of manganese ore has been much increased, and amounted in 1907 to 548,000 tons. About 20,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was 553,246 oz. in 1907. There is a considerable output and export of mica, and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade stone.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 217 cotton mills at work in 1906-7, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, representing a capital of about £12,600,000, contained 5,546,000 spindles and 59,375 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1907-8 was 638 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 189 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 44 jute mills, situated in Calcutta and its vicinity, with a capital of £6,330,000, contained 520,500 spindles and 25,284 looms. There were, in 1906, 6 woollen and 8 paper mills, 26 breweries, and various other factories. Complaints are made of the long hours worked in some Bombay mills. Reforms in the Indian Factory Act are under discussion.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CHIEFS, SHOWING SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

Salute and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					£
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of, G.C.S.I.	1875	8,099	1,952,692	Hindus	1,175,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ...	1869	82,698	11,141,142	Hindus and Muhammadans	2,393,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	29,444	5,539,399	Hindus	1,477,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of, G.C.I.E.	1901	6,997	665,961	Hindus	166,000
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.	1886	29,047	2,933,001	,,	986,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,500	850,690	,,	320,000
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1885	80,900	2,905,578	Muhammadans	660,000
Kalat, The Wali of, G.C.I.E.	1893	90,000	507,472	,,	53,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.	1884	2,855	910,011	Hindus	317,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of, G.C.S.I.	1884	12,753	1,018,805	,,	160,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1885	6,730	2,951,038	Hindus and Christians	633,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.....	1907	15,000	720,877	Muhammadans	158,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	626,665	Hindus	246,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1887	23,311	504,627	,,	133,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	2,220	171,227	,,	46,000
Cochin, The Raja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	1,362	812,025	Hindus and Christians	222,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.	1880	15,579	2,658,666	Hindus	413,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	1886	1,242	156,786	,,	33,000
Kota, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	5,684	544,879	,,	218,000
Kutch, The Rao of, G.C.I.E.	1876	6,500	488,022	,,	132,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.	1895	34,963	1,935,565	,,	333,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.....	1900	5,412	1,596,692	Hindus and Sikhs	376,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1880	12,676	1,325,307	Hindus	191,000
Tonk, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1867	2,553	273,201	,,	86,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	828,487	Hindus	198,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1905	1,946	165,350	Animists	10,000
Datia, The Maharaja of....	1907	912	173,759	Hindus	60,000
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	1900	446	62,312	,,	4,000
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	1892	440	54,904	,,	4,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,739	142,715	,,	73,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1901	1,155	270,973	,,	66,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1898	1,447	100,103	,,	15,000
Idar, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C.	1902	1,900	168,557	,,	33,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of..... ..	1891	16,062	73,370	,,	9,000
†Khairpur, The Mir of, G.C.I.E.	1894	6,109	199,313	Muhammadans	86,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of.....	1900	858	90,970	Hindus	30,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1874	2,080	321,634	,,	40,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	52,025	,,	15,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of.....	1874	2,818	59,014	Buddhists and Hindus	14,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ...	1875	1,964	154,544	Hindus	20,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	606	84,185	Hindus	6,000
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., C.B., A.D.C.	1863	1,307	566,974	Hindus and Muhammadans	16,000
Rampur, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1889	893	533,212	,, ,,	23,000
Tipperah, The Raja of	1896	4,086	173,325	Hindus	11,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

Salute and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
igarh, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	1859	771	78,236	Hindus	15,000
aunagar, The Thakur Sahib of, K.C.S.I.	1896	2,860	412,664	Hindus and Muhammadans	201,000
mba, the Raja of, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1873	3,216	127,834	Hindus	20,000
rkhari, The Maharaja of, C.I.E.	1908	703	123,954	,,	26,000
ataripur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,115	156,139	,,	27,000
idkhot, The Raja of	1906	642	124,912	Sikhs and Hindus	26,000
dal, The Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	1869	1,024	162,859	Hindus and Muhammadans	126,000
jira, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1879	324	85,414	,, ,,	37,000
lawar, The Raj Rana of, K.C.S.I.	1899	810	90,175	,, ,,	30,000
l, The Raja of	1906	1,259	282,003	Hindus and Sikhs	99,000
agarh, The Nawab of, K.C.S.I.	1892	3,284	395,428	Hindus and Muhammadans	180,000
urthala, The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1877	630	314,351	Muhammadans and Hindus	86,000
di, The Raja of	1902	1,200	174,045	Hindus	33,000
ipur, The Raja of	1891	8,456	284,465	,,	38,000
vi, The Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	1870	822	87,496	,,	50,000
ha, The Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1871	928	297,949	Hindus and Sikhs	80,000
anagar, The Jam of	1907	3,791	336,779	Hindus and Muhammadans	213,000
npur, The Diwan of, G.C.I.E.	1877	3,177	222,627	,, ,,	46,000
na, The Maharaja of	1902	2,492	192,986	Hindus	33,000
nkota, The Raja of	1886	1,100	380,440	,,	112,000
arh, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.	1902	880	88,376	,,	30,000
ipla, The Raja of	1897	1,514	117,175	,,	46,000
na, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.	1895	500	25,731	,,	10,000
ur (Nahan), The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1898	1,198	135,687	,,	33,000
i (Garhwal), The Raja of, K.C.S.I.	1887	4,180	268,885	,,	20,000

N.B. - There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs subordinate alliance with, or under the inty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about ths of the area, but only one-fifth of the ation of India. Their administration, with unimportant exceptions, is not under the control of British officials, but it is t, in varying degrees, to the Supreme nment. The chiefs are entitled to British tion, but have no power of making war eace, or of sending ambassadors to one r or to foreign States; the military force naintain is strictly limited; no European ved to reside at any of their courts with- cial sanction; and in case of misrule the e Government can dethrone the chief or arily suspend him from the exercise of wers. In matters of Imperial interest, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme ment has jurisdiction. Some States pay , most do not. Generally speaking, the are governed by their native Princes, rs, and Councils, with the advice of a l officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 square miles, and a population of 62,461,549. The aggregate revenues of the chiefs are about £15,000,000, out of which a tribute of £601,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) was paid to the Government of India in 1906-7. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering

* The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.
† The present chief has a personal salute of four additional guns.

19,800 in 1908. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of nearly £2,400,000. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of single villages. In the case of such petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connection with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 680, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. Thus the rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. Lord Curzon reformed the Chiefs' Colleges and inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 532–3 will be found the names of 69 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. Some well-known Indians, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.I.E., H.H. the Maharaja of Benares, G.C.I.E., and the Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The native States may be thus classified:—
1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of many of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many recent expeditions against them. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in S.W. India.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin. *Hyderabad* is the premier State in India. Its capital, Hyderabad (448,466), is the fourth city in India in population. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, 122,618) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. The administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,723,301) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Moghul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmir is desert. The *Central India States*, although one-third less in extent than Rajputana, are split up into nearly four times as many States, of which all but six are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. In Jan., 1903, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore abdicated in favour of his son. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for the fourth generation under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of *Baroda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 *Mysore*, which had been administered by the Indian Government since 1831, was restored to native rule. The important States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. The former stands third in population among the native States, and is exceedingly prosperous. Their Christian population numbers about 900,000. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though *in* India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be most conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. For French and Portuguese possessions in India, see pages 617 and 644.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraj Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *b.* 1875; *suc.* 1881. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Minister, H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1901).

Nepal (500 miles long by 100 miles broad; area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. about 4,000,000, chiefly Hindus and Buddhists) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the wild, sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces and fifteen districts. In 1907-8 its exports to British India were £2,275,000, while its imports amounted to £1,012,000. The principal trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, petroleum, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, Customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. The Maharaja is a Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu). Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly, and the Prime Minister paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. The British Political Resident at the capital does not interfere in internal affairs, but foreign relations are controlled by the Indian Government. The army numbers about 45,000. Complimentary missions are sent quinquennially to China. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Katmandu* (pop. 75,000)—*British Resident*, Maj. J. Manners Smith, C.I.E., V.C. Rs. 2,500

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 50,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance of £3,333 being now paid by the Indian Government as compensation. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the chief councillor and virtual ruler, known as the Dongsa Penlop (Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E.), was chosen hereditary Raja in 1907. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1907-8 was £40,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G.; *b.* 1872, *suc.* October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 246,000 sq. miles, and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, and introduced a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, with transport services, &c. It comprises about 70,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for guns, rifles and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manu-

factured. Salt, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but have lately been improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1907–8 was over £1,438,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, tea, and sugar. The Afghan Customs duties are heavy. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, Customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (30,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (12,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

British Agent, Fakir Syed Iftikhar-ud-din.

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in Persian Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, 95 per cent. being carried in British vessels. The bulk of it is done by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The southern shores are Turkish from Katif Town up to the vicinity of Koweit, and beyond those limits as far as Basra.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the head-quarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, and spices the chief imports. In 1906 the exports were £1,517,500, and the imports £1,637,000. The people (about 75,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1861 with the Government of India, which has a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound together under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists of exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, the proposed terminus of the Baghdad railway, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers call fortnightly. The Sheikh of Koweit (Mubarak bin Sabah) is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government in respect of Koweit and its vicinity.

The Sultan of *Omân* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (*see* page 639).

In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire), A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E. ..... *per mensem* Rs. 2,750
Do., Turkish Arabia (Baghdad), Maj. J. Ramsay, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,500
Political Agent, Muscat, R. E. Holland Rs. 1,440
Pol. Agent, Bahrein, Capt. F. B. Prideaux Rs. 1,440
(For Persia, *see* pp. 640–642).

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially

rried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 95 by Col. McMahon, who, under the treaty of 57, was deputed to examine a Perso-Afghan spute arising from a change in the course of e Helmand. A railway was opened in 1905 om Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a cara- n route (478 miles), with wells, rest-houses, egraph, &c., to Persian Seistan, but traffic is all. In Persia consular officers representing itish and Indian interests work side by side. the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 07, S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the ghan frontier, *viâ* Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, d Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in ich Russia will not seek political or commer- l concessions (for railways, &c.), or oppose nilar concessions supported by the British vernment (*see* also p. 640).

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—The Anglo-Russian Conven- n of Aug., 1907, recognises N.W. Persia as a gion in which Russia, and S.E. Persia and ghanistan as regions in which Great Britain, ve special interests. A portion of the Russian pire, including the vassal State of Bokhara d part of the Pamir Region, is conterminous th Afghanistan. The Russian Trans-Caspian ilway runs from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, Merv, to Samarkand and Tashkent. The rghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the ssian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and hin 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the lian railways. Another important strategic e connects Tashkent directly with the main ssian system at Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or us, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. ssian territory stretches into the Pamir gion—the "Roof of the World"—a wind- pt, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half year. Its southern boundary was fixed 895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

HINA. — India is in contact with two endencies of China, Chinese Turkestan Tibet, and one province of China proper, nnan.

hinese Turkestan is surrounded by the moun- s of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. re are three difficult passes into Russian kestan and two still more difficult ones into a. The boundary between Kashmir and nese Turkestan has not been officially defined. sia has special treaty rights in the depen- cy. There is a British consul at Kashgar Macartney, C.I.E.). Trade with India has to arried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) Ladakh, in Kashmir, or over the Kilik Pass 00 feet) in the Hindu Kush *viâ* Hunza.

bet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, is the northern frontier of India, from imir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by Himalayas. Northern Tibet is arid, but in south there are fertile tracts in the valley he Tsan-po. India imports from Tibet wool, x, salt, living animals, and musk, in ange for cotton and woollen goods, coral, grain. The total trade in 1907-8 was about 8,000. Trade passes from Bengal through im or direct from the Punjab and the United inces. The once mysterious capital, Lhasa 30 ft.), is 333 miles from Darjiling (Bengal). Lamas, or monks, who control the country, ed access to European travellers after 1846. er the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention 890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached Lhasa after a very arduous march and several sharp fights on 3 August, 1904. A new Convention was signed (7 Sept.), and the mission left Lhasa on 23 Sept. This Convention provided for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for trade marts at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; for British and Tibetan agents at the trade marts; and for payment of an indemnity of £500,000 (reduced to £166,667). The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (27 April, 1906) China agreed to the terms of the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognise the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agree to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. The new trade marts have been opened and trade regulations signed (1908). In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited the chief cities in Northern India.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By the Anglo-Chinese agreements 1894 and 1897, a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made about trade, extradition, &c. The boundary towards Assam is undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Western Yunnan, with its trade centres of Hsiakuan and Tali-fu, is reached by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma, and the direct trade was about £386,000 in 1907-8. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, &c., and exports raw cotton, cotton goods, and jade. A railway from Bhamo to Têng-yuêh (120 miles) is under survey. There are treaty "ports" at Têng-yuêh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier. British consuls are stationed at Têng-yuêh and Yunnan-fu (*see* p. 608).

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (*see* pp. 617-8).

SIAM (*see* pp. 649-650) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier *viâ* Raheng and Chiengmai, the imports being chiefly teak, cattle, and raw silk, and the exports cotton and silk goods. In 1907-8 the value of the total trade was £532,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Imperial British Dominions.

THE following accounts of the Imperial Dominions have been revised by the various Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which contains information upon every subject connected with the Imperial Dominions.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53½′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 48′—81° 52′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The estimated population on December 31, 1906, was 3,984,985, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. (Census, 1901: Singhalese, 2,330,807; Tamils, a race of Southern India, 951,740; Moormen and "other races," 253,625; Burghers and Eurasians, 23,482; and Europeans, 9,211, including the military and shipping. "Other races" include a sprinkling of Veddahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of the island, and of Afghans and Malays.) In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1907, in acres, were: Rice, 688,824; other grain, 110,598; tea, 438,243; coffee, 2,433; coco-nuts, 993,831; rubber, 115,676; cinchona, 1,229; cinnamon, &c., 44,380; cocoa, 37,050; and tobacco, 16,235. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1907 a revenue of Rs.1,737,871.

There are 562 miles of railway open, 495 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 67 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1907 the post and telegraph offices numbered 396, there being 3,651 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	Rs. 35,030,661	Rs. 36,573,844
Public expenditure	Rs. 32,644,215	Rs. 35,291,521
Public debt	£4,638,334 / Rs. 3,144,078	£4,602,570 / Rs. 3,125,561
Total imports	Rs. 123,502,922	Rs. 129,316,752
Total exports	Rs. 112,516,914	Rs. 129,570,001

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1907:—

Coal and Fuel	£212,034	Machinery	£114,296
Cottons	309,298	Metals	285,140
			£1,797,402

Exports to United Kingdom, 1907:—

Caoutchouc	£142,321	Plumbago	£217,660
Cocoa	254,370	Cinnamon	26,109
Nuts and Almonds	225,661	Tea	3,607,777
Coco-nut Oil	429,705		
			£5,225,881

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 174,980).

Governor, Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G.	Rs. 105,000
A.D.C., Lt. J. Curling, R.H.A.	4,500
Priv.Sec., A. J. Hedgeland	4,500
Commdg. Forces, Brigadier-General R. C. B. Lawrence	23,481
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G.	30,000
1st Assistant do., C. R. Cumberland	11,250
Additional do., A. G. Clayton	11,625
2nd Assistant, A. R. Slater	7,875
Colonial Auditor, B. Senior, I.S.O.	12,000
Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Nicolle	20,250
Govt. Agent, W. Prov., Hon. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G.	20,250
,, ,, *Central* ,, J. P. Lewis	18,800
,, ,, *Northern* ,, F. H. Price	16,312
,, ,, *N.-West* ,, G. S. Sexton	15,750
,, ,, *Southern* ,, L. W. Booth	16,312
,, ,, *Eastern* ,, H. R. Freeman	12,375
,, ,, *N. Cent.* ,, B. Horsburgh	11,812
,, ,, *Uva* ,, H. White	15,750
,, ,, *Sabaragamuwa*, R. B. Hellings	12,375
Surveyor-General, P. D. Warren, C.M.G.	14,312
Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	20,250
Postmaster-General A. S. Pagden	16,312
Principal Collector of Customs, Hon. W. H. Jackson	18,000
Chief Justice, Sir J. Hutchinson	33,750
Sen. Puisne Judge, Henry Lorenz Wendt	21,000
Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton	21,000
Do. do. A. Wood Renton	21,000
Dist. Judge, Colombo, Joseph Grenier	£1,200
Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias	Rs. 15,750
Do. do. Galle, K. W. B. MacLeod	11,812
Do. do. Jaffna, R. N. Thaine	9,750
Attorney-Gen., Alfred Geo. Lascelles, K.C.	£1,400
Solicitor-Gen., J. C. W. Pereira, K.C.	Rs. 12,750
Registrar-General, P. Arunachalam	18,000
Director Public Instruction, J. Harward	£1,000

M.O., Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C. £1,400
olice, C. C. Longden Rs.15,000
risons, Major A. W. De Wilton 18,000
anager Railways, G. P. Greene £1,400
The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. alé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles stant from Ceylon, to which the islands have ways been nominally tributary. The Sultan knowledges his allegiance by sending an annual bassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohamedans. The islands are unhealthy, and the ain exports are dried fish, cowry shells, coco-nut ir, and tortoiseshell.
Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the leny of the Straits Settlements have an entire ea of about 1,660 square miles. The population 1901 was 572,249, exclusive of Labuan, Cocos, d Christmas Island (Singapore, 228,555; Peng, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 248,207; alacca, 95,487). The great bulk of the popuion consists of Chinese and Malays.
The Government consists of a Governor, assisted an Executive Council of 7 members, and a gislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial mbers, appointed by the Crown. Two of the official members are nominated by the Chamrs of Commerce at Singapore and Penang reectively. The Resident Councillors of Penang d Malacca have seats in both Councils. The y of the colony is the common and statute law England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian ts until 1867 and since then by local ordinces. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief stice and four puisne judges, and constitutes o a court of appeal, from which there is yet other appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy uncil. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court ludes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. ere are also in each Settlement and in Labuan trict courts with limited civil and criminal isdiction, and the usual police magistrates' d coroners' courts.
The climate of the colony is almost uniform oughout the year, and foliage is perennial. e rainfall in 1907 amounted in Singapore to 85 inches, in Penang to 87·53 inches, and in lacca to 71·35 inches.
The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, per, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, , sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rats, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.
The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, um, petroleum, and coal.

	1906.	1907.
blic revenue	$9,618,313	$10,023,016
blic expenditure	8,747,829	9,499,693
blic Debt (1 Dec.)	600,000	5,000,000
ports	339,308,291	350,570,202
ports	311,005,809	365,301,967
ports from U.K.	35,212,518	49,434,985
orts to U.K.	78,233,369	75,625,713

ernor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I. 420
ing. Troops, Maj.-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.
onial Secretary, Hon. Capt. Sir Arthur enderson Young, K.C.M.G. 1,700
Councillor of Penang, Hon. R. N. Bland $9,600
Malacca, Hon. W. Evans 7,800

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Napier, D.C.L. £1,500
Solicitor-General, W. G. Maxwell 900
Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Anthonisz $7,800
Auditor-General, A. T. Bryant 7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. A. Murray, C.E. ... 7,800
Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones £2,000
Puisne Judges, S. L. Thornton 1,400
Do. W. W. Fisher 1,200
Do. T. Sercombe Smith $8,400
Do. T. de M. L. Braddell £1,200
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, A. H. Lemon ..... £900 to 1,020
Insp.-Gen. of Police, W. A. Cuscaden $6,000
1st Magistrate, E. G. Broadrick, E. C. C. Howard (*acting*) 6,000
Do. W. C. Michell (Penang) ... 6,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., D. K. McDowell, C.M.G. £1,000
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes R.N. (retd.), Lieut. B. A. Cator, R.N. (*actg.*) 1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe, £780 to 900
Inspector of Prisons, L. P. Ebden £900 to 1,020

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 206 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 228,500 inhabitants in 1901. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tunjing Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000, and extensive works for their improvement and for the improvement of the harbour are now in progress. The trade returns for 1907 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $481,027,041, the value of exported tin being $43,928,746.
The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1907, exclusive of native craft, was 10,329, with a tonnage of 13,579,730. The total for the whole colony was 17,862, with a tonnage of 20,055,874. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 15,210 (tonnage 709,898). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, and beer consumed in the colony. The opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

LABUAN is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population is 8,286. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines, which are now being developed, the annual

export being nearly 50,000 tons. The exports consist of cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Revenue (1907), $104,660; expenditure, $96,835; imports, $1,223,031; exports, $1,254,542.
Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles South-west of Java, and 700 miles East of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population about 1,200. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1907 was 110,375 tons.

THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles South-west of Sumatra. The population is about 700, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company Direction Island.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1901, 128,830), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1901, 115,254), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 107 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1907 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $193,490,300; the export of tin from the port being $39,279,661 in 1907.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca and rubber plantations.

THE DINDINGS (area 260 square miles, population in 1901 4,113) are at present little developed; but they contain what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. They comprise a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17 March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Revenue (1875, $118,000), 1906 ..... $707,880
Aggregate trade, 1907 ..... $9,539,992
(Including tapioca, $1,794,143, exported in 1907.)
Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 24 days.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pérak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a British Resident General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 453 miles of railway open, and a line connecting Penang with Singapore is under construction, all constructed from revenue, 1,860 miles of roads, and 730 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about seven-tenths of the world's supply is produced. Coffee, cocoanuts, sugar, rice, and rubber are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	$27,223,476	$28,793,744
Public expenditure ...	18,899,425	20,225,992
Public debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	$50,926,606	$56,867,472
Total exports	80,832,325	82,254,433

High Commissioner, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G. (*Singapore*).
British Resident-General, Sir William T. Taylor, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) £2,260
British Residents—*Perak*, E. W. Birch, C.M.G. $10,800
Selangor, H. C. Belfield.. ..... £1,400
Negri Sembilan, D. G. Campbell 1,300
Pahang, H. Chevallier (*acting*) 1,300
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. Fitz-Gerald Law $10,800
Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward; J. R. Innes; T. de M. L. Braddell £1,200
Sec. to High Commr., Oliver Marks £660 to 780
Federal Sec., E. L. Brockman, C.M.G. 1,200
Legal Adviser, F. Belfield 1,200
Commdt., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G. $5,000
Director of Public Works, J. Trump £1,200
General Manager Railways, C. E. Spooner, C.M.G. ..... £1,250 to 1,400
Treasurer, H. J. B. Vane ..... £1,020 to 1,200
Commr., Lands and Surveys, R. G. Watson 1,200
Do., Police, Capt. H. L. Talbot £1,020 to 1,200

Sec., Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes 1,200
Director of Education, J. B. Elcum 1,200
Surveyor General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. 1,200
Auditor Gen., W. P. Hume .....£900 to 1,020
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin... £780 to 900
Conservator of Forests, A. M. Burn-Murdoch .....£1,020 to £1,200
Sen. Warden of Mines, F. J. B. Dykes £900 to 1,020
Commr. Trade and Customs, J. R. O. Aldworth .....£780 to 900
Supt. Indian Immigrants, L. H. Clayton .....£780 to 900
Chief Surveyor, A. E. Young .....£720 to 840
Director, Med. Research, H. Fraser 800
Director, Agriculture, J. B. Carruthers ... 800
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....£660 to 780

Kuala Lumpur (Pop. 35,000) is distant 8,500 miles from London ; transit, 21 days (*vid* Penang).

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of an island situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 17′ N. lat. and 114° 6′—114° 18′ E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kowloon being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860 ; and the "New Territories," being the southern part of the Kwang-tung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce. The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with an area of 30½ square miles ; the whole colony comprises an area of about 400 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland ; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered 1906) 16,394,508 tons ; (1907) 18,013,387 tons.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 2,000 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 32° in February to a maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast tradé in many kinds of produce, chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

The population of the colony in 1907 was 454,308, of whom 395,591 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 18,777.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1907 there were 79 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 5,924 pupils.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria ; population (1907), 185,000.	1906.	1907.
Public revenue.....	$7,035,011	$6,602,280
Public expenditure.....	6,832,610	5,757,203
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£341,799	£341,799
Imports from U.K.....	£3,220,458	£3,355,403
Exports to U.K.	638,597	618,860

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, 32 Lrs, I.A. 300
Private Sec., A. J. Brackenbury..... 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B. .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. $10,800
Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson 7,700
Attorney-Gen., Wm. Rees Davies £1,500
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. $7,800
Registrar-Gen., Hon. A. W. Brewin $7,200
Chief Justice, Sir F. T. Piggott, Kt. £2,000
Puisne Judge, A. G. Wise $8,400
1st Police Magistrate, H. E. J. Gompertz 6,000
Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. F. J. Badeley ... 7,050
Principal Civil Medical Officer and Pres. Sanitary Board, Hon. J. M. Atkinson, M.B. 7,800
Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N. 7,800

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal ; transit, 29 days.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on the 1st day of July, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30′ N., longitude 122° 10′ E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and an estimated population of 150,000, in which are included 4,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40′—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of 24th July, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.
Sec. to Government and Magistrate, R. Walter.
District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston.
Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B. ; W. M. Muat.

BORNEO.

Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast, and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,700 feet high, and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	$959,539	$896,286	$1,139,554
Expenditure ...	535,965	497,745	683,326
Exports	4,537,486	4,857,943	4,332,913
Imports	2,836,676	2,988,976	2,921,100

The principal sources of revenue are opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. The chief products are timber, tobacco, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1906) $2,943,645; (1907) $2,459,122.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore, and between Labuan and Hong Kong. A telegraph line has been constructed from Mempakol, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the line from Jesselton (56 miles), which has been extended to Tenoom (33 miles). A further extension is under construction.

There is a native military force of 650 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, E. P. Gueritz, *and entertainment allowance*	$11,400
Finance Commissioner, A. Cook	6,924
Judicial Commr., A. C. Pearson (*acting*)	3,864
Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker	6,576
Resident, West Coast, A. E. Dunlop	4,800
Resident, Kudat, E. H. Barraut	4,800
Resident, East Coast, W. H. Hastings ...	3,480
Resident, Interior, F. W. Fraser	3,600
Commandant Armed Constabulary, Maj. C. H. Harington	4,800
Auditor, J. W. Wilson	5,554
Princ. Medical Officer, F. H. Davies	£400
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott Atkinson	$3,876
General Manager, Railways, A. J. West	6,600

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *succ.* 11 May, 1906.

A native State on the west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area exceeds 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commr., The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, M. S. H. McArthur (J. Fortescue Owen, *acting*).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* 3 June, 1829; *succ.* his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; *m.* 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (H.H. the Raja Muda), *b.* 26 Sept., 1874 (administrating the Government during the absence of H.H. the Raja).

Resident, 1st Div., Hon. Sir Percy Cunynghame, Bart.	$7,200
Resident, 3rd Division (vacant)	
Commandant, Stuart Cunynghame	2,640
Treasurer, Hon. F. H. Dallas	6,000
Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison	4,200
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., H. F. Carew-Gibson, A.M.I.C.E.	£600
Principal Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker	$4,800

The Sarawak territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the B. N. Borneo Co. in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, indiarubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. Gold exports, (1905) $1,824,320; (1906) $425,470; (1907) $1,513,800.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	$1,353,477	$1,327,800	$1,441,194
Expenditure	1,240,523	1,262,169	1,359,273
Imports	5,881,116	5,174,280	5,172,004
Exports.....	7,541,101	6,883,704	6,727,419

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore; steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday arriving on Thursdays.

The Imperial Dominions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The country possesses great mineral wealth; coal, gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, and asbestos are produced, and Canada is the principal oil-producing country in the British Empire; while iron, phosphates, salt, graphite, &c., occur; the total value of the minerals produced in 1907 was about $86,000,000. The soil is generally fertile; all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated, and Canada, with its vast wheat-growing belt in Manitoba and the North-West, justifies its claim to be "Britain's Granary."

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-West Territories, and the Yukon Territory; in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,745,574 square miles, and a population of 5,766,606, which, notwithstanding its diversity of origin, is fast being welded into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where, out of a total population (1901) of 1,648,898, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1901, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 2,229,600, Methodists 916,886, Presbyterians 842,442, Church of England 680,620, Baptists 316,477, Congregationalists 28,293, and Lutherans 92,524. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 54,097 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000. The table on page 545 shows the expansion of the revenue, particulars being given for 1868, 1878, and 1888-1907. The revenue has increased from $13,687,928 in 1867-8 to $96,054,566 in 1907-8, and there has been a total net surplus since Confederation of $130,362,568. The population has increased from 1,538,500 in 1841 to 5,371,315 in 1901, and 6,863,500 *(estimated* 1st March, 1907), the intermediate enumerations being (1851), 2,380,988; (1861), 3,182,418; (1871), 3,635,024; (1881), 4,324,810; and (1891), 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 35 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 860,040; in 1901 there were 62 of such cities and towns, and their total population was about 1,330,000. Montreal has a population of 450,000 (with suburbs), and Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 335,000 inhabitants (including suburbs). Ottawa, the political capital, has in 1908, 85,332 inhabitants (100,000 including suburbs); Winnipeg, in Manitoba,

from 241 in 1871, has grown to 42,300 in 1901, and the census of 1906 gives 90,234. Vancouver, in British Columbia, which had no existence in 1885, numbers over 20,000. The city of Dawson, the "business centre" of the Klondyke gold region, was a barren waste in 1897, and in 1901 had a population of 9,142. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was a little over 11 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, then known as the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, having previously formed part of the North-West Territories. British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. By chaps. 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion on the 1st Sept. 1905. Yukon was made a separate territory by Chap. 6, Acts of Canadian Parliament 1898. Newfoundland remains a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are six to nine days in transit. Telegraph charges, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 2*d.* per word.

FINANCE, TRADE, AND SHIPPING.

	§1906–7.	1907–8.		§1906–7.	1907–8.
*Public revenue	$67,969,328	$96,054,506	Imports from U.K.	$64,819,972	$95,855,887
*Public expenditure	51,542,161	76,641,452	Exports to U.K.	105,129,601	134,484,156
Public Net debt, June 30	263,671,860	227,960,860	Imports from U.S.	158,603,250	220,791,209
Imports	259,786,007	370,786,525	Exports to U.S.	79,021,480	113,520,500
Exports	205,277,197	280,006,606	Gold output	12,023,932	8,264,765

Shipping entered and cleared (exclusive of coasting vessels), *tons* (1906-7) 30,595,891; (1907-8) 39,575,031.

* Consolidated Fund.

§ Nine months ended March 31. The fiscal year now ends March 31, instead of June 30 as formerly.

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1901), 60,000.

GOVERNMENT.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Right Hon. the Earl Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G. (appointed 1904 for five years) £10,000

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. O. C. Newton, M.V.O., Mdx. Reg.; Lt. F. A. U. Pickering, 2 Dns., each 205

Governor-General's Secretary & Military Sec., Col. Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. 750

Comptroller of the Household, Clement Edward Gresham Leveson-Gower.

Private Secretary, Arthur F. Sladen.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 87 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Manitoba*, 4 for *Alberta*, and 4 for *Saskatchewan*. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a naturalborn or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the newly-elected Parliament consists of 221 members; 86 being elected for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 18 for *Nova Scotia*, 13 for *New Brunswick*, 10 for *Manitoba*, 7 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 7 for *Alberta*, 10 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and

administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Trade with United Kingdom.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the U.K. in 1908 were as follows :—

Domestic Exports to United Kingdom :

Animals	$8 800,915	Fish	$3,502,954
Bacon	10,784,930	Fruit (Apples)	4,422,772
Butter	823,761	Hams	568,829
Cheese	22,763,735	Leather	1,871,397
Corn : Wheat	35,349,602	Pulp for Paper	485,199
Oats	2,644,863	Skins & Furs	1,140,476
Pease	387,266	Wood & Timber	11,843,094
Flour	4,815,805		

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom :

Cottons	$12,266,128	Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufs.	$2,681,633
Earthen & China Ware	1,250,296	Jute Cloth	1,231,043
Oats	1,501,821	Leather Manufs.	856,267
Iron and Steel Manufactures	14,864,006	Spirits and Wines	1,445,224
		Woollens	17,472,615

Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.	*$12,000
Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau	5,000
Min. Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G.	7,000
Dep. Min. do., F. C. T. O'Hara	5,000
Sec. of State, Hon. Charles Murphy	7,000
Under do., J. Pope, C.V.O., C.M.G., I.S.O.	5,000
Militia, Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D.	$7,000
Dep. Min. do., Col. Eugène Fiset, D.S.O., M.D.	5,000
Postmaster-Gen. & Minister of Labour, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D.	7,000
Dep. P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.	5,000
Dep. Labour, F. A. Acland (*acting*)	5,000
Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, B.A.	7,000
Dep. Min. do., G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L.	5,000
Public Works, Hon. William Pugsley, D.C.L.	7,000
Dep. Min. do., James B. Hunter, B.A.	5,000
Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding, LL.D.	7,000
Dep. Min. do., T. C. Boville, B.A.	5,000
Rys. & Canals, Hon. Geo. Perry Graham, LL.D.	7,000
Dep. Min. do., and Chief Engineer of Govt. Rys., Matthew Joseph Butler, C.E.	7,500
Interior, Hon. Frank Oliver	7,000
Dep. Min. do., William Wallace Cory	5,000
Customs, Hon. William Paterson	7,000
Do. Commissioner, John McDougald	5,000
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, K.C., LL.D.	7,000
Dep. Min. do., (vacant)	5,000
Inland Revenue, Hon. Wm. Templeman	7,000
Dep. Min. do., W. J. Gerald	5,000
Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.	7,000
Dep. do., E. L. Newcombe, K.C., LL.B.	7,000
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C.	7,000
Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O.	5,000
Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Désiré Girouard, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. J. Maclennan, and Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, each	9,000
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels	8,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*two thousand five hundred dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada (*Offices*, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.): Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

Immigration Agent in London, J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Dominion Revenue and Expenditure, 1868, 1878, 1888, and 1898–1908.

Year ended 30 June.	Consolidated Fund. Revenue.	Consolidated Fund. Expenditure.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Gross Public Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	...	96,896,666
1878	22,375,012	23,503,158	...	1,128,146	174,957,268
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495	...	810,032	284,513,842
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526	1,722,712	...	338,375,984
1899	46,741,250	41,903,501	4,837,749	...	345,160,903
1900	51,029,994	42,975,280	8,054,714	...	346,206,980
1901	52,514,701	46,866,368	5,648,333	...	354,732 433
1902	58,050,790	50,759,392	7,291,398	...	366,358,477
1903	66,037,069	51,691,903	14,345,166	...	361,344,098
1904	70,669,817	55,612,833	15,056,984	...	364,962,512
1905	71,182,772	63,319,683	7,863,089	...	377,678,580
1906	80,139,360	67,240,641	12,898,719	...	392,269,680
1907 (9 mths.)	67,969,328	51,542,161	16,427,167	...	379,966,826
1908	96,054,506	76,641,452	19,413,054	...	...

* The financial year now ends on March 31, and not on June 30 as formerly.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO contains a total area of 222,000 sq. miles, and a population of 2,167,978, according to the census of 1901.

The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 102 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of ten members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and two are without portfolio; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the Province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 207,971); Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (52,550); Ottawa, the Federal capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (59,502); London (37,983), Kingston (18,043), Belleville (9,117), Chatham (9,075), Stratford (9,959), Guelph (11,496), St. Catharines (9,946), Brantford (16,613), St. Thomas (11,485), Windsor (12,154).

In 1907 the total area of cleared land was 14,116,554 acres, of which 9,323,624 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being $673,505,427. The total area under pasture was 3,349,101 acres, with 326,290 acres of orchards and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 23; spring wheat, 17·1; barley, 28·3; oats, 28·5; rye, 15·5; peas, 21·6; corn, 64·7; buckwheat, 22·5; beans, 16·6; potatoes, 113; turnips, 392; hay (tons), 1·18. 1,237 cheese factories produced 157,418,139 lb. of cheese, valued at $18,569,207, and 215 creameries made 11,289,126 lb. of butter ($2,513,922). There were 725,666 horses, 2,926,236 cattle, 1,106,083 sheep, 2,049,666 pigs, and 13,428,076 poultry in 1907. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £10 to £15 for natives and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Lieutenant-Governor, Col. John Morrison Gibson, K.C., LL.D.	$10,000
Official Sec., Maj. J. F. Macdonald	1,400
Asst. Sec., Capt. D. D. Young; Lt. A. H. Gibson	600
Premier and President of the Council, Hon. Sir James P. Whitney, LL.D.	9,000
Attorney.-Gen., Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C.	6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C.	3,750
Treasurer, Col. A. J. Matheson	6,000
Assist. Treas., C. H. Sproule	3,000
Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.	6,000
Deputy, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D.	3,000
Agriculture, Hon. James S. Duff	6,000
Deputy, C. C. James, M.A.	3,000
Lands, Forests & Mines, Hon. F. Cochrane	6,000
Deputy, Lands, A. White	3,750
Deputy, Mines, T. W. Gibson	3,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna	6,000
Assistant, Thomas Mulvey, K.C.	3,000
Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D.	$6,000
Assistant, A. W. Campbell	3,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. Col. J. S. Hendrie, Adam Beck.	

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir Charles Moss	$8,000
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. F. Osler, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and R. M. Meredith, each	7,000
C.J., King's Bench, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge	8,000
Puisne Judges, K.B., Hons. B. M. Britton and W. R. Riddell	7,000
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith	8,000
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. Hugh MacMahon and J. V. Teetzel, each	7,000
Chancellor, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.	8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. James Magee and Hon. F. Latchford, each	7,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	8,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Anglin and Hon. R. C. Clute, each	7,000
Master in Ordinary, Thomas Hodgins, K.C.	4,000
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal, N. F. Paterson, K.C.	2,100
Master in Chambers, J. S. Cartwright, K.C.	3,300

Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, James Street, Liverpool.

THE PROVINCE of QUEBEC contains an area estimated at 346,928 square miles, and a population (census 1901) of 1,620,974.

The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 68,824), the capital of the Province, with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 300,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Other important cities are Three Rivers (8,334), Hull (11,265), Sherbrooke (10,110), St. Hyacinthe (10,016), Levis (7,301). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. In 1905 1,228,200 tons of ocean-going shipping entered, and 1,256,930 tons cleared at Montreal.

The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 100,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings,

and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1907, was 6,468,215 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir C. Alphonse P. Pelletier, P.C. £2,000
Aide-de-Camp, Captain V. Pelletier ... *hon.*
Private Sec., A. Genereux 250
Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin 1,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Adelard Turgeon, C.V.O., C.M.G. 800
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Weir... 800
Agriculture, Hon. L. Jules Allard..... 800
Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. R. Roy 800
Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau..... 800
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. Charles R. Devlin..... 800
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine.
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. Sir Henri T. Taschereau $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Archambaault; Jean Blanchet, LL.D.; J. Lavergne; N. W. Trenholme; A. G. Cross .....each £1,000
Ch. Just. Sup. Court, Sir M. M. Tait..... $8,000
Do. (acting), Hon. Sir François Langelier 8,000
Puisne Judges, Sir L. A. Jetté; M. Mathieu; E. Cimon; L. O. Loranger; C. H. Pelletier, LL.D.; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; J. A. Gagné; J. J. Curran; F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.; J. E. Robidoux; A. Rochon; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. G. Carrol; John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; and P. G. Martineau
each $5,000 to $7,000

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a Province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30′—47° N. lat. and 60°—66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 9,000,000 acres are fit for tillage—that is, over half the entire area—and the soil in the western half of the Province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1901 was 459,574. In 1907 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 883,472 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in pasture, and 54,051 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding over 900,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (2,000,000 bushels in 1907), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Halifax, the capital, is one of the terminals of the Inter-Colonial Railway, and has a magnificent harbour covering ten square miles, which is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America, with a dockyard and a dry dock which can accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality (5,730,660 tons in 1907); iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast, and the largest catches in value made are cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is growing. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose-deer, otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, racoons, and squirrels; and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

CAPITAL, Halifax (population, 47,000). Other towns—Dartmouth (6,000), Truro (6,430), Windsor (3,398), Sydney (13,000), Sydney Mines (5,000), Glace Bay (17,000), N. Sydney (4,646), Annapolis Royal (1,018), Yarmouth (6,430), Amherst (8,000), Pictou (3,235), New Glasgow (4,447), and Lunenburg (2,916).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Hon. Duncan Cameron Fraser $9,000
Private Sec., Alister Fraser 1,250
Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray *(Premier)* 6,000
Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers 2,400
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. P. Chisholm 5,000
Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin 2,400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William T. Pipes, K.C. 5,000
Without Office, Hons. David McPherson, B. F. Pearson, J. M. Mack, O. T. Daniels, James Macdonald, and H. S. Le Blanc.
Chief Justice, Hon. Chas. J. Townshend..£1,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. Wallace Graham... 1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and F. A. Lawrence.....each 800
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. James McDonald 123
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, A. S. Barnstead .....

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W.

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 97,190 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood. The Inter-colonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 331,120. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. According to the census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. The value of agricultural produce in 1900 was $12,873,480. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1905 of the value of $4,671,084, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by the Intercolonial Railway with Montreal.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1901), 7,117; chief cities, St. John (40,711) and Moncton (9,026).

Lieutenant-Governor, Lemuel John Tweedie, K.C., LL.D.	$9,000
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. Douglas Hazen	2,100
Provincial Secretary, Hon. James K. Flemming	2,100
Dep. Prov. Sec. and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits	1,950
Dep. Receiver Gen., G. N. Babbitt	1,950
Public Works, Hon. John Morrissy	2,100
Surveyor-Gen., Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer	1,700
Agriculture, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris	1,700
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Harry F. McLeod	1,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Frederick E. Parker	6,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod.	
Judge, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. G. F. Gregory	
Puisne Judges, Daniel L. Hanington, Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel McLeod, George F. Gregory, Albert S. White.	

Agent-General in London, Hon. Charles A. Duff Miller, 17 Leather Market, Bermondsey, S.E.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *viâ* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *viâ* Belleisle and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct Province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries). Its area is 72,864 square miles. Its population, census 1906, was 365,688. The Assiniboine and Red Rivers intersect the Province, and the soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1907 4,834,827 acres were cultivated, of which 2,789,553 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 39,688,266 bushels of wheat, 42,140,744 oats 16,752,724 barley, and 33,628 flax, rye, and peas. The main line of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways traverse Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers are also navigable for a considerable course in the Province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1908), 127,000. Other towns, Portage la Prairie, pop. 5,500; and Brandon, pop. 11,000; Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain, Carman, Dauphin, Emerson, Gretna, Killarney, Manitou, St. Boniface, Selkirk, and Souris.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Pres. of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. Rodmond P. Roblin	1,200
Provincial Treasurer (vacant)	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Colin H. Campbell	1,000
Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. G. R. Coldwell	1,000
Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers	1,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Hon. J. H. Howden	1,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Joseph Dubuc	1,400
Do., Court of Appeal, Hon. H. M. Howell	1,600
Puisne Judges (Appeal), Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, F. H. Phippen, each £1,400; (*K.B.*). Hons. T. G. Mathers, D. A. Macdonald	each 1,200

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN was formed, by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada taking effect September 1, 1905, out of the territory formerly known as the North-West Territories. Saskatchewan covers the area included between longitude 102° and 110° W. of Greenwich, with a small extension east of 102° at the south-eastern corner, and between latitude 49° and 60° N. The Surveyor-General of Canada estimates the Province to contain over 250,000 square miles, of which 86,000 square miles are land suited for grain-growing, 32,000 are land requiring irrigation, 106,387 are land suitable for ranches or other description of farming, and 27,000 square miles are water.

The census of 1901 showed the number of people within the area as 91,460, whilst the quinquennial census taken on June 24, 1906, showed the population to have increased to 257,763. The Province is being rapidly opened up by the means of railways, and is now traversed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, while the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Province from east to west, with a network of branches. Several other railway projects are under consideration for opening up communication between the Province and the deep-water ports on Hudson's Bay, by which it is expected that for a number of months in each year the distance between Saskatchewan and European markets will be reduced almost to that of New York, the greater part of which will be by water.

The principal products of Saskatchewan are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898

here were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst n 1907 there were 2,374,058. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1908 the yield increased to 45,000,000 bushels.

The range country in the Province is of limited extent, being almost entirely confined to the south-western corner, adjoining the range country of Southern Alberta. The northern two-thirds of the Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary.

The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of four members chosen from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. Following the regular procedure of similar British institutions, the members of the Executive Council seek re-election to the Legislative Assembly, in which manner the fullest responsibility to the people is secured. The Province is divided into forty-one electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

The Supreme Court consist of a Chief Justice and 4 puisne judges; it has original and appellate jurisdiction. There are 8 judicial districts, each presided over by a District Court Judge, who also acts as Surrogate Court Judge for his district.

Rural educational areas, approximating twenty-five square miles in extent, are established as school districts, and their affairs each managed by an elective board of trustees.

The climate has a wide range—from 90° to −40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

CAPITAL, Regina.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Amedée Emmanuel Forget	$9,000
Premier, President of Council, and Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Walter Scott	6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon	5,000
Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Education, and Commissioner of Railways and Telephones, Hon. J. A. Calder	5,000
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell	5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. A. Reid	3,000
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page	750
Chief Justice, Hon. E. V. Wetmore.	
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. E. P. Prendergast, and J. H. Lamont.	

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Their administration is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force, Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion of Canada has taken an increasingly active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA was erected into a Province by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada, taking effect Sept. 1, 1905, out of the territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, and until the date above mentioned it formed part of the North-West Territories. The total area of the Province is about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, and the population (1906) is estimated at 185,000. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five (25) members, elected for four years, representing 25 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Alberta is rapidly developing into a grain-producing territory, and where, twenty years ago, there existed a wilderness with scattered bands of primitive Indians and strong detachments of North-West Mounted Police for the sole inhabitants, there is now a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns. While settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, year 1906, 540,000 acres. Spring wheat, 97,760 acres, yielding 3,332,292 bushels; winter wheat, 43,661 acres, yielding 907,421 bushels; oats, 322,923 acres, yielding 13,192,150 bushels; barley, 75,678 acres, yielding 2,201,179 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 18 creameries, where they manufacture butter. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

The principal cities are Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Strathcona.

CAPITAL, Edmonton.

Lieut.-Governor, His Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea	$9,000
Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. A. C. Rutherford	6,000
Public Works, Hon. W. H. Cushing	5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Cross	5,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Finlay	5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, M. J. Macleod	800
Chief Justice, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.	
Puisne Judges, Hons. Horace Harvey, D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, and N. D. Beck.	

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say, between 46° 47′ N. lat. and 62° 4′–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1901) 103,259. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1891) 718,092 acres of improved land, of which 536,175 acres are under crops, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and

orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour, is distant from Liverpool 2,630 miles, transit about 8 days. Population, 12,080. Summerside (pop. 2,875) and Georgetown (pop. 1,060), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. D. A. McKinnon, LL.B., K.C. $7,000
Premier, Hon. Francis L. Haszard, K.C. ... *unp.*
Attorney-Gen., H. James Palmer, K.C. 1,200
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. S. E. Reid 1,200
Public Works, Hon. J. H. Cummisky 1,200
Without Portfolio, Hons. Peter McNutt; Mathew Smith; George E. Hughes; Benjamin Gallant; John M. Clark; and James D. McInnis.
Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston 1,200
Sup. of Education, A. Anderson, LL.D. 1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, L.S.O. 1,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 1,000
Official Court Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill 1,200
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, W. C. White 1,200
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, John A. Longworth 1,250
Deputy do., Leith E. Brecken 650
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan 6,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward J. Hodgson ... 5,200
Assist. Judge & V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald ... 5,200

Agent-General, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA occupies the western frontier of the Dominion of Canada, extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian of longitude west by the 60th parallel of north latitude to the boundary of Alaska; thence southward and along the Pacific coast (including QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS and VANCOUVER ISLAND) to the Strait of Fuca; thence easterly along the 49th parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rockies. The area of the mainland is calculated at 383,300 square miles, including Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island. Coal (output, 1907, 1,800,000 tons) is obtained from the latter, and in the south-eastern parts of Kootenay district near the Crow's Nest Pass; there are also extensive deposits in the Queen Charlotte Islands, in Southern Yale, and in the Skeena River district. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the Province, and several branch lines have been constructed, while the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard runs south from Nelson; the Red Mountain Railway from Rossland to the American boundary; the Kaslo and Slocan Railway connects the mines of the Slocan district with Kaslo on Kootenay Lake; the Nakusp and Slocan line connects with the C.P.R. at Arrow Lakes. The Columbia and Western Railway has been built from Trail to Rossland in the Trail Creek mining district, and thence to Midway, in the Yale district, and a short line runs from Victoria to Sidney on Haro Strait. The Grand Trunk Pacific has begun building its main line from Prince Rupert eastward, and the C. P. R. and Canadian Northern are preparing to build trunk lines through the Province. Vancouver and New Westminster cities are connected by an electric tramway. There is a very extensive reserve of timber on the coast, consisting of Douglas fir, spruce, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock; some 160 mills are in operation, with a daily capacity of about 3,400,000 feet. The principal centres of the mines are Rossland, Slocan, Nelson, and Lardeau in West Kootenay, Fernie in East Kootenay, Boundary in Yale, Alberni, Cowichan, and Clayoquot on Vancouver and Texada Islands, and the old placer diggings in Cariboo. The output of the mines was valued at $25,882,560 in 1907, and that of the fisheries at about $7,000,000. Salmon canning (total pack, 1907, 547,459 cases) on the Fraser River and the coast inlets is the principal branch of the fishing industry, but deep-sea fishing is rapidly growing in importance.

The population of the Province, now estimated at 260,000 whites, was in 1901 178,657, classified as follows:—Whites, 133,599 (including half-breeds); Indians, 29,000; half-breeds, 3,356; Chinese, 13,000; Japanese, 6,000; negroes, 500. Several lines of steamships ply to and from the Orient, Great Britain, Australia, San Francisco, and Mexico.

CAPITAL of the Province, Victoria; population (1908), 36,000. Vancouver City, population, 85,000. New Westminster, 9,500; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 6,100; and Nelson, 6,500.

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Revenue.....	$2,920,461	$3,044,442	$4,444,593
Expenditure	2,302,417	2,328,126	2,849,479
Debt	8,788,228	8,106,152	6,525,233
Exports	16,677,882	22,817,578	23,941,187*
Imports	12,565,019	15,718,579	24,180,452*

* Year ending March 31, 1908.

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members, 6 of them being the Executive Council.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James Dunsmuir ... $9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett 1,200
Premier & Minister of Mines, Hon. Richard McBride, K.C. 6,500
Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education, Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D. 5,000
Finance and Agriculture, Hon. R. G. Tatlow 5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser 5,000
Lands & Works, Hon. F. J. Fulton..... 5,000
President of Executive Council, Hon. F. Carter Cotton ..... *unp.*
Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. Æ. Irving, $6,000; Hon. Archer Martin (*and Admiralty*), $7,000; Hons. Lyman P. Duff; and Aulay Morrison ..... each 6,000

Agent-General, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. $2,000

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC stretches across the tire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on e coast of British Columbia, a total distance 2,909 miles. (*Headquarters*, Montreal.)—he share capital amounts to $194,819,332 and 15,657,077 Debenture Stock. *Chairman*, Sir illiam C. Van Horne. *President*, Sir Thos. G. haughnessy, K.C.V.O. *Secretary*, W. R. Baker. he total length of the Canadian Pacific Railay system is 9,426 miles, 300 of which are cut rough the solid rock. The distance from China, apan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the anadian Pacific Railway than by other routes.

The GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 53 by an Act of the Legislature, and in 1893 a umber of lines were consolidated, forming a ontinuous line through the Provinces of Quebec nd Ontario. *President*, Sir Charles Rivers ilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President*, Alfred W. mithers; *Secretary*, H. H. Norman. *London ffice*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C. he total loan and share capital of the company mounts to over £71,000,000 sterling. The ileage of the lines owned and leased is 5,467 iles, including the mileage in the U.S. The astern extremities of the line are Quebec and ortland (Maine), and it extends westward to etroit, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, pplying the means of communication with ontreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, etroit, and all the principal cities and towns the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The *nternational Limited*, "The Railway Greyhound f Canada," runs every day of the year. About 500 miles are under construction, including *he Grand Trunk Pacific Railway*, an "All ted" route and the only "all Canadian" transontinental route connecting Halifax, Nova cotia, on the east over the Rocky Mountains to he Pacific Coast.

The INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY of Canada and he PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, owned nd operated by the Dominion Government of anada, are the great thoroughfares for travel hrough the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. he mileage of the Intercolonial is 1,449 miles, nd of the Prince Edward Island Railway 267 iles. The building of an inter-provincial ailway was one of the stipulations embodied in he British North America Act, 1867; and in November, 1872, the already partly-constructed ntercolonial Railway, together with the Nova cotia Railway and the European and North merican Railway, were consolidated under the ame of the "Intercolonial Railway of Canada." he railway was extended to Montreal on larch 1, 1898. It is the only railway conecting Nova Scotia and the greater part of ew Brunswick with the rest of the Dominion f Canada, and connecting Montreal, Levis, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. ohn, Halifax, Sydney, and North Sydney. At North Sydney connection is made with the Reid Newfoundland Company's Steamship Line for all oints in Newfoundland. Between Prince Edward sland and the mainland there is connection hroughout the year by steamship service.

The CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY was ounded in 1897, has an aggregate mileage of over 5,000 miles, and stretches from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. It runs principally in the wheat-growing and lumbering districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. *Headquarters*, Toronto; *London Office*, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

Newfoundland.

This island, situated between 46° 37′—51° 39′ N. lat. and 52° 35′—59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and contains about 40,200 square miles, and at the census of 1901 it had a population of 217,037; not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (3,947) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 75,989 are Roman Catholics, 73,008 Church of England, 61,388 Methodists, 1,497 Presbyterians, and 9,099 various. At the end of 1907 the estimated population of Newfoundland was 230,139, and of Labrador 4,024.

This is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bona Vista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills are in course of erection. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of Nature; but 638 miles of railway have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value $7,873,172; cod, whale, and seal oil, value $1,011,426; sealskins, $194,300; tinned lobsters, $383,767; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, $1,353,760. The total value of the fishery products in 1907 was $9,942,688.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belleisle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits, on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River.

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a responsible executive of nine, a legislative council of not over eighteen, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. In 1890 the franchise was given to all males of twenty-one years and over.

	1904-5.	1906-7.
Public revenue	$2,574,069	$2,837,142
Public expenditure	2,443,814	2,711,788
Public debt	22,043,838	22,371,867

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Total imports	$10,414,274	$10,426,040
Total exports	12,086,276	12,101,161
Imports from U.K.	2,651,196	2,669,934
Exports to U.K.	1,662,612	1,492,795

The CAPITAL, St. John's (population 31,501), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, H.E. Sir William MacGregor, M.D., G.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,000
Private Sec., (vacant)	180
Premier and Colonial Secretary, *Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.	411
Minister of Justice, *Hon. James M. Kent, K.C., B.A.	411
Finance and Customs, *Hon. E. M. Jackman	411
Agriculture & Mines, *Hon. J. A. Clift, K.C.	411
Marine and Fisheries, *Hon. Eli Dawe	411
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau	411
Public Works, George W. Gushue	411
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods	411
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood	1,027
Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson	822
Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson	822

* The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. George Knowling, J. S. Pitts, C.M.G., George Shea, and Henry Gear, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America. The boundaries have recently been definitely determined by the awards of the arbitrators in the Venezuela-British Guiana and Brazil-British Guiana boundary cases. It has a total area of 90,277·4 square miles, and a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length, the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana, and the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The two towns are Georgetown (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1906, 48,550) and New Amsterdam (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1906, 9,141). The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 189,457 acres (of which 78,370 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potwa River is the Kaitew Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1906 was 32·9, and the death-rate 28·8 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 66 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1906–1907 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,059,503; rum, £108,460; gold, 86,125 oz., valued at £319,522; diamonds, 4,113 carats, valued at £6,797; timber, £15,556; and balata, £50,106. The population, 31 Dec., 1904, was 301,923, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawoi, Carib, and Warau tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people, in which the Governor has an original and a casting vote, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 6 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. There are 1,395 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 4 miles of aerial cable and 535 of telegraph lines, 93 miles for railway signals and 24 miles submarine cables, and 72 post-offices; also post-office telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, with over 470 subscribers. There is a line of railway along the east sea-coast from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice, 60½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, and another line has been opened along the west coast of Demerara, extending from Vreed-en-Hoop to Greenwich Park, 15 miles in length. There is another line connecting the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers, 19 miles in length, and an electric tramway service in the capital.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Public revenue	£505,808	£522,493	£
Public expenditure	511,231	506,173	
Total debt	989,620	988,720	

	1905 1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Total imports	1,662,205	1,690,804	
Domestic exports	1,831,479	1,659,280	
Imports from U.K.	859,954	921,684	
Exports to the U.K.	814,161	718,532	

Governor, H.E. Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)	£3,500
Government Sec., Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.	£1,500
Assist. Govt. Sec., J. Hampden King	600
Attorney-Gen., Sir Thos. Crossley Rayner	1,500
Auditor-Gen., N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.	1,000
Immigration Agent-Gen., Robert Duff	800
Government Emigration Agent in India, Robert W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G.	1,600
Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G.	1,000
Compt. of Customs,	800
Comng. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police & Insp. of Prisons, Col. S. Lushington, R.F.A.	750
Assist. Receiver-Gen., P. Hemery	500
Col. Civil Engineer, A. G. Bell, M.I.C.E.	800
Postmaster-General, A. W. Swain	£700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B.	1,100
Medical Insp., W. F. Law, M.D.	900
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler	800
Harbour Master (vacant)	600
Solicitor-Gen., J. J. Nunan, B.A., LL.B.	500
Chief Justice, Sir H. A. Bovell, Kt., LL.B.	1,800
Puisne Judges, Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-Smith, £1,300; John Edwin Hewick	1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 16 days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude, and from 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The census (1901) gives the population at 37,497 (males, 19,140; females, 18,339); the 1907 estimate is 42,406 (21,606 males, 20,800 females).

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; the export of mahogany, of which the cost ready for shipment is $40 to $50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1907 to 9,569,566 ft., that of logwood ($10 to $15 per ton) being 6,663 tons. Sugar is grown, and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. Other exports are cedar-wood, india-rubber, chewing-gum, and bananas. The latest returns show that about 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at $1 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about $1.25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10c. to 30c. per acre. There are 45 public elementary schools in the colony, of which 43 are denominational, and 40 in receipt of Government aid; there are also denominational secondary schools in Belize. British Honduras is governed as a Crown Colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and two unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—The Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Governor is President of both councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1901), 9,113.

	1905-6.	1906-7	1907-8.
Public revenue	$332,109	$391,860	$395,183
Public expenditure	300,350	321,438	516,700
	1906.	1906	1907
Public debt	$168,815	$168,815	$168,815
Total imports.....	1,876,560	2,200,541	2,415,723
Total exports.....	1,835,250	2,019,006	2,211,036
Exports from U.K	495,873	587,456	665,009
Imports to U.K. ...	470,750	576,242	454,102

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Brig.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B. $8,748
Private Sec. (vacant) ....

Colonial Sec., W. Collet, C.M.G. ...*and house* $3,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott .....*and house* 2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. 3,402
Public Works, J. P. Auld 3,159
Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber 1,944
Colonial Surgeon, J. H. Hugh Harrison... 2,916
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt 1,500
Postmaster, W. B. Gutteron 2,000
Chief Justice, F. M. Maxwell, K.C. 4,374
Attorney-General, Colin Rees Davies 2,916
Registrar-General, H. D. McD. Sisnett... 2,430
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips 1,360
Auditor, C. A. Metzgen 1,944

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, 16 days.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (1901) an estimated population of 17,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,318 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton is the chief town and the seat of government; population (1901), 2,246.

	1904.	1905.	1907.
Public revenue.....	£63,457	£53,328	£67,538
Public expenditure...	61,133	65,307	59,172
Public debt, 31st Dec.	46,500	46,500	46,100
Imports from U.K....	233,405	179,050	111,831
Exports to U.K.	3,705	4,727	1,831

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Walter Kitchener, C.B. £2,946
A.D.C., Capt. O. H. L. Nicholson, D.S.O. .....
Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb 400
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. ... 500
Chief Justice, H. C. Gollan 700
Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and H. Lockwood ..... *Fees.*
Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C. £500
Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton ..... *Fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker £350

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander N. Grant, R.N. £500
Commdg R.A., Lt.-Col. S. D. Baker, R.G.A.
Commdg. R.E., Lt.-Col. H.B. H. Wright, R.E.
Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. E. D. Caird.
Dist. Paymaster, Maj. A. Haynes.
P.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. C. Culling, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 12 days.

The Commonwealth of Australia, &c.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area: the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, often below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), September 23 (Spring), and December 22 (Summer). The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland, the highest point being Mount Kosciusko (7,328 ft.), 327 miles from Sydney, N.S.W. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, depending for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods, and alternating from immense reedy swamps to areas of submerged levels, with broad mud-banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. But the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, to a great measure, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

HISTORICAL EPITOME.

"The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by De Gonneville, a French navigator, in 1503, and was inserted in a map constructed by Le Testu, of Dieppe, about the year 1542. About 1605 De Quiros, a Spaniard, sailed, with De Torres as his lieutenant, from Lima, Peru, for the Great South Land, and touching land, named it Tierra Austral. About twelve years later a Dutch venturer, with two ships, *Pera* and *Arnhem*, explored the northern coast of Queensland, where Jan Carstensz, in 1623, also penetrated the great northern gulf, and named it Carpentaria, after the Governor of the Dutch Indies. Further desultory exploration of the coast-line was carried on by the Dutch, who visited the southern and western shores from 1620 to 1630, and in 1642 Abel Jansen Tasman sailed to the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, which he named Van Diemen's Land, after the Governor of Batavia. In 1688 Dampier visited and explored nearly 1,000 miles of the north-west coast of Australia, which he revisited in 1699 in H.M.S. *Roebuck*, but no further efforts of importance were made for seventy years, when Captain Cook, of H.M.S. *Endeavour*, with members of an astronomical expedition, landed at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 8, 1769, and afterwards sailed round the islands and explored the south-eastern coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales. In his subsequent voyages round the world Captain Cook revisited New Zealand, and from his reports an English fleet anchored in Botany Bay (1788) and effected a settlement at Port Jackson, which was reinforced by free settlers in 1795, when Governor Hunter arrived at Sydney to take over the administration of New South Wales. In 1798 Bass and Flinders explored the coast of Victoria and sailed round Tasmania, while Port Phillip was discovered in 1802. Hobart was founded in 1804, and in 1805 sheep were introduced into New South Wales. The misadventures of Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, occurred in 1806, but in 1810 New South Wales was already on the road to prosperity, which was further enhanced by the discovery of the fertile plains westward of the Blue Mountains. Tasmania was made a separate government in 1825. Western Australia was founded in 1829, and in 1835 a permanent settlement was made at Melbourne, whence the present State of Victoria sprang in 1837, the same year seeing Adelaide founded by the colonists of South Australia. In 1840 the transportation of convicts to New South Wales was discontinued, and in 1841 New Zealand was constituted a separate government, the towns of New Plymouth and Nelson being founded in that year. In 1842 Brisbane was founded, the population of the Australian mainland being over 145,000 at that date. In 1851 the Port Phillip district of New South Wales, with a population exceeding 75,000, was proclaimed a separate colony, to be thenceforth known as Victoria. A great impetus to immigration was given in that year by the discovery of auriferous districts in New South Wales and Victoria. In 1854 the electric tele-

aph brought Australia into closer touch with reat Britain, and in 1856–7 responsible vernment was inaugurated in Tasmania and uth Australia. In 1859 the Moreton Bay settlement was erected into the colony of Queensland. 1861 the population of the various States as estimated at over 1,090,000, of which number ictoria contained 541,000, New South Wales 0,000, and Tasmania 90,000. In 1871 the pulation numbered nearly 1,700,000 (Victoria 0,000, New South Wales 500,000, South Australia 185,000, Queensland 120,000, Tasmania 0,000, and Western Australia 100,000). In 79–80 international exhibitions were held at dney and Melbourne, and in 1881 the population of Australia was taken at 3,000,000, the st notable increases being New South Wales to 0,000, Victoria 860,000, South Australia 280,000, d Queensland 213,000. In 1884–5 motions bodying the spirit of federation were successfly proposed in various legislatures. In 1885 e Government of New South Wales inaugurated e sharing of Imperial burdens by sending oops to help the "Old Country" in the Soudan. 1890 further steps were taken towards the option of the federation, and in that year the estern Australian Constitution was promulged, and from that date schemes embodying e idea were debated in the several States. 1897 the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria presented an opportunity for a meeting the Premiers in London, and the free erchange of views between Australian and perial statesmen. On March 16, 1898, the nmonwealth Bill was adopted by the Federal nvention at Melbourne, and after ratification the several States the Act was ratified by e Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, the uguration of the Commonwealth of Australia ing place at Sydney on Jan. 1, 1901, a ssage from the Queen to the people of stralia being read by the *Earl of Hopetoun*, vernor-General. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales en H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York) s designated by Queen Victoria for the purse of opening the Commonwealth Parliament, l bidden to undertake the duty by King ward VII., in spite of the lamented death of Queen in 1901. The Prince and Princess ed from Portsmouth, and declared Parliant open at Melbourne on May 9. The Earl Hopetoun (now Marquess of Linlithgow) igned his post in 1902, and was succeeded in 3 by *Lord Tennyson*, to be succeeded in 1904 by *d Northcote*, who held office until 9 Sept., 3, when the *Earl of Dudley* became Governor-neral. The area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 2,974,581 square miles, containing a population of 3,773,801 at the census of 1901, including 6,851 half-caste aborigines. Of this total 1,933,500 were ascertained to be of English descent, 413,700 Scottish, 651,000 Irish, 18,400 Aborigines, 36,000 Chinese, and 130,600 foreigners. By religions there were in 1901, 1,497,576 members of the Church of England, 426,105 Presbyterians, 504,101 Methodists, 319,731 other Protestants, 850,620 Roman Catholics, and 15,239 Jews. The capitals of the various States are Sydney (pop. 550,600 in 1907), Melbourne (pop. 538,000), Adelaide (pop. 178,300), Brisbane (pop. 135,655), Perth (pop. 50,380), and Hobart (pop. 35,685).

The Commonwealth of Australia is a confederation of the six "Original States" of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by an Executive Council of seven members.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), a Senate of 36 (six from each of the Original States) and a House of Representatives elected on a population basis in such a manner that no Original State has less than five representatives. Such powers as are not vested in the Federal Parliament are regarded as remaining in the Legislatures of the several States, in which particular the Commonwealth differs from the Dominion of Canada, where the residuum of Legislative capacity is in the Dominion Parliament. The difference may be briefly stated in the following way:—In the Dominion the Central Parliament may legislate on all present matters, and such as may occur hereafter, except where its power is expressly delegated to the Provincial Legislatures. In the Commonwealth the Federal Parliament may only legislate on certain matters, or to the degree, surrendered to it by the federating States.

Defence.—A scheme of universal military training has been promulgated, and in eight years from its adoption 214,000 men trained and equipped for war would be available. Naval defence has formed the subject of negotiations with the Imperial Government, and appears to be in process of satisfactory settlement.

Commonwealth Capital.—The question of site for the Commonwealth capital has proved itself a stumbling-block. The decision was left over when the Commonwealth was inaugurated, and has been frequently postponed, the latest suggestion being Canberra, in N.S.W. Meanwhile the seat of Government is at Melbourne.

THE COMMONWEALTH BALANCE SHEET, 1907–8.

Actual Revenue.		Actual Expenditure.	
ance brought forward	£2,631	Trade and Customs	£277,027
toms and Excise	£11,645,409	Posts and Telegraphs	2,885,540
Office, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,297,102	Defence	865,433
rellaneous Revenue	73,289	Miscellaneous	15,689
		Public Works	876,366
imated Revenue 1908–9 £14,577,000.		"New" Expenditure	1,238,838
Expenditure £6 513,000, for distri-		Surplus Revenue (distributed among States)	8,859,596
bution among States £8,064,000.]		Balance at end of year	*nil*
Total Revenue, 1907–8	£15,018,489	Total Expenditure, 1907–8	£15,018,489

Governor-General, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £10,000
Private Secretary, Walter Callan.
Chamberlain, Lord Richard Nevill.
Military Secretary, Capt. Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., 1st Dragoon Guards.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. C. L. Rome, 11th Hussars.
Official Secretary, Major George Steward, A.I.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

President, H.E. the Governor-General.
Vice-President, Senator Hon. Gregor McGregor, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, Major George Steward.

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Senate.

President, Senator Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Albert John Gould.
Chairman of Committees, Senator Hon. G. F. Pearce.
Clerk of Senate, C. B. Boydell.
Usher of the Black Rod, G. E. Upward.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder.
Chairman of Committees, C. McDonald.
Clerk of the House, Charles Gavan Duffy, C.M.G.
Clerk Assistant, Walter Augustus Gale.
Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees, Thos. Woollard.
Principal Parliamentary Reporter, B. H. Friend.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Hon. Andrew Fisher £2,100
Sec. to Dept., George Thomas Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant, James Richard Collins.
Chief Clerk, Francis Joseph Ross.
Auditor-General, John William Israel.
Chief Clerk, Percy Whitton.
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon. Frank Gwynne Tudor.....£1,650
Controller of Dept., Dr. H. N. P. Wollaston, C.M.G.
Asst. do., N. Lockyer, I.S.O.
Sec. to Minister, S. Mills.
Commr. of Patents, G. Townsend.
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Wm. Morris Hughes £1,650
Sec., Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, Gordon Harwood Castle.
Crown Solicitor, Charles Powers.
Minister of State for External Affairs, Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor.
Sec. to Dept., Atlee A. Hunt.
Chief Clerk, H. H. Lewis.
Minister of State for Defence, Hon. George Foster Pearce £1,650
Sec., S. A. Pethebridge (*actg.*).
Chief Clerk, T. Trumble (*actg.*).
Chief Accountant, James A. Thompson, I.S.O.
Inspector General of the Forces, Maj. Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Director of Naval Force, Capt. W. R. Cresswell, C.M.G.
Minister of State for Home Affairs, Hon. Hugh Mahon £1,650
Sec. to Dept., David Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle.
Public Service Commissioner, Duncan McLachlan, I.S.O.
Sec., F. J. Healy.
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs.
Govt. Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. Josiah Thomas ...£1,650
Sec. to Dept., Robert T. Scott, I.S.O.
Asst. Sec., Justinian Oxenham.
Chief Clerk, H. B. Templeton.
Chief Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh.
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. Hutchinson.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.; Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, K.C.; I. A. Isaacs, K.C.; H. B. Higgins, K.C.
Marshal, Walter Bingle.
Principal Registrar, Gordon Castle.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

Representing the Commonwealth in London, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, Frank Savage.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE ORIGINAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	‡Revenue.	§Debt	Imports.	Exports.	Total Shipping: Entered and Cleared.
		£	£	£	£	Tons.
1830	*79,306	...	...	...	...	...
1840	*206,095	...	...	...	...	...
1850	*403,889	966,393	...	...	...	...
1860	*1,153,973	5,342,239	9,820,180	...	...	2,685,961
1870	*1,668,377	7,133,474	28,328,480	...	...	3,702,253
1880	*2,252,617	13,787,997	61,327,018	...	...	7,645,890
1890	*3,183,237	25,008,273	143,662,094	35,168,171	29,321,331	14,082,542
1900	3,765,339	28,685,314	192,659,283	41,388,030	45,956,882	23,704,204
1901	3,826,286	30,778,571	203,518,275	44,555,511	49,696,172	26,197,436
1902	3,883,079	32,241,513	214,255,209	42,222,874	43,915,087	26,791,360
1903	3,926,969	32,852,606	222,871,765	38,835,682	48,250,112	27,152,668
1904	3,984,390	33,360,625	227,747,612	37,020,842	57,485,915	‡6,682,011
1905	4,052,430	34,038,859	230,738,671	38,346,731	56,841,035	7,444,417
1906	4,119,481	35,768,079	238,427,820	44,744,912	69,737,763	7,966,658
1907	4,197,037	38,658,100	240,149,727	51,809,033	72,824,247	8,822,866

* Compiled mainly from census results of succeeding year.
† Including Revenue collected by Commonwealth Government.
‡ Figures given for years prior to 1904 are aggregates of entries and clearances for the six States and include Interstate Shipping. For the three years 1904 to 1906 the figures relate to Oversea Shipping only, and comprise one entry and one clearance only for each voyage.
§ For year ended 30 June.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated ween the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and nprises an area of 310,367 square miles—*i.e.*, re than six times the area of England, and rly three times the size of Great Britain and land—with a population (census March 31, 1901) 712,456 males and 646,677 females, or a total 1,359,133, and 845,387 males, 737,232 females, a total of 1,582,619 on 30th June, 1908. The ths for the year 1907 were 42,195, deaths 16,410, marriages 12,189. The number of aborigines, luding half-castes, in the State is 6,960, of om 2,347 are full bloods.

The great plains are admirably adapted for ep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, in- ling the celebrated merino, were introduced 1813. In 1792 there were but 23 head of tle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. On the December, 1907, there were 578,325 horses, 016 dairy cows, 1,993,068 all other cattle, 31.839 sheep, and 216,145 pigs. In 1907, 446,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, ued at £17,185,000, were produced.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in . Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, nuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, lite, cobalt, and kerosene shale are also found; in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, other precious stones. The total value of erals raised during 1907 was £10,295,290, coal unting for £2,922,419, silver-lead and ore 558,632, and gold £1,050,730.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries he State; 2,570,137 acres are under cultivation, ducing during the year ended 31 March, 1908, 5,884 bushels of wheat, 4,527,854 bushels of ze, 851,776 bushels of oats, besides other kinds rain, with 55,882 tons of potatoes, and 3,438 of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 390 tons was produced; also 778,500 gallons of e, and 1,079,868 cases of oranges, lemons, &c. citrus fruit); and almost every kind of fruit vegetable may be grown. The total extent nd alienated and in process of alienation on e 30, 1907, was 50,486,733 acres, while the area nd leased for pastoral occupation and home- d, mining, and other purposes at the same was 126,081,293 acres. At Sydney the mean perature in the shade for 49 years averaged the mean temperature in the shade for the h coast is 65·9°, Hunter and Manning district , south coast 59·4°, northern tableland 57·8°, ral tableland 57·6°, southern tableland 52·7°, h-western slope 64·8°, central western slope , south-western slope 58·2°, north-western 67·5°, central western plain 65·3°, Riverina ict 61·4°, and western division 65·5.

e western portion of the country is not well ered, but immense reservoirs are being con- cted for irrigation purposes, and many sian bores have been laid down. The ing and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries he Murray, which divides the State from oria, are only navigable for part of the year. eastern or coastal district is watered by the ed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, ning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoal- n, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, Snowy.

Government.—"Responsible government" was olished by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of not less than 21 members; the Council in October 1908, consisted of 61 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £300 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the State and three months in the district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904.

Religion.—All religions are free. There is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due by the State under former arrangements. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1901, numbering 623,131; Roman Catholics numbering 347,286, Presbyterians 132,617, and Methodists 137,638. The places of worship in the State number about 5,850.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools being abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1907 in 3,050 State schools was 235,736, and the average daily attendance 152,607. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,045,382. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 806 private colleges and schools, with 57,440 scholars.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1907 there were 4,387 manufactories and works. In 1906, 77,822 hands were employed, 66,667 being males and 20,527 females.

Old Age Pensions.—Since July, 1901, Old Age Pensions amounting to £26 a year have been granted under certain conditions to persons over 65 years of age, who have been resident in the State 25 years, and are in receipt of an income of not more than £52 per annum.

Hospitals.—There are (31 Dec., 1907) 135 hospitals in the State, 20 of them being in the Metropolitan district, and 115 in the country.

Communications.—There were open on 30 June, 1908, 3,473 miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £45,683,484 have been spent. In 1907-8 the net earnings amounted to £2,229,295. There are also 81½ miles of private railway lines. There are also 132¼ miles of Government tramways (upon which £3,732,991 were spent, the working expenses 79·95, leaving a net profit in 1907-8 of £202,929), and 6¾ miles of private tramways. Of telegraphs there are 15,910 miles open, with 82,249 miles of wire and 1,278 stations; messages transmitted outside New South Wales numbering 1,143,988, inland 2,903,631, total 4,047,619, inclusive of 346,027 messages in transit; those received from outside New South Wales numbering 846,664, inland 2,903,631, total 3,750,295. The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,319, the number of letters and postcards conveyed being 137,228,658; newspapers, 48,340,646; packets and book parcels, 35,816,853; and parcels, 1,374,701.

Shipping.—In 1907 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,443, with a total tonnage of 12,080,235.

Banking, &c.—There were (30 June, 1908) 14 banks of issue, with total assets £50,396,975, within N.S.W., and liabilities £45,971,186. The savings bank deposits on 1 Jan., 1908, amounted to £17,530,157.

Crime.—The number of prisoners of all kinds in gaol on 31 December, 1907, was 1,462, a decrease of 61 compared with the same day of 1906.

Defences.—On 31 December, 1907, the strength of the military and naval forces in the State was as follows:—*Military:* Permanent 501, militia 4,783, volunteers 1,908, rifle clubs 10,980, cadets 6,779, unattached list of officers, reserve of officers and chaplains 237, total, 25,188. *Naval Forces:* 403.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains (1906) 116½ miles of streets, with 22,296 dwellings and a population of 128,370 on 31 December, 1907; or, including suburbs, 1,660 miles of streets, 208,918 houses, with a population of 577,180 on 31 December, 1907. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the Branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public library, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,508 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Kuringgai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 63,250; Broken Hill, 31,000; Bathurst, 9,400; Goulburn, 10,800; Granville, 6,500; Parramatta, 13,000; Lismore, 5,700; Maitland, E. and W., 11,000; Grafton and South Grafton, 5,900; Albury, 7,000; Tamworth, 6,400; Lithgow, 7,000; Wagga Wagga, 5,700; and Orange and E. Orange, 6,900.

	1906 1907.	1907 1908.
Net revenue	£13,392,435	£13,960,763
Total expenditure	12,049,145	12,158,456
Loans Expenditure on Public Works	1,058,553	2,189,897
Public debt (30 June)	85,607,832	87,635,826
	1906.	1907.
Mineral output	7,912,716	10,295,290
Value of total imports	34,665,363	39,456,195
Value of total exports	45,638,044	48,774,978

Imports of articles, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, 1907:—

Arms, Ammunition & Explosives	£186,221	Machines, Machinery, & Machine Tools	£752,858
Ale, Porter, and other Beer	145,088	Metal manfs.	1,054,833
Apparel & Attire	744,038	Paper and Paper-hangings	229,316
Books, Music, Newspapers	169,890	Rails, Fishplates, Fishbolts, &c.	172,700
Boots & Shoes, &c.	93,601	Spirits	326,232
Cordage and Twines	254,863	Stationery	96,786
Iron & Steel	802,996		
Jewellery, &c.	183,116		

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, 1907:—

Bullion	£600,492	Silver Lead	£11,305
Butter	719,735	Skins & Hides	461,612
Copper Ingots	556,965	Tallow	486,201
Leather	200,295	Tin. Ingots	299,183
Meat, Frozen	454,825	Wool	4,963,067
Rabbits & Hares	299,803		

Governor, H.E. Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, G.C.B.
Private Secretary, Grenville A. Miller, R.N.
A.D.C., Capt. L. O. Wilson, D.S.O., R.M.L.I. and Captain Robertson Clark.
Clerk, Henry Campbell Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Gregory Wade, K.C. £2,...
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. T. Waddell ..... 1,3...
Colonial Secretary & Secretary for Mines, Hon. W. H. Wood ..... 1,3...
Secretary for Lands, Hon. S. W. Moore ... 1,3...
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Charles Alfred Lee ..... 1,3...
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. John Perry 1,3...
Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. James Alexander Hogue ..... 1,3...
Without Portfolio, Hons. James Ashton, M.L.C. and Charles William Oakes.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C. ..... 8...

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Matthew Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Lieut.-Gov.*) 3,5...
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. B. Simpson (*Divorce*), Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simpson (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), Hon. P. W. Street (*in Bankruptcy and Probate*), Hon. Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly ..... each 2,6...
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett ..... 1,6...

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor, K.T. ..... 7...
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, L.S.O., J.P. ..... 7...
Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Wm. McCourt 1,0...
Chairman of Committees, John J. Cohen... 7...
Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P. ..... 9...

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Commanding Military Forces of the State, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B. ..... 9...
Public Service Board, C. Delohery, J.P.; E. H. Wilshire, J.P. (*Chairman*); C. J. Saunders, J.P. ..... each 1,0...
Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett, F.R.A.S., F.S.S. .....
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., John Manifold Gibson, J.P. ..... £1,0...
Treasury, J. W. Holliman ..... 8...
Lands, R. McDonald, J.P. ..... 1,0...
Public Works, W. J. Hanna ..... 9...
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P. ..... 8...
Mines, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P. ..... 1,0...
Agriculture, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A. ..... 8...
Public Instruction, Peter Board, M.A., J.P. 9...
Railways and Tramways Chief Commissioner, T. R. Johnson ..... 3,0...
Railways and Tramways Commissioner (Assistant), D. Kirkcaldie ..... 1,5...
Assist. Commissioner for Tramways, H. Richardson ..... £1,5...
Railways, Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines, James Fraser ..... 1,0...
Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. Thow ..... 1,2...

...tary, Railways and Tramways, H. Lachlan	900
... Accountant, T. Hall	1,000
... Traffic Manager, J. Harper	900
...ical Engineer, Railways and Tramways, O. W. Brain	900
...perintendent of Stores, J. Parry	800
...cal Officer, Dr. G. H. Taylor	900
...ctor-General & Examiner of Patents, ... G. Hayes-Williams, J.P.	1,000
...tor-General, J. Vernon, J.P.	1,000
...ctor of Customs, John Baxter	850
...tion and Stamp Duties, R. N. Johnson	875
...eologist (Commonwealth), H. A. Hunt	650
... Architect, W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A.	1,064
...rnment Printer, W. A. Gullick	840
... Medical Officer, J. A. Thompson, M.D., ...H.	1,000
...ntendent of Navigation, Capt. H. Newton	840
...ector-General of Police, Thos. Garvin, J.P.	1,000
...ector-General of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D.	1,000
...ctr. - Gen. of Prisons, Capt. F. W. ...ntenstein, L.S.O., J.P. ..... *& fees*	900

...t-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, ..., J.P., 123–125 Cannon Street, E.C. £1,850
...tary, Thomas George White 530

NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, the officer of the administration being a Chief Secretary's Department Sydney.—*Dep. Administrator,* W. Houston, C.M.G.; *Officer in Charge,* M. V. Murphy. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. This was dissolved in 1903, when executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1908) males 520, females 420, total 940, including Melanesians. *Resident Magistrate,* Captain C. S. Elliott, R.N.

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (1908) males 61, females 40, total 101. *Visiting Magistrate,* Frank Farnell, J.P.

The Sydney, via Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit, from 31 to 42 days.

II. VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony in the year 1851. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part of its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 4,126,823 were under cultivation in 1907–8.

Population.—Its population at the census on the 31st March, 1901, was 1,201,341 (603,883 males and 597,458 females), including about 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines. At the census of 1901 the native Victorians numbered 876,003; natives of other Australian States, 65,094; English, 132,512; Irish, 61,512; Scottish, 35,751; Welsh, 5,178; Chinese, 6,230; and other nationalities 19,643. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation of the district were about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, and in 1901 652 (367 males and 285 females). The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1907, was 1,258,140; males, 631,140; females, 627,000. The birth-rate of Victoria for 1907 was 25·16 per 1,000; the death-rate was 11·66 per 1,000; and the marriage rate was 7·68 per 1,000.

Religion.—Members of the Church of England numbered 424,011, "Protestants" 8,693, Presbyterians 191,503, Methodists 180,272, Baptists 32,648, and Roman Catholics 263,710.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1907, the quantity raised—69,956,448 oz.—amounted in value to £279,471,595, the amount produced in 1907 being 754,270 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1907, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £6,516,924 (including building stone, &c., £3,537,644).

Communications.—There were 3,447 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1907, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £41,547,223. The gross receipts were £4,022,231, and the working expenses £2,370,695, leaving a net income of £1,651,536, or 3·98 per cent.

There were 1,115 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 7,008 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £136,542 in 1907, the total mileage of wire being 15,326, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,567,289. There were also 41,391 miles of telephone wire.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (4,530 factories, &c., employing 90,903 hands in 1907) are mainly for home consumption. In 1907 the chief exports were: Wool, £7,372,148; gold (including specie), £2,690,540; butter, £1,917,910; wheat, flour, and biscuit £2,451,002; oats, £121,186; leather, £420,123; skins and hides, £1,106,766; and live stock, £1,176,473. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £677,625 in 1907. The principal imports of the State in 1907 were wool, £3,111,249; live stock, £2,361,137; sugar and molasses, £800,313; gold (including specie), £839,585; cottons, £1,331,761; woollens, £1,058,874; and timber, £759,433.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 4,126,823 acres under cultivation in 1907–8, 1,847,121 were wheat crops, and 398,749 oats, and 682,194 acres were cut for hay. In 1907–8, 1,365,600 gallons of wine were produced. There were in 1907 709,279 milch cows, producing 63,746,354 lb. of butter and 4,397,969 lb. of cheese.

Shipping.—The shipping statistics of the State furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1907 4,800 vessels, of 8,460,051 tons, entered and cleared.

	1905–6.	1906–7
Public revenue	£7,811,475	£8,345,534
Public expenditure	7,261,475	7,679,143
Public debt, 30th June	52,904,800	52,954,989
	1906.	1907.
Gold output	oz. 834,775	oz. 752,270
Total imports	£25,234,402	£28,198,257
Total exports	28,927,992	28,735,004

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1907.

Apparel, &c.	£307,582	Machinery	£506,221
Arms and ammunition	131,504	Metals, Iron	1,763,279
Books	135,355	Oilcloth	136,832
Cottons	1,471,035	Paper	173,604
Linens	202,518	Spirits	262,516
		Woollens	982,534

£9,145,619

Domestic Exports to U.K., 1907.

Butter	£974,732	Skins & Furs	£537,840
Copper, unwt.	879,434	Tallow, &c.	578,830
Gold, Ore	450,623	Tin	609,692
Lead	795,673	Wheat	814,535
Leather	240,989	Wool	6,893,421
Mutton, Fresh	723,148		
Rabbits (dead)	350,025		

£15,268,001

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on 31 December, 1907, a population of 538,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 48,607; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 44,458; Geelong, 28,021; Castlemaine, 8,530; Warrnambool, 6,600; Maryborough, 5,903; and Stawell, 5,300.

The government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 11 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 34 members elected for 17 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members for 65 districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. K.C.M.G. (27 July, 1908) £5,000
Private Sec., Hon. Victor Nelson Hood.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. H. Hope and Capt. Hon. Jas. Boyle.
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1908).

Premier & Treasurer and Minister for Railways, Hon. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £1,400
Chief Sec. and Labour, Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.L.A. 1,000
Education, Hon. J. Bowser, M.L.A. 1,000
Attorney-General & Solicitor-General, Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C. 1,000
Mines and Forests, Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A. 1,000
Lands, Hon. T. Hunt, M.L.A. 1,000
Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. G. Downward, M.L.A. 1,000
Public Works and Health (vacant) 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. T. H. Payne, M.L.C., and J. A. Boyd, M.L.A.

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Their Honours T. A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood ..... each 3,000
L. F. B. Cussen 2,500
County Court Judges, A. W. Chomley W. E. Johnston, J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, and W. H. Moule ..... each 1,250
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,800
Crown Prosecutors, C. B. Finlayson, K.C., £1,100; J. A. Gurner, £700; W. S. Garnett, £660; S. Leon 600
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,000
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C. 750
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. Frank Madden 1,000
Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison 1,000
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford £1,000
Clerk Executive Council, Robt. S. Rogers ... 600
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway 800
Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 800
Public Instruction, F. Tate 1,000
Law Department, W. R. Anderson 800
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, T. Byrne 700
Lands, J. W. Skene 800
Mines, W. Dickson 800
Engineer, Water Supply, Elwood Mead ... 1,200
Agriculture, E. G. Duffus 520
Public Works, C. T. Drake 700
Pub. Health, Chairman, W. P. Norris, M.D. 1,000
Victorian Rail. Commissioners, T. Tait (*chairman*), £3,500; W. F. Fitzpatrick, £1,500; and C. Hudson 1,500
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 750
Secretary, L. J. McClelland 700
Gov. Statist, E. T. Drake 700
Penal and Gaols, E. C. Connor 800
Industrial Schools, T. Smith 600
Chief Commissioner of Police, Thos. O'Callaghan 900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 625
Astronomer, P. Baracchi 700
Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 700
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, T. F. Bride, LL.D. ..... *paid by fees*
Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carlile £1,300

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner, 142 Queen Victoria St., E.C. £1,500
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale 320
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia was established as a British Province by 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 95, but not proclaimed until 28 Dec., 1836, so that its history falls within Queen Victoria's reign. It is situated between 11° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., and covers 12° of longitude and 27° of latitude. The total length is 1,850 miles, the extreme breadth 650 miles, with about 2,000 miles of sea-board, the total area being 903,690 sq. miles.

Population.—The population at the 1901 census was 362,604 (males, 184,422; females, 178,182); on 31 December, 1907, 385,672 (males, 204,106; females, 181,566); birth rate (1906) 23·70 death rate 10·29, and marriage rate 7·12 per 1,000.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 63 years' average at Adelaide being 20 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor, the Legislative Council with 18 members, and the House of Assembly with 42 members. There are 4 Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislature and *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, of which the Governor is president. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 55,068 (14,549 women) in 1906, those for the Assembly numbering 191,311 (94,124 women).

pcal Government.—There are 32 Municipalities 142 District Councils, the aggregate assessit of property within their boundaries being 858,545, and the revenue (1906) £208,183, and enditure (1906), chiefly on roads, £290,683.

aw and Justice.—The Supreme Court is pred over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne ges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and olvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with endiary magistrates and the usual Police rts. The Supreme Court convictions average it 112 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in y 3,360 of the population. The Real Property (1858) simplifies the transfer of land, and e the passing of the Act land to the value 17,148,760 has been dealt with.

eligion.—In 1905 accommodation was prod for 32,811 members of the Church of Eng-, 79,445 Methodists, 12,990 Congregationalists, 56 Baptists, 22,018 German Lutherans, in tion to about 50,000 Roman Catholics, in r places of worship.

ducation.—There is an endowed university at laide, founded in 1881, with 360 underuates; all classes are open to women. tate school of mines and industries has also n established. Primary education is prod by the State, and controlled by a responsible ster; it is secular, compulsory, and free; e are 711 State schools, with 1,429 teachers 62,822 scholars; the expenditure in 1906 was 7,828, the total capital outlay on school lings amounting to £525,670. Private schools ber 217 (1906), with 725 teachers and 10,570 lars. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery ocal institutes are supported or assisted by the e, the sum expended for 1906–7 was £12,205.

nking.—There are 7 banking institutions in aide, with 96 branches, having a total liy of £8,291,952 (including £313,751 Perl Inscribed Stock) and assets £7,760,674 in ; their note issue amounted to £418,072. Government Savings Bank on 30th June, had 163 agencies, with 161,855 depositors 320,872, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.), and 5 depositors with £16,168 not bearing est.

nmerce in 1906.—Total value, £21,635,435.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
ed Kingdom	£2,513,376	£3,550,935
sh Colonies	6,225,353	6,286,592
gn Countries	963,535	2,095,644
	£9,702,264	£11,933,171

pping.—The total tonnage inwards and outs in 1906 was 5,564,308 tons; 4,866,699 tons British, and 679,609 tons foreign.

ilways.—The length of Government lines in 1906 was 1,978 miles. The total cost to c., 1906, was £13,752,031, or £7,505 per the working expenses in 1906 were £800,006 the receipts £1,418,198, the net revenue 4·14 per cent. on the cost.

riculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds rmed or grazed, and 3,246,824 acres cultiunder wheat 1,686,374 acres, hay 298,396, 7,000, barley 28,122, and potatoes 9,894 acres, 1,065,921 acres lying fallow. The quantity of produced in 1906–7 was 17,466,501 bushels. sh fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and are successfully grown, and fruit drying is able. There were 22,575 acres of vines, the t of wine being 562,819 gallons in 1906, ich 228,165 gals. (value £34,488) were sent to the United Kingdom in 1906. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. There were 6,624,941 sheep in 1906, and 41,771,682 lb. of wool (valued at £1,561,564) were exported; cattle number 325,724, and horses 206,663.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
Revenue	£2,725,724	£3,195,285
Expenditure	2,650,020	2,897,612
Debt (30 June)	28,727,895	27,691,112
Total imports	8,439,609	9,702,264
Total exports	9,490,667	11,933,171
Imports from U.K.	2,033,359	2,513,376
Exports to U.K.	2,555,118	3,550,935

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population — 31st Dec., 1906, inclusive of suburbs, 175,641.

Governor, H.E. Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. £4,000
Private Sec., W. S. Baillie Hamilton.
A.D.C., Lt. A. C. Boddam Whetham.
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. ....

MINISTRY.

Premier, Commr. of Public Works, and Minister of Education, Hon. T. Price, M.P.	£1,000
Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, M.L.C.	1,000
Treasurer and Attorney-General, Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P.	1,000
Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister controlling the Northern Territory, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P.	1,000
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.	2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon	1,700
Third Judge, Hon. Robert Homburg	1,700
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling	600
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G.	600

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist, & Clerk to the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl, I.S.O.	600
Secretary, Attorney-General and Education, G. G. Martin	525
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O.	700
Secy. Public Works & Industry, J. W. Jones	550
Surveyor-General, Wm. Strawbridge.....	900
Engineer-in-Chief, A. B. Moncrieff	1,000
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	600
Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield...	550
Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O.	1,300
Do. of Audit (vacant), P. Whitington ...	1,000
Do. of Railways, A. G. Pendleton, C.M.G.	1,400
Do. of Police, L. G. Madley	700
Master of Supreme Court, A. Buchanan ...	700
Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcomb, M.A. ...	600
Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphett	600
Police Magistrate, J. Gordon	600
Director of Education, A. Williams	700
Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton	600
Chief Mech. Engr., Rlys., B. F. Rushton..	800
Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer, Lunatic Asylum, W. L. Cleland, M.B. ...	600
Supt. Public Bldgs., C.E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O.	750
Crown Solicitor, C. J. Dashwood	800
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	750
Princ. Agricultural College, A. J. Perkins	652
Director & Prof. of Agriculture, W. Angus	500

Agent-General in London, (vacant), Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. £1,200
Secretary and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting 450

Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S., and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 14,924,417 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 4,778,908 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 429,120,000 acres, but an additional area of 263,716,812 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs and grazing-farms, 275,621 acres as scrub selections, 110,145 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, and 11,446 for special purposes, leaving 145,302,651 practically unoccupied. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1907, numbered 546,467, of whom 298,040 were males and 248,427 females. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling downs; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. In the year 1907, 188,307 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export the produce of the State in 1907 were: Wool, £4,133,130; gold, £1,756,543; silver, £84,257; tin, £223,451; copper, £1,043,928; pearl and tortoise-shell, £68,664; meat, including extract, £875,170; green fruit, £141,387; sugar, £1,779,624; hides and skins, £389,257; tallow, £235,824; live stock, £1,405,512. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1907 was 69·3°; the maximum in the shade was 96·2°, and the minimum 39·4°. Wool, gold, meat, and sugar are at present the staple productions; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal deposits are found in several districts; timber also, of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. At the end of 1907 the horses numbered 488,486, cattle 3,892,232, sheep 16,738,047, and pigs 133,246.

At the end of 1907 there were 3,197 miles of railway open. In 1907 there were 1,089 State schools in operation, with 2,394 teachers and an average daily attendance of 66,849 children; and 173 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 12,897.

The banking deposits on the 31st Dec., 1907, were £15,120,072, apart from the £4,790,626 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards during 1907 was 846 (tonnage 1,446,635), and the number outwards 833 (tonnage, 1,402,331).

	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	£4,004,514	£4,490,440
Public expenditure	3,807,067	4,032,160
Public debt, 31 Dec.	39,068,827	39,068,827
Gold output	oz. 544,636	oz. 465,882
Total imports	£8,311,466	£9,429,691
Total exports	12,754,289	14,684,019

Domestic imports from U.K., 1907 (*B. of Trade*):—

Apparel, &c.	£62,416	Machinery	£100,555
Cottons	453,266	Iron	733,384
Woollens	273,098	Spirits	91,147

£2,737,961

Domestic exports to U.K., 1907 (*B. of Trade*):—

Butter	£473,104	Silver Ore	£77,223
Copper	833,409	Tallow and Stearine	223,779
Lead	68,564	Wool	1,726,309
Meat, Fresh	231,984		
Shells	108,121		

£3,868,56[illegible]

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that a Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane (pop. 135,655). Rockhampton (19,691), Maryborough (12,900), Townsville (15,506), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Other places of importance are Ipswich (15,246), Toowoomba (14,087), Charters Towers (20,976), and Gympie (14,430).

The Constitution comprises a Governor, Legislative Council of 44 members nominated for life by the Crown, and Assembly of 72 members elected by the people. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and three Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population within 10-mile radius (1907), 135,655.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. F. G. Newton 300
A.D.C., Capt. R. Verney 300
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt.
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President, Hon. W. Kidston 1,300
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C. 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. D. F. Denham 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn 1,000
Secretary for Railways & Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Paget 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. T. Bell 1,000
Secretary for Mines and Public Works, Hon. W. Appel 1,000
Clerk of the Council, E. H. Abell.....

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, Kt. £2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Real 2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. E. Chubb (Northern), Hon. V. Power (Central) each 2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt. ..... each 1,000

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O. 600
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O. ... 700
Public Works, A. B. Brady 750
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall 600
Treasury, W. L. Fowles 700
Public Lands, W. J. Scott 700
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven 550
Public Instruction, J. D. Story 500
Mines, A. R. Macdonald 700

itor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O.	£1,000
missioner of Police, W. G. Cahill	800
missioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes	700
missioner for Railways, J. F. Thallon	2,000
ep. Comm. for Railways, T. M. King, I.S.O.	1,200
ce Magistrate at Brisbane, R. A. Ranking	700
iff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. Douglas	500
n Solicitor, G. V. Hellicar	700
rnment Statistician and Registrar-neral, T. Weedon, F.S.S.	460
missioner of Public Health, Dr. B. B. an	800
master, Captain John Mackay	600
ptroller, Bureau of Central Sugar lls, Dr. W. Maxwell	3,000
ctor of Education, D. Ewart	700
ic Service Inspector and Secretary, blic Service Board, H. D. Brennan	500
rnment Printer, A. J. Cumming	550
strar of Titles and Chief Commissioner Stamps, J. Mitchell	470
igration Agent, J. O'N. Brenan	420
ctor, Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, M. Campbell	325
ctor of Labour, J. J. McGee	300
neer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. Cullen	600
raulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson	600
eyor-General, A. A. Spowers	550
rnment Geologist, B. Dunstan	430

t-General in London, Hon. Sir Horace zer, K.C.M.G. (1898), 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
tary, Alfred B. Paine.
nsit from London, 34 days.

V.—TASMANIA

island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the ern extremity of Australia, from which it is ated by Bass Straits, in which are situated Furneaux Group and King Island, included n the colony. It lies between 40° 33′–43° lat. and 144° 39′–148° 23′ E. long., and con- an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 of land, of which, on 1st March, 1905, 8 acres were under crop, and 378,346 under cially-sown grass; wheat, 43,091; while 302 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were d from the Crown principally for pastoral oses, the terms of purchase being £1 an for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instal-. The population (31 Dec., 1904) was 0, of whom 89,345 belonged to the Church gland, 32,355 were Roman Catholics, 26,952 odists, and 12,285 Presbyterians. The ginals have become quite extinct, the last male, "Truganini"—having died in 1876. sland was first discovered by Tasman, in nber, 1642, and named by him "Van n's Land," in honour of his patron, the overnor of the Dutch possessions in India. subsequently partially explored by Captain and in 1803 Lieut. Bowen, despatched from y with a few soldiers and convicts to form l settlement, fixed upon the spot where t now stands. In 1825 it was severed from outh Wales and formed into a distinct . Transportation of criminals was abolish- 853, and the name officially changed from iemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate and salubrious, and well suited to European utions, and the hot winds of Australia do ch the island. At Hobart in 1902 the mean annual temperature was 53·1°, the mean summer temperature being 58·6°, and that of winter 46·6°; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1904, was 22·08 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the State are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, tin, and fruit, and sheep; the two latter being among the principal industries. The amount of stock on 1 March, 1905, was sheep (and lambs), 1,556,460; cattle, 208,206; horses, 36,565; and pigs, 77,943. The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. There are silver and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin exported in 1904 was £281,541; of silver £276,522, and of copper £568,982; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold exported in 1904 was £187,703. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. There are in all 620 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island; and 321 telegraph stations, with 3,432 miles of wire, including a submarine cable (432 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 1,450 miles of telephone wire; 383 post-stations, and 3,231 miles of post roads. On Dec. 31, 1904, the total registered shipping for the year was 55 steamers and 158 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 24,717 tons. The inward entries during 1904 were 957 (tonnage, 1,043,425), and the outward entries 944 (tonnage, 1,050,182).

A Department of Agriculture was formed in 1902. Primary education is administered by a Department, and there are 356 State schools.

	1905-6.	1906-7
Public revenue	£900,657	£960,843
Public expenditure	853,105	893,800
	1905.	1906.
Public debt, 30 June	9,724,732	9,800,631
Total imports	2,651,752	3,030,514
Total exports	3,711,616	3,752,501
Imports from U.K. (1906–7)	406,407	461,237
Exports to U.K. (1906–7)	476,816	553,223

By the Act of 1855 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 35 members, elected for three years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. The franchise has been extended to women.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, with suburbs, 34,949. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 21,650), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Governor, H.E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Count Della Catena (appointed 1904)	£2,750 *hon.*
Private Sec., George Brown, I.S.O.	
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. W. O. Cottrell-Dormer, 6 D.G.	
A.D.C., Col. Evans, V.D.	
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (*C.J.*)	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Chief Sec., Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G.	£950
Treasurer & Mines, Hon. J. Urquhart	750
Attorney-Genl. & Education, Hon. W. B. Propsting	750
Lands & Works, Hon. A. Hean	750

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, P. C. Douglas	350
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid, I.S.O.	550
Imperial Paymaster, F. Lovett	300
Auditor-General, Charles Mitchell	500
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	600
Secretary to Law Dept., L. J. Hobkirk	335
General Manager of Railways, J. McN. McCormick	800
Director of Education, W. L. Neale	600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel	550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord	500
Clerk of Legislative Council, E. C. Nowell	400
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Tetley Gant	350
Speaker of H. of Assem., Hon. J. G. Davies	350
Clerk of do., J. K. Reid	400
Chief Health Officer, J. S. Elkington, D.P.H.	600
Government Printer, J. Vail	475

Chief Justice, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. John McIntyre, (and a vacancy) ..... each	1,200
Solicitor-General & Crown Solicitor, E. D. Dobbie	600
Sheriff, Registrar in Bankruptcy, & Curator of Intestates' Estates, H. Ross	425
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager	550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	600

Agent-General in London, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secy., Herbert W. Ely.

Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles. The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the *Teredo navalis* it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandal-wood (*Santalum cygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. A new industry, which has sprung up since 1903, is that of obtaining the bark of the mallet tree, exported for tanning purposes. In 1905 the export of this article amounted to £154,087, and in 1906 to £140,720. The occupied portion of the State extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated over 500 miles into the interior, and the population on June 30, 1907, was 254,182. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 21 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 21 years was 30·05 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1906 was 31·5, the average for the past 31 years being 33·03. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, silver, lead, copper, tin, coal, iron, sandal wood, mallet bark for tanning, cereals, fruit, wine, horses, cattle and hides and skins. Cultivation in the past was retarded by want of sufficient labour and means of transport, but the conditions are now rapidly improving; sandal-wood and other trees grow abundantly in the south-western district, and there are at present 3,525 acres of vineyard in the State. Large areas of good wheat-growing soil also exist in the southern division, and 250,283 acres were under cultivation for the cereal in 1906. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Gold Statistics.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 207,111 fine oz. in 1895, 251,618 oz. in 1896, 603,847 oz. in 1897, 939,490 oz. in 1898, 1,470,605 oz. in 1899, 1,414,311 oz. in 1900, 1,703,416 oz. in 1901, 1,871,038 oz. in 1902, 2,064,801 oz. in 1903, 1,983,230 oz. in 1904, 1,955,316 oz. in 1905, 1,794,546 oz. in 1906, and 838,256 oz. in the first six months of 1907. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields—North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The largest amounts have been obtained from the East Coolgardie field, Murchison being next in productiveness. Gold is also found in the Kimberley, Pilbara, West Pilbara, Ashburton, Gascoyne, East Murchison, Dundas, Donnybrook, Peak Hill, Yalgoo, Mt. Margaret, Yilgarn, and Phillips River districts. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to 30 June, 1907, is 17,504,489 fine oz.; of this amount 8,259,050 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

There are 2,507 miles of railway open. A proposed trans-continental line is now under survey. There is direct telegraphic communication with England and with South Africa. The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, gold, jarrah and karri timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1906 was:—Wool, £603,680; timber, £708,993; sandalwood, £70,958; pearls, £112,500 (estimated); shell, £142,682; gold, £2,935,102; gold specie, £4,413,592; hides and skins, £185,704. The stock returns of the State are as follows:—Horses, 104,922; cattle, 690,011; sheep, 3,332,983; and pigs, 56,203. In 1906 the vessels entered inwards numbered 607 (tonnage 1,787,712), and those outwards 609 (tonnage 1,792,176).

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£3,973,050	£3,837,546
Expenditure	4,045,461	3,932,827
Gross debt, 30 June	18,058,553	19,222,638

	1905.	1906.
Imports	6,481,874	6,820,933
Exports	9,871,019	9,832,670
Raw Gold exports	3,300,402	2,935,192
Imports from U.K.	2,278,933	2,315,566
Exports to U.K.	4,210,201	5,147,346

The State is ruled by a Governor appointed

the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legis-
ive Assembly.

Religious Statistics.—At the census of 1901, 617 belonged to the Church of England, and 584 were Roman Catholics.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, d numerous elementary schools are under the ntrol of the Minister of Education. There is a ining college, a technical school, a school of nes at Kalgoorlie, and a school in Perth for the gher education of boys. The foundation of a iversity is under consideration. The total ount expended on education during the year ded 30 June, 1907, was £169,754.

The principal towns in the State are :—Perth op., including suburbs, 53,800), on the right nk of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles m Fremantle ; Fremantle (including suburbs, 900), and the following municipalities :— pany (3,435), Coolgardie (3,830), Kalgoorlie 780), and Boulder (5,658).

vernor, H.E. Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G.C.B.....£4,000
PrivateSec., Capt. E. E. P. Sketchley, R.M.L.I. 350
A.D.C., Capt. E. B. Hankey.
ut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1907).

emier and Minister for Lands, Hon. ewton James Moore, C.M.G., M.L.A. ...£1,200
onial Treasurer, Agriculture, and Education, Hon. Frank Wilson, M.L.A. 1,000
es & Railways, (vacant)..... 1,000
orney-Gen., Hon. Norbert Keenan, M.L.A. 1,000
rks, Hon. James Price, M.L.A. 1,000
onial Secretary and Minister for Commerce, Hon. James Daniel Connolly, M.L.C. 1,000
hout Portfolio, Hon. James Mitchell, M.L.A.

PERMANENT STAFF.

blic Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull... £800
nnr. of Railways, John T. Short..... 1,500
ineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson 1,200
ler-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G. 550
ler-Treasurer, L. S. Eliot, I.S.O. 750
ler Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. 650
" *Works*, W. T. L. Stronach 500
" *Mines*, H. S. King 650
" *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 550
citor-General, W. F. Sayer..... 800
strar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 700
iff & Inspector of Prisons, O. Burt, I.S.O. 800
nnr. of Titles, W. F. Sayer (*acting*)..... 700
f Harbour-Master, C. J. Irvine 600
nnr. of Police, Capt. F. A. Hare 750
f Protector of Aborigines, (vacant)..... 550
itor-General, C. S. Toppin 800
. Medical Officer, (vacant) 850
. Printer, W. F. Simpson 500
strar-General and Govt. Statistician, alcolm A. C. Fraser..... 500
-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews ... 750
. Astronomer, W. E. Cooke 600

f Justice, His Hon. Sir Stephen Henry rker £2,000
ne Judges, Their Hons. R. F. MacMil-, R. B. Burnside, and J. Booth each 1,700

t-General in London, Hon. Cornthwaite ctor Rason, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
tary, Reginald C. Hare.
ansit from London to Perth, 27 days.

Dominion of New Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South and Stewart Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 33°—53° S. lat. and 162° E. long.—173° W. long., with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. Portions of New Zealand were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area (inclusive of the Chatham, Auckland, Kermadec, Cook, and other islands) is stated at 104,751 square miles, or 67,040,640 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,468 sq. miles ; South Island, 58,525 ; Stewart Island, 665, with only 288 inhabitants. An adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles ; and the Cook and other Pacific islands recently included within the boundaries of the dominion, 280 sq. miles. Kermadec and other Islands 438 sq. miles.

The European population at the census of April 29, 1906, was 888,578 (471,008 males and 417,570 females). The native population (Maoris) in 1906, was 47,731 (25,538 males and 22,193 females), chiefly in the North Island, and 12,340, excluding 776 absent from the islands (6,224 males and 6,116 females) in the Cook and other Pacific islands, making the total population, including Maoris, &c., 948,649 persons. Since the census the estimated population on 30th June, 1908, is ascertained to have been 1,000,882 persons. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., the right of pre-emption being reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. The Maori Lands Administration Act of 1900 with its amendments restrains natives from pauperising themselves by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous ; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20° ; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole dominion for the different seasons is :— Spring, 55° ; Summer, 63° ; Autumn, 57° ; and Winter, 48° ; and the climate is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much

valued for shipbuilding, and for its resin (Kauri gum); and the native flax, which is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine. The principal exports in 1907 were wool (£7,657,278), frozen meat (£3,420,664), gold (£2,027,490), butter and cheese (£2,277,700), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum and timber. Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1907 being 1,831,009 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1907 being 25,247,542 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown haematite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1908) 1,758,864 acres, while there are 13,125,753 acres of land in sown grass, of which 8,167,520 acres had not been previously ploughed. In 1907 the number of sheep was 20,583,772; horned cattle, 1,816,299; and horses, 352,832. In March, 1908, there were 2,474 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 113 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. During 1907 the vessels entered inwards numbered 645 (tonnage, 1,254,266), and those entered outwards 615 (tonnage, 1,225,382), exclusive of coasting vessels.

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Public revenue	£8,478,957	£9,663,989
Public expenditure	7,774,926	8,213,665
Do. from loan accts...	*4,593,139	*3,983,250
Gross public debt 31 Mch.	64,179,040	66,453,697
Accrued sinking fund, 31 March.....	2,902,493	2,928,936
	1906.	1907
Total imports	15,211,483	17,302,861
Total exports.....	18,095,137	20,068,057
Gold export	2,270,904	2,027,490
Wool export	6,765,655	7,657,278
Frozen meat export	2,877,031	3,420,664
Butter and cheese export	1,901,237	2,277,700

Domestic imports from U.K., 1907:—

Apparel	£496,473	Linens	£142,635
Books	131,751	Machinery ..	482,492
Chemicals ..	174,478	Oil cloth...	118,293
Cottons	973,609	Paper	120,180
Cook	117,751	Ships	257,442
Leather.....	230,838	Spirits	240,401
Iron	1,527,570	Woollens	619,148
			8,700,941

Domestic exports to U.K., 1907:—

Beef fresh ..	£566,583	Mutton ..	£3,966,228
Butter	1,599,226	Skins	742,686
Cheese	586,675	Tallow, &c.	706,907
Hemp	745,966	Wool ...	7,657,013
Kauri Gum...	474,063		17,783,749

The general government consists of a Governor aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 48 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to possess as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election nor for appointment to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1907) 1,963 public primary schools, with 3,937 teachers and 141,071 scholars; there are also 302 private schools, with 18,088 scholars, and, in addition, 99 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 28 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation was (1907) 92,136,573 letters and postcards, 25,417,073 newspapers, and 24,583,600 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,064 post-offices. There are 9,656 miles of telegraph line with 29,343 miles of wire.

Defences.—New Zealand has torpedo-boats and submarine mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on 1 January, 1908, was as follows: Wellington (and suburbs), 70,947; Auckland (and suburbs), 89,577; Dunedin (and suburbs), 59,495; Christchurch (and suburbs), 73,462; Invercargill (and suburbs), 13,419; Napier, 10,115; Palmerston North, 11,299; Nelson, 8,305; and Oamaru, 5,180.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £7,000
Private Sec., H. C. Waterfield.
A.D.C.'s, Capt. the Hon. Nigel Charles Gathorne-Hardy, 5th Northd. Fus.; Lieut. Edward Lycett Lyon, 18th Hussars; Capt. John Hugh Boscawen (honorary).

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1908).
(His Excellency the Governor presides.)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Defence, and Tourist and Health Resorts, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G.....	£1,600
Min. of Public Works and Railways, Hon. William Hall-Jones	1,300
Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties, Hon. James Carroll.....	1,000
Justice, Mines, Industries and Commerce, and Immigration, Hon. James McGowan	1,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. J. G. Findlay, LL.D.....	1,000
Marine, Labour and Customs, Hon. John Andrew Millar	1,000
Lands and Agriculture, Hon. R. McNab...	1,000
Education and Public Health, Hon. George Fowlds.....	1,000

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Puisne Judges, F. R. Chapman, T. Cooper (*Wellington*); W. B. Edwards (*Auckland*); J. E. Denniston (*Canterbury*); J. S. Williams (*Dunedin*) ..... each	1,800
Solicitor-General, F. Fitchett, LL.D.	1,000
Controller and Auditor-Gen., J. K. Warbarton	1,000
Commissioner of Crown Lds., Insurance Dept., &c., D. H. Richardson	1,000
Public Trustee, J. W. Poynton	800
Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B....	925
Hospitals & Charitable Institutions, T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H.....	800

* This amount, however includes Debentures redeemed and advances repaid £1,686,466 in 1906-7, and £669,600 in 1907-8, besides moneys spent under "Land for Settlements Acts," for purchases of private estates for settlement, and expenses in connection therewith, £432,343 in 1906-7, and £877,221 in 1907-8.

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 10s. *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

ternal Affairs, Hugh Pollen	£550
easury, R. J. Collins	850
stoms, W. T. Glasgow	750
p.-Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A.	725
retary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbs...	575
stice, F. Waldegrave	650
blic Works, H. J. H. Blow	700
own Lands and Immigration, William J. Kensington	750
gistrar-General, E. J. von Dadelszen	560*
nt. Printer, John Mackay	650
mmissioner of Taxes, P. Heyes	800
luer-Gen., G. F. C. Campbell	700
gistrar, Old Age Pensions, J. E. Smith	575
neral Manager Railways, T. Ronayne...	1,250
rretary Gen. Post Office, D. Robertson ...	900
mmissioner of Stamps, C. A. St. G. Hickson	700
gistrar-Gen. Land& Deeds, J. M. Batham	625
der-Secretary Mines, T. H. Hamer	650
rector Museum and Observatories, A. Hamilton	500
der Sec. Native Dept., T. W. Fisher	600
rveyor-General, Thos. Humphries	700
rector Geological Survey Department, J. Mackintosh Bell, PH.D., F.R.G.S.	800
retary for Agriculture, J. D. Ritchie	625
retary for Labour, Edward Tregear	545
mmissioner of Police, W. Dinnie	600
rine, G. Allport	500
ief Health Officer, J. M. Mason, D.P.H.	900
retary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council, A. J. Willis	525
dustries & Commerce & Tourist Department, T. E. Donne	700
unsel to Law Drafting Office, J. W. Salmond, M.A., LL.B.	1,000

gh Commissioner in London, Hon. W. Hallones, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria t., S.W.

retary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and er islands, annexed to the British Empire in ober, 1900, and included in the boundaries of w Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the nds of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, uke, Mitiaro, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Niue or Savage Island, together with a few aller islands, and are situated in the South ific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to ° W. long. The population consists of about oo natives, and 150 Europeans and other ionalities. The chief products are bananas, nges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, ri-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports average ut £50,000, and the imports about £45,000. otonga is the chief island, with a native tulation of 2,300, and a European popula- of 107. The government is administered lly under the direction of New Zealand. The eral Council of the Cook Islands, under the ction of the Resident Commissioner at Raroga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, ch has a Resident Commissioner and an Island ncil of its own. Makea Ariki still remains he head native chief of the Cook Islands, and ives an allowance from the Government.

dent Commissioner and Chief Judge, arotonga, Lt.-Col. Gudgeon, C.M.G. ... £500
dent Commissioner and Magistrate, iue, H. G. Cornwall ... 300

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days.

Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocoanut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and cocoanut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1907 were sugar, copra, green fruit, turtle-shell, hides, bark, and cocoanuts. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of five official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains ten official and eight unofficial members, of whom six are elected and two (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (31 March, 1901) was 120,124 (94,397 native Fijians, 17,105 Indian immigrants, 2,459 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Public income	£192,974	£185,424	£179,802
Public expenditure	132,043	149,374	156,811
*Public debt	152,815	143,415	133,915
Total imports	442,852	609,496	643,007
From Brit. Colonies	430,496	568,077	629,953
Total exports	706,403	603,410	881,364
To Brit. Colonies	609,143	587,842	856,073

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor, H. E. Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*and £300 as High Comm. of Western Pacific*)	£2,700
Chief Justice, His Hon. Charles Major (*and £300 as Chief Judicial Commr., Western Pacific*)	900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Ehrhardt	700
Receiver-General and Col. Sec., Hon. Eyre Hutson	750
Asst. Col. Sec., R. S. D. Rankine	600
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Bolton G. Corney, L.S.O.	750
Commissioner for Lands (vacant)	550
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland	600
Agent-Gen. of Immigration, A. R. Coates	450
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, M. T. Dods	500
Collector of Customs, J. K. M. Ross	450
Inspector-General of Constabulary & Prisons & Sheriff (vacant)	600
Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian	450
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander	450

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 44 days.

* £55,215 to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Papua.

The territory of Papua, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The ports of entry are Samarai, Port Moresby, Daru, and Boiagri.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby. Pop., about 1,500 natives and 100 Europeans.

	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
Revenue	£19,274	£20,236	£21,813
Grant	20,000	20,000	20,000
Expenditure	36,534	41,804	45,336
Imports	67,188	79,761	...
Exports	76,435	80,291	...

Acting Administrator and Chief Judicial Officer, *His Hon. J. H. P. Murray £1,250
Govt. Sec., *Hon. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G. 700
Commissioner for Lands, Director of Agriculture, Mines, and Works, *Hon. M. S. C. Smith 600
Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, *Hon. H. W. Champion 450
Resident Magistrates: Central Div., B. W. Bramell, £350; *Western*, A. H. Jiear, £350; *Eastern*, *A. M. Campbell, £450; *Northern & North Eastern*, H. L. Griffin, £400; *South Eastern*, F. Gull (*acting*), £400; *Gulf*, C. B. Higginson 300

* Members of the Executive Council.

Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London.

Pacific Islands.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1907–8 was £7,430, and the expenditure, £5,923; exports, 1907, £51,602; imports, £49,252. European residents, 230; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford £800

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate.* The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58′ W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., was included in the Protectorate in 1900. Total area, 166 square miles; population, about 35,000 and 80 Europeans. Revenue, 1906, £4,345; expenditure, £3,385; imports (1900), £20,369; exports (chiefly copra), £21,582.

Resident Commissioner, W. Telfer Campbell £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1905, of 21,103 natives of Tonga, 300 other natives, 151 British subjects, 89 foreigners, and 120 half-castes. The limits of the group are between 15′ and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1907, £34,912; expenditure, £33,540; imports, £97,820; exports, £134,193. Of the total shipping, 93,994 (1905), 77,340 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G. £850

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *The Union*, or *Tokelau, Group* of six islands and some islets (Quiros, Fakaafo (3), Nukunono, and Atafu).

Deputy Commissioner, H.M. Agent, Tonga.

(6) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907) 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, (*H.M. Consul for the Society Islands*).

Chief Magistrate, Arthur H. Young.

(7) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51′ 23′ N., long. 159° 21′ 50″ W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, William Bent.

(8) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. A joint commission consisting of British and French naval officers has been appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order. In 1906 a Convention was signed between Great Britain and France, under which the administration of the Group was assumed by the two Powers. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1907. Nat. pop. about 100,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

High Commissioner, Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Assistant to the High Commissioner, A. W. Mahaffy £800

British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... 800

French Resident Commissioner, C. Nouffiard

(9) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji... £300

Chief Judicial do., The Chief Justice of Fiji 300

Sec. to High Commn., A. Montgomerie (*actg.*) 450

THE West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, tending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30′ to 85° West. They are divided by ographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, which the last-named are subdivided into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The ands lying off the coasts of South America and Central America respectively form o separate groups in addition to those already mentioned. The total area of the West lies is probably about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not s than 83,000 square miles. The prevalent character of the islands is bold and moun- nous. The highest points are about 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and several of e islands contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic tion. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78°, but that of the higher nds is often much less. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most rts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be id that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May many of the islands it is delightful. The vegetable productions are both varied and undant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, bananas, oranges, coffee, oa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, coco-nuts, notto, aloes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, cabbage-tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the re common fruits there are the pineapple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, oranges, lemons, nes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, sweet potatoes, l manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied undance of timber, including mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian-fig, well pted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts. Indian corn yields abundant crops most everywhere; and rice in the island of Trinidad. The total population is nearly 00,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The nds at the time of their discovery were inhabited partly by the Caribs, a fierce and rlike race, and partly by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks; but both these ive Indian races are now practically extinct. By far the largest of the West Indies are magnificent islands of Cuba and Hispaniola.

The first spot on which Columbus landed in the New World in 1492 was San Salvador, of the Bahamas. On the same voyage Cuba and Hispaniola were discovered, and other islands very shortly afterwards. For some time the West Indies remained in the disputed possession of Spain, subject only to occasional visits from French and English ps. At the commencement of the 17th century, however, the English, French, and tch began to form settlements, and to import negroes from West Africa to work the ntations; and whenever war broke out in Europe it spread to the West Indies. They now divided as follows:—*British:* Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is.; all the Bahamas; tigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, the Virgin and the Cayman Islands, nada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago; and the islands off the st of British Honduras. *French:* Martinique, Guadaloupe, Deseada, Marie Galanta, Les ntes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch:* St. Eustatius, ba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish:* Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *U.S.A.:* erto Rico. *Venezuelan:* Coche Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. *Independent:* Hispa- la, divided into Hayti and San Domingo and Cuba. The British Islands have an area of ut 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. In 1898 a most disastrous ricane swept over the group of islands, almost all of which were affected, while Vincent, Barbados, and St. Lucia were practically devastated. On August 7th, 1899, urther hurricane devastated the island of Montserrat, doing damage also to St. Kitts, is, and Antigua. The island of Puerto Rico (U.S.A.), Guadaloupe (French), and Santa z (Danish) also suffered severely. Further disaster befell St. Vincent in 1902 by the otion of "La Soufrière," one-third of the island being devastated, and Mont Pelée, in rtinique, entirely destroyed the town of St. Pierre. On the 14th January, 1907, nearly entire city of Kingston, Jamaica, and many of the principal residences in the suburbs adjoining parishes of St. Andrew and St. Catherine were destroyed by an earthquake, sing great loss of life and property. The British Islands have still a future in store for n when cane-sugar growing can again profitably be carried on, and in the fruit, cotton, wool industries, which are now rapidly increasing.

estic Imports from United Kingdom, 1907 (*Board of Trade*):—

rel, &c.	£286,665	Machinery	£122,249
and Ale	74,328	Manure	63,473
&c.	45,557	Metal	181,263
ns	681,233	Soap	87,027
er	106,385	Woollens	124,866
			£2,575,758

Total Exports to United Kingdom, 1907 (*Board of Trade*):—

Asphalt	£42,694	Oranges	£72,099
Bananas	158,738	Rum	230,897
Cocoa, Raw	444,199	Spices	101,078
Cotton, Raw	135,426	Sugar	448,641
			£1,931,679

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687; in 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and there were a number of coolies and Chinese. The estimated population on March 31, 1907, was 830,261.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,423 feet. From those mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 185 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 38,830 (1908). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 5,019, and Montego Bay, 4,803.

The chief articles of export are: Fruit, 53·9; coffee, 6·4; sugar, 5; dye-woods, 3·6; pimento, 3·1; rum, 8; and minor products, 20. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 59, and the U.K., 21·4.

	1906-7.	1907-8
Public general revenue ...	£887,228	£1,021,937
Expenditure from income.	828,115	935,384
Expenditure from loans ...	707	2,820
Public debt	3,654,288	3,736,692
Total imports	2,081,087	2,914,073
Total exports	1,992,007	2,376,201

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. £5,000
Private Sec., Melville Foster .....
Asst. do., E. T. Scott .....
Comdg. Troops, Brig.-General J. W. A. Marshall, C.B .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Hugh Clarence Bourne, C.M.G. 1,200
Assist. Colonial Secretary, R. Johnstone... 600
Auditor-Gen., Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. 800
Director Pub. Wks., (vacant) 1,200
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins..... 600
Emigration Agent in India, A. Marsden ... 500
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw 800
Sup. Insp. of Schools, Hon. Thos. Capper, B.A. 700
Sup. Med. Officer, Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. 800
Protector of Immigrants, F. L. Pearce..... 400
Treasurer, E. J. Andrews..... 650
Postmaster, J. B. Lucie-Smith..... 600
Collector-General, Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O. 800
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, E. A. Savage 500
Government Printer, J. C. Ford..... 500
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke 2,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. Chas. F. Lumb, LL.D. 1,200
Second ditto, (vacant) 1,000
Registrar Supreme Court, A. H. D'Costa... 600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton 1,000
Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson..... 820
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole..... 400
Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Records, (vacant) 700

Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 12 days.

TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1901 was 5,287, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,751. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp is grown and exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turk's and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£6,243	£6,809	£7,391
Expenditure	7,279	7,080	7,119
Total imports	28,230	27,752	27,660
Total exports	24,022	24,940	23,817

Commissioner, Fredk. H. Watkins, I.S.O. £600
Judge Sup. Court, G. P. St. Aubyn 500

Grand Turk, from Avonmouth, 11 days.

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the island, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

THE BAHAMAS,

chain of islands lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population in 1907 of 59,713, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay (T.I.), Ragged Island and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1907 being valued at £129,699. The fruit trade, principally with the United States, is also important, the total value of pineapples exported in 1907 being £4,242; bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables are also exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, logwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 25,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1907, £46,669. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Public revenue ..	£77,293	£79,058	£89,694
Expenditure	72,192	71,087	79,790
Public debt	102,626	69,991	66,680
Total imports ...	308,544	329,115	372,937
Total exports ...	222,905	221,925	233,232

Gov., H. E. Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Justice, Sir Ormond Drimmie Malcolm 1,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett 600
Attorney-Gen., J. Bromhead Matthews ... 400
Receiver-Gen., W. R. Hunt 500
Postmaster, J. A. Thompson 350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller 500
Provost-Marshal and Commandt. of Constabulary, C. A. Fraser 500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae; R. S. Johnstone ..... each 500
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N. 800

Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies make up the colony of the Leeward Islands, which is administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and which has also a general Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The federal colony in 1901 contained 127,536 inhabitants (56,952 males and 70,584 females). The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members with the Governor as President.

Gov., H. E. Sir Bickham Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G. £2,600
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. L. E. O. Charlton, D.S.O. 200
Asst. Private Secretary, B. Bulstrode ... 100
Chief Justice, His Honour J. S. Udal 1,000
Puisne Judge, His Honour F. H. Parker 700
Col. Sec. and Att.-Gen., E. St. John Branch 900
Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. B. Jarvis... 350
Assist. A.-G., St. Kitts, E. C. Wattley ... 200
" " " *Dominica*, S. R. Pemberton 200
Auditor-General, W. D. Auchinleck 520
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, F. Watts, C.M.G., D.Sc. 800
Inspector of Schools, Chas. M. Martin 300

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Public revenue ...	£137,055	£138,155	£151,520
Expenditure	142,214	129,998	134,273
Public debt	278,000	274,650	273,850
Imports	420,806	423,752	517,424
Exports	423,727	392,154	521,509

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1901 was 34,953, including 15,861 males and 19,092 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands. It is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, and two central sugar factories have been erected, sugar canes being purchased from surrounding estates and peasants. A considerable amount of cotton is being planted; it also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrow-root. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Public revenue...	£48,798	£44,175	£50,620
Expenditure	54,383	44,639	46,968
Public debt	130,900	130,700	130,500
Total imports ...	232,937	232,763	168,396
Total exports ...	99,862	95,971	174,972

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1901), 9,262.
President & Island Sec. (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands), E. St. J. Branch.
Treasurer, A. E. Eldridge £350
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. 500
Colonial Engineer, W. M. Mackison, C.E. ... 450
Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family.
Magistrate, O. Nugent £50
Manager, H. G. S. Branch 150
Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population (1901) of 18.

(2) ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population (1901) of 46,446, and a total area of about 150 square miles.

The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18 N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1901) 9,962, is a port of registry, and had 64 sailing vessels of 1,135 tons in 1907.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 12,774. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1901), 1,050.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1901) 3,890. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue.....	£48,330	£49,613	£50,351
Expenditure.....	45,234	47,228	47,170
Public debt	59,315	55,343	43,646
Imports	162,950	158,818	180,347
Exports	215,227	160,195	189,903

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh ...£700 to £900
Clerk, Private Sec., &c., G. C. Johnson 250
Treasurer, Edward R. Jones 350
Reg. of Shipping & Ship. Master, E. Deravin *Fees*
Magistrates: St. Kitts, Hon. F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., £400; Captain A. Roger, £350; *Nevis*, Hon. C. A. Shand, £350; *Anguilla*, W. M. Wigley 250
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. L. M. Kortright 400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′-15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 29,000 in 1901. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population (1901) about 6,000, and Portsmouth, population about 2 500.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue.....	£32,497	£34,149	£39,865
Expenditure.....	35,524	31,055	31,486
Public debt	52,960	52,542	51,015
Imports	95,358	103,224	128,650
Exports	78 035	106,246	124,294

Administrator, W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. (with £100 entertainment allowance) ..... £700 to £900
Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Porter 400
Colonial Engineer, W.A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E.... 600
Registrar, Hon. C. Musgrave 300
Magistrates, Hon. W. Coull, £300; R. F. Garraway, £300; Dr. G. B. Mason (and £200 as Medical Officer) .....
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; W. R. Williams, £300; L. S. Senhouse, £250; C. H. Bellot 250

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 33½ square miles, and in 1904 a population of 13,127 (6,087 males, 7,040 females). Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active Soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and 365,000 lb. of Sea Island cotton, to the value of £27,850, were exported in 1907-8. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1901) of 1,461.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£7,433	£8,732	£10,233
Expenditure	7,107	6,578	8,016
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports	18,053	22,507	32,756
Total exports	22,209	22,486	35,183

Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston £550
Assist. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett 220
Senior Medical Officer, M. P. Duke 306

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,908. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1901), 352.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£3,028	£2,975	£3,971
Expenditure	3,046	2,573	4,367
Imports	5,573	6,412	7,009
Exports	5,184	5,760	6,027

Commissioner and Treasurer, R. S. Earl, M.B. £300

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of

ernment), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with ir dependencies, the Grenadines being divided ween Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one ernor for the three islands; but there is no eral Legislative Council as in the Leeward nds, and no common tariff or treasury. There Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges he three colonies and of Barbados, a common lit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, h this exception, each island retains its own itutions, and in the governor's absence is erned by an Administrator subordinate to .

The aggregate population (1906) was 027, and the total area 508 square miles.

ernor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. SirRalphChampneysWilliams, K.C.M.G. £2,500
rivate Secretary, T. C. Fitzherbert 200
ransit, about 14 days.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

renada is situated between the parallels of 30'–12° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in dth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles . of Barbados. It contains about 85,120 acres, which 30,239 acres are cultivated, and a ulation (including some of the Grenadines) 59,784 (1906). The country is mountainous very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a ntain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level he sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most re kable natural curiosities: near the former a torium, under Government auspices, has n established. Grenada was discovered by mbus in 1498, and named Conception. It originally colonised by the French, and definitely ceded to Great Britain by the ty of Versailles in 1783.

he soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, ber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The sts are rich in timbers, particularly bullet d, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and a, and vanilla and several varieties of -yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles caught and exported, and whales are met , especially among the Grenadines. The orts chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, dware, &c. The Legislative Council consists 4 members, seven of whom are officials. . George's, on the south-west coast, is the f town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue	£69,954	£71,786	£79,871
Expenditure	71,968	70,379	68,383
Public debt	123,670	123,670	123,670
Total imports	237,256	223,448	1907. 288,665
Total exports	283,955	210,149	417,299

Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G. £650
Treasurer, N. Lockhart 450
Chief Justice, John Bayldon Walker, W. S. 850
Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor 650
Registrar and Magistrate, Southern District, A. Nisbet 450
Magistrates, W. Evan Haynes, *E. Dist.*, £350; M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*, £350; G. W. Smith, *N. Dist. & Commr. of Carriacou* 350
Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave 300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1907) 7,545.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1907) of 54,599. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar (5,364 tons in 1907), molasses, cocoa (1,719,700 lb. in 1907)—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1901, 8,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1907, 716 steamers (tonnage 1,305,957) entered Port Castries, and many British and foreign warships coaled.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue	£61,877	£60,012	£67,351
Expenditure	62,521	60,293	64,844
Public debt	161,178	157,779	155,730
Total imports	285,987	242,469	310,309
Total exports	211,654	220,353	264,401

Administrator & Col. Sec., Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G. (and allowance £300) £1,000
Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff 700
Attorney-General, A. de Freitas 500
Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 500

ST. VINCENT.

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 sq. miles, and an estimated population (1908), including dependencies, of 51,779. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton (for which a factory has been built by the Government), and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The price of Crown lands (which are mountain lands only) averages from £1 to £3 per acre, according to locality and terms of purchase; steps have also been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose. On May 7, 1902, there was an eruption of the volcano known as "La Soufrière," causing many deaths, and completely destroying all crops and the majority of the buildings in an area of (roughly) one-third of the island.

CAPITAL, Kingstown (pop., 1891, 4,547).

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Public revenue	£26,900	£26,031	£27,543
Expenditure	25,911	24,650	23,508
Total imports	69,097	78,008	96,554
Total exports	53,078	83,755	94,265

Administrator, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, and Collector of Customs, Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and £100 table allowance) £800
Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, W. S. Shaw ... 600
Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor (*Attorney-General of Grenada*)..... 50

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population in 1907 was estimated at 194,518, being about 1,200 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal.

The deposits in the savings bank on March 31, 1908, were £195,745. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1906, about 27,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£192,29[illegible]	£204,704	£209,818
Expenditure	180,931	186,016	188,296
Public debt	416,000	[illegible]5,200	404,900
Total imports	1,042,562	[illegible]02 328	1,271,530
Total exports	935,844	932 066	935,256
Imports from U.K.	445,454	462,116	558,148
Exports to U.K. ...	180,454	2[illegible]0,744	181,981

Gov., H.E. Sir Gilbert Thos. Carter, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Otho G. Carter...
Colonial Secretary, Lord Basil Temple Blackwood 750
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
Pres. of Legis. Council, W. P. Leacock.....
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. F. J. Clarke, C.M.G. 250
Attorney-General, Hon. G. A. Goodman, K.C. 850
Solicitor-Gen., C. P. Clarke ..... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips..... 600
Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum 600
Controller of Customs (vacant)..... 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye ... 550
Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes..... 400
Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 600

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 61° 39′—62° W. long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth, with an area of 1,750 square miles (200,000 acres cultivated), and an estimated population (1906) of 320,000. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 56,100), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 7,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,076). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1907, 141,006 tons (£162,308) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1907) were:—Sugar, 46,270 tons; rum, 785,483 gals.; molasses, 524,926 gals.; bitters, 34,866 gals.; and cocoa, 49,730,576 lb. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 89 miles of railway open, and harbour improvements, waterworks and sewage operations are in course of construction. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. Thirty-eight steamers from Europe arrive every month, and six from the United States and Canada. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue.....	£808,845	£765,272	£871,201
Expenditure ...	818,701	810,474	781,038
Public debt ...	1,086,533	1,079,233	1,075,053
Imports	3,303,611	3,120,717	3,374,824
Exports	3,168,706	2,872,325	3,907,503

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with an estimated population (1907) of 19,200. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°.

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,370) and Plymouth.

Governor, (vacant)..... £5,000
Private Secretary, A. Taitt.....
Colonial Secretary, S.W. Knaggs 1,200
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon 750
Attorney-General, E. L. Agostini, K.C. ... 1,300
Commdt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain 1,000
Auditor-General, R. Gervase Bushe, B.A. 800
Chief Justice, A. van Lucie-Smith 1,500
Dir. of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. 1,200
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. 582
First Puisne Judge, R. A. Swan 1,000
Second Puisne Judge, Alex. D. Russell, LL.D. 1,000
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott..... 900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume 600
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne 800
Protector of Immigrants, Com. W. H. Coombs 800
Registrar-Gen., E. C. M. Stone 550
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross..... 550
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders ... 550
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. 1,100
Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collens, V.D. 725

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000). Transit, 14 days.

Constituent Parts.	Area (sq. miles).	Population.	
		European.	Coloured.
Cape Colony (Self-governing)	276,995	580,380	1,825,172
Natal, including Zululand (Self-governing)	29,200	97,109	1,011,645
Transvaal (Self-governing)	111,196	297,277	972,674
Orange River Colony (Self-governing)	50,000	143,419	241,626
Southern Rhodesia	143,830	12,623	593,141
Basutoland	10,293	975	347,731
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1,004	119,772
Swaziland	6,536	890	84,601

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the lands adjacent, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

High Commissioner for South Africa (£3,000) *and Governor of the Transvaal*, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G. (1905) £8,000
Imperial Secretary, C. H. Rodwell 1,200
Private Secretary, Dougal O. Malcolm 700
Actina Military Secretary, Major E. C. F. Garraway (S.A.C.) 750
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. E. C. Cameron (Lovat's Scouts) 300
General Officer Commanding, South Africa, General Lord Methuen, G.C.B.
Assistant Military Secretary, Major C. J. Fitzgerald (R.H.G.).
Major-General in Charge of Administration, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F. Dorward, K.C.B., D.S.O.

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated 15th March, 1905, in Lord Selborne, who is also Governor of the Transvaal. The High Commissioner is empowered to invite conferences of representatives of the South African Colonial Governments to meet for the discussion of matters of common interest and to transact business with the representatives of any foreign Power in South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia (*i.e.*, south of the Zambesi). The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, provides for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native affairs in Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government. The Administration of Barotziland (North-Western Rhodesia) is placed under the control of the High Commissioner by Order in Council. Since the beginning of 1907 the High Commissioner has also been responsible for the administration of Swaziland.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS STATISTICAL BUREAU.

As a result of the conference of Customs Officers, held in March, 1904, the various Governments in the Customs Union agreed to the establishment as from July 1, 1905, of a South African Customs Statistical Bureau, whose headquarters are in Cape Town. This Bureau compiles all statistics relating to the imports into and exports from all the colonies and territories in the Customs Union, as well as those relating to inter-colonial trade. The Bureau is also charged with the apportionment of the Customs duties due to each colony or territory on imported goods entered for consumption therein. The Bureau is governed by a Board consisting of the principal officers of Customs of the colonies and territories comprising the South African Customs Union.

Principal, A. J. S. Lewis £950
Customs Union Clerk, N. Dallas Forbes ... 600
Clerk and Accountant, F. Fisher 475
Clerk & Examiner of Accounts, A. G. Ashley 425
Senior Statistical Clerk, J. G. Bam 450
69 clerks, £50 to £395.

CAPE COLONY.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name, in which are now included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other colonies of South Africa. It reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 600 miles, and its breadth 450 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,995 square miles, or 177,376,660 acres, according to the latest estimate (1907), of which 43,568,697 acres were not disposed of in 1907. The territory of Walfish Bay, on the west coast, is also a portion of the Colony.

Cape Colony is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which, as already mentioned, follows the line of the South African coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run across from W. to E., and are not quite so high as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Colony, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where there are summer rains, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Colony, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless for either irrigation or navigation. Most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are merely shallow torrents, even the largest having only sufficient water for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature cause it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteæ, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloe. The native animals are either disappearing altogether or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. But elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast, and springbok abound.

The *Population* of the whole Colony numbered 2,409,804 when the census was taken on 17 April, 1904, inclusive of the native territories, Griqualand West and Pondoland, the European population then being 579,741 (318,544 males and 261,197 females). The births registered in the ten years 1898–1907 were 53,589, 54,548, 53,117, 53,468, 53,900, 56,278, 56,802, 53,028, 57,870, and 60,415; the deaths in the same period amounting to 40,996, 37,247, 47,604, 41,043, 41,207, 40,826, 40,695, 36,699, 35,609, and 35,491. The Dutch preponderate in the western and the English in the eastern districts.

Education.—The number of schools in operation (June 30, 1908) was 3,726, attended by 174,709 children. There are also five colleges, with 809 students, and a University (*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.), where 8,201 students have matriculated and 969 have taken direct degrees. The expenditure under the Education Vote in the year ended June 30, 1907, was £537,836.

Commerce and Industry.—The principal industries are the production of wool and wine, and the rearing of horses, cattle, and ostriches, but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. The principal imports (1907) were: manufactured articles, £10,676,865; foodstuffs, £3,512,017; unmanufactured and raw materials, £965,647. The principal exports (1907) were: diamonds, £8,973,148; gold, £28,249,302; and other produce, £7,282,000.

Minerals, &c.—There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 36. Gold is found in the Knysna division, and manganese in the Paarl. Coal of considerable value is also raised, the output in 1907 being 144,040 tons. The value of diamonds found at Kimberley in 1907 was £5,955,208.

Railways.—The railways are mostly the property of the Government, which on Dec. 31, 1907, owned and worked 3,254 miles. There were also 608 miles of privately owned railways in Cape Colony, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia, worked by Government, and 351 miles privately owned and worked in Cape Colony. The *Cape to Cairo* Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia; Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia; Beira, and the Victoria Falls. To the 31st Dec., 1907, the capital expended by Government was £31,919,340. The returns for 1907 show a profit of £2 16*s.* 11*d.* per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were (1907), 1,087 post offices open, and 67,396,463 letters, &c., were conveyed; money and postal orders issued, £1,702,490; savings bank deposits, £2,792,584; telegraph offices, 595, with 31,802 miles of wire; telephone wires, 5,813 miles, with 4,760 sets of instruments; postal revenue, £348,969; telegraph and telephone, £192,441. There is cable communication with Europe *vid* West Coast, *vit* St. Helena and overland, and a direct line to Australia *vid* Natal.

Defence.—The Colonial Forces in time of peace consist of Cape Mounted Riflemen (611 officers and men), and horse and foot volunteers (11,132 officers and men). There is also a body of Mounted Police, with about 1,265 officers and men. In cases of emergency every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 years of age may be called upon to defend the Colony, and there is an Imperial garrison stationed at Wynberg. For external purposes a Cape and West African Squadron is stationed in these waters, having a naval depôt in the Colony at Simon's Bay, where large naval works are being carried out.

Harbours.— Extensive harbour works have been constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. The first three are under the direction of local boards composed of elective and nominee members, while the last named has a board nominated by Government.

At Table Bay (£4,174,016 expended up to 31 December, 1907) the docks consist of an outer basin, area 64 acres, and inner basin, area 8½ acres. Depth of water from 20 ft. to 35 ft. (L.W.O.S.T.). Length of berthage 2¼ miles, with good anchorage and graving dock. The works at Port Elizabeth consist of two jetties 1,160 ft. long, which cost £260,000, and a third jetty 1,460 ft. in length, which cost £185,000. In addition, there is a jetty, 1,380 ft. from the shore, with an aerial ropeway, used principally for explosives traffic.

At East London, situated on the Buffalo River, extensive harbour works have been carried out, costing, including interest on loans, to 31 December, 1907, £2,244,765, and the improvements are still proceeding. The dock area is 100 acres, and present length of quay space 5,601 ft. East London is connected by rail with all the railway systems of Cape Colony and other South African States, and is the shortest Cape Colonial route to the Transvaal Gold Fields.

Mossel Bay lies between Cape St. Blaize and the Great Brak River, and is about 6 miles wide with a harbour affording excellent shelter to vessels. Increased trade is anticipated by the opening of the Mossel Bay-George Railway Line, and the extension to Oudtshoorn, which will commence shortly. Mossel Bay is linked with the main line from Cape Town to the northern colonies.

There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
Receipts ...	£8,472,302	£8,236,880	£7,701,192
Payments.....	9,149,498	8,231,719	8,349,316
Public debt—			
General.....	36,820,385	37,901,226	40,778,590
Corporate...	5,289,177	6,078,886	5,488,700
*Imports	19,807,182	18,837,448	16,480,312
*Exports	30,464,800	36,367,911	43,548,110

Domestic imports from U.K., 1907 (*B. of Trade*):—

Apparel, &c.	£1,466,120	Hardware, &c. ..	£101,008
Arms, &c.	221,496	Iron	804,176
Books	105,125	Leather	714,143
Carriages, &c.	226,062	Machinery	478,106
Chemicals and Medicines.....	277,969	Meat	99,392
Coal, &c.	115,516	Milk, Condensed	178,481
Cottons	971,992	Provisions	51,390
Electrical Goods, &c.	388,108	Soap	123,619
Furniture	78,258	Spirits	91,845
Haberdashery and Hats.....	246,174	Stationery	136,916
		Woollens	553,663
			£9,700,621

Exports to U.K., 1907 (*Board of Trade*):

Angora Goats' Hair	£1,135,489	Hides, Raw.....	£115,894
Copper, all sorts	629,863	Skins & Furs	8,3.351
Feathers, ornamental	1,598 404.	Wool.	2 736,980
			£7,269,808

The Colony is under responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 26 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 107 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature are the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1904, 77,668 (with suburbs 169,641); Grahamstown, 13,887; Port Elizabeth, 32,959; Kimberley, 34,331; East London, 25,220; Beaconsfield, 9,378.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. the Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. (1901) £8,000
Private Secretary, Capt. W. A. Gordon 500
Col. A.D.C. & Mil. Sec., Major R. d'Arcy Fife..... 450
A.D.C.'s, Capt. N. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton 400
Lt. W. P. Nunneley (*extra*) ..... *unp.*

THE CABINET (22 February, 1904).

Premier, Hon. John X. Merriman, M.L.A. £250
Col. Sec., Hon. N. F. de Waal, M.L.A. 1,500
Treasurer, Hon. John X. Merriman, M.L.A. 1,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. Burton, K.C., M.L.A. 1,500
Commissioner Public Works, Hon. J. W. Sauer, M.L.A. 1,500
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. F. S. Malan, M.L.A. 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hon. W. P. de Villiers Graaff, M.L.A. ..... *unp.*
Hon. H. L. Currey, M.L.A. ..... *unp.*

Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. J. T. Molteno, M.L.A. £1,500
Clerk, Ernest Fuller Kilpin, C.M.G. 1,200
Secretary to Native Affairs Dept., E. E. Dower 800
Chief Magistrate (Tembuland, Pondoland, Transkei, and E. Griqualand), A. H. B. Stanford ..... *(and quarters)* 950
Under Colonial Secretary, N. Janisch 1,200
Under Sec. Agric., P. J. du Toit (*acting*)... 700
Registrar General of Statistics, A. F. F. Scharffenorth (*acting*)..... 425
Registrar of Deeds, W. de N. Lucas 1,000
Assistant Treasurer, Wm. A. Collard 1,100
Commissioner of Taxes, and Civil Commissioner, Cape, J. B. Moffat 1,000
Controller of Excise, L. B. Smuts 800
Controller & Aud.-Gen., W. E. Gurney..... 1,200
Controller of Customs, A. H. Wilshere..... 1,100
Postmaster-General, W. T. Hoal 1,000
Sec. to Law Department, E. F. Lonsdale .. 900
Commandant-Gen. Cape Colonial Forces, and Officer Commanding Cape Mounted Riflemen, Col. H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Supt.-Gen. of Education*, Thomas Muir, C.M.G., LL.D. 1,250
Supt. of Agricultural Co-operation, P. J. H. Hannon, F.S.S. 1,500
Assist. Law Adviser, Howel Jones, K.C. ... 1,200
Assist. Sec. Law Dept., J. D. Cormack..... 1,000
Chief Justice & Pres. of Legislative Council, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G. 700
Clerk, Legislative Council, H. P. B. Clarke 3,250
Puisne Judges, Sir Ebenezer J. Buchanan, C. G. Maasdorp, Sir P. M. Laurence, J. G. Kotze (*Judge President of E.D. Ct.*), each £2,250; J. D. Sheil, K.C., £2,000; J. H. Lange (*Judge President of High Ct. of Griqualand West*), £2,250; T. L. Graham, K.C., £2,000. 800
Registrar, H. R. Dale..... £750
Master of Sup. Ct., J. G. B. Heynemann ... 800
Secretary for Public Works, C. L. Mansergh 1,700
Director of Irrigation, F. E. Kanthack, M.I.C.E. 1,200
General Manager of Railways, T. S. McEwen, A.M.I.C.E..... 2,500

* Excluding specie.

Director of Agriculture, J. Noble Jack ... £1,000
Surveyor-General, A. H. Cornish Bowden 900
Mayor of Capetown, F. W. Smith.

Agent-General in London, Sir Somerset French, K.C.M.G., 100 Victoria St., S.W. 2,000
Secretary, T. Slingsby Nightingale 800
Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton: transit, 16 days.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, being completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony and Natal. It lies between 28° 45′ and 30° 40′ South latitude and 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude, and has a computed area of 10,293 square miles. The census of 1904 showed 347,731 natives and 895 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Customs dues, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohales' Hoek Quthing and Peka in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 241 schools, with 12,000 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. Grants in aid of education to the extent of £12,000 were made in 1907–8. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware and groceries.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£98,515	£111,903	£116,529
Expenditure	93,333	108,832	126,603
		For year ending 31.12.07.	
Imports	191,701	242,353	238,600
Exports	172,469	185,155	248,500

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Herbert Cecil Sloley, C.M.G. £1,500
Government Secretary, Lewis Wroughton 856
Financial Secretary, John Pears Murray 573
Assistant Commissioners, (*Mafeteng*) Samuel Barrett, £800; (*Mohale's Hoek*) James Wilmot Bowker, £736; (*Leribe*) James Comyn Macgregor, £736; (*Berea*) William Boxwell, £610; (*Qacha's Nek*) Edward D'Urban Blyth, £610; (*Maseru*) Charles Edward Boyes, £598; (*Quthing*) William Du Pre Mansel, £560.
Veterinary Officer, Frank Arthur Verney £600
Inspect. of Works, Harrison Wyatt Gibson 470
Inspector of Education, Frederick Hugh Dutton, M.A. 420
Director, Govt. Indus. School, Rev. Nelson W. Fogarty 400
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long 666

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south by Cape Colony, on the east by the Transvaal, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad; area about 275,000 square miles, and population about 130,000, of whom 1,000 are whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, and there is a great scarcity of water, while much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), of Baitlotle (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Colony.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£28,653	£29,047	£31,563
Expenditure	74,783	77,111	75,851

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera £1,200
Government Secretary, Barry May 700
Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger 750
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel ..... £650 to £750

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal has a total area of 111,196 square miles (deducting the area of Vryheid and Utrecht, districts annexed to Natal), and consists of certain districts bounded on the east by Portuguese possessions, but touching Natal at the south-east corner; on the south by Natal and the Orange River Colony; on the west by Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; and on the north by Rhodesia; about 20,000 sq. miles lying within the tropics.

The larger portion lies to the west of the Drakensberg (Mt. Mauch, 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo River and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country; diamonds, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. The Central South African Railways, which include the lines of the late Netherlands South African Railway, the late Orange Free State Government Railways, and the line known as the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway, connect the colony with Delagoa Bay, Durban, and the Cape; the total length open for traffic at the end of 1907 was

2,469 miles, and 163 miles were under construction. Of the commerce about 70 per cent. was with Cape Colony up to 1899. In 1907 the imports were distributed thus: 35·55 per cent. from Cape Colony, 6·4 per cent. from Orange River Colony, 33·33 per cent. from Natal, 0·04 per cent. from Rhodesia, 0·14 per cent. from Basutoland, 0·04 per cent. from Bechuanaland, and 24·5 per cent. from Delagoa Bay.

The population according to the census of 1904 was 1,268,716, of whom 299,327 were whites, 945,498 aboriginal, and 23,891 other natives.

In 1882 the revenue only amounted to £177,407; in 1893 this had increased to £1,702,685, and in 1897 to £4,480,218, owing to the increased prosperity of the gold-bearing districts: the expenditure was £4,394,066 in 1897, and the debt £2,675,690 in 1898. At June 30, 1906, the public debt was £35,000,000; municipal borrowings at the same date amounted to £5,900,000 (approximately). The trade of the country amounted in 1897 to about £24,500,000, of which £13,563,827 represented the value of imports. The output of gold in the year 1897 was valued at £11,653,727; in 1901, 231,076 oz. (£981,549); 1902, 1,718,920 oz. (£7,301,501); 1903, 2,972,897 oz. (£12,628,057); 1904, 3,773,517 oz. (£16,028,883); 1905, 4,909,540 oz. (£20,854,440); 1906, 5,786,617 oz.; 1907, 6,450,740 oz. (£27,400,992). The total value of the diamonds produced in the Transvaal since the war is as follows:—1903, 174,976 carats (£239,782); 1904, 884,331 carats (£1,150,893); 1905, 802,174 carats (£922,330); 1906, 1,069,392 carats (£1,563,141); 1907, 2,062,855 carats (£2,268,075). The coal output was:—1898, 1,907,808 tons — of 2,000 lb. — (£668,346); 1900, 506,074 tons (£197,127); 1901, 797,144 tons (£329,113); 1902, 1,590,333 tons (£637,640); 1903, 2,253,677 tons (£877,976); 1904, 2,409,033 tons (£883,891); 1905, 2,606,799 tons (£846,272); 1906, 2,892,404 tons (£832,315); 1907, 2,883,423 tons (£773,649).

The new Constitution, which was provided for by Letters Patent issued on Dec. 6, 1906, consists of a Legislative Council of 15 members elected by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of 69 members elected by the registered voters of the Transvaal. The Legislature is elected for a term of five years but may be prorogued or dismissed by the Governor. The executive is vested in the Ministers, not more than six, who are appointed by the Governor. Municipalities have already been created in all the most important towns.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1904, 36,700 (21,161 whites), the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1904, 158,580 (83,902 whites).

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£4,587,165	£4,387,175	£4,670,218
Expenditure	4,257,646	4,432,767	4,120,451
Debt	—	—	28,550,000
Imports	17,307,123	15,881,268	15,758,944
Exports	24,502,686	29,607,776	31,232,521

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1905 (and £3,000 as High Commissioner)	*£8,000
Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. General Louis Botha.	
Private Sec., Dr. E. W. Bok	480
MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.	
Minister of Agriculture, The Prime Minister	4,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. C. Smuts	3,000
Attorney-Gen. & Mines, Hon. J. de Villiers	£3,000
Lands & Native Affairs, Hon. J. Rissik	3,000
Public Works, Hon. E. P. Solomon	3,000
Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Hull	3,000
DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES, &C.	
Assist. Colonial Sec., E. H. L. Gorges	1,500
Sec., Law Dept., Hercules Tennant, C.M.G.	1,800
Do., Native Affairs, W. Windham	1,500
Do., Treasury, James R. Leisk	1,500
Do., Mines, H. Warrington Smith	1,500
Do., Lands, G. R. Hughes	1,000
Surveyor-Gen., W. H. Gilfillan	1,500
Director of Agriculture, F. B. Smith	1,500
Chief Engineer, Public Works, C. Murray	1,200
Auditor-General, W. H. Moor	1,800
Director of Customs, J. W. Honey, C.M.G.	1,800
Postmaster-General, J. Frank Brown	1,800
Director of Education, J. E. Adamson	1,500
Med. Officer of Health, Dr. Walker	1,500
Do., Supt., Lunatic Asylum, Dr. J. T. Dunston	†1,000
Govt. Mining Engineer, H. Weldon	1,800
JUDGES, LAW OFFICERS, &C.	
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C., K.C.M.G.	4,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. H. Solomon, J. W. Wessels, Sir W. Smith, A. W. Mason, L. S. Bristowe and J. S. Curlewis ...each	3,000
Registrar, Supreme Court, and Sheriff of the Transvaal, C. F. Rorke	1,200
Master of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, T. B. Herold	1,200
Registrar of Deeds, J. Smuts, LL.D.	1,200
Crown Prosecutor, do., E. W. Douglass	1,500
Acting Chief Magistrate, do., H. O. Buckle	†1,200
Director of Prisons, C. J. Hanretté	1,200
Commr. of Police, R. Burns-Begg, K.C.	1,800
Legal Advisers to Attorney-General, E. L. Matthews £1500, and C. W. de Villiers (*acting*)	1,200
Agent General in London, Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.	3,000
Secretary, James Burns, LL.D.	1,000

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles. Transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Orange River Colony is bounded on the east by Basutoland and Natal, on the north by the Transvaal Colony, and on the west and south by the Cape Colony. It was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854, to be lost when thrown into the cause of its Boer neighbour in the war of 1899–1902. The total area is 50,392 square miles, with a population at the census of 1904 of 387,315, of whom 142,679 were whites (males 81,571, females 61,108).

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal-mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of Government, had a population of 13,512 whites, 3,487 troops, and 16,033 natives in 1905. A new

* Exclusive of allowances. † And quarters. ‡ Plus £150 personal allowance.

...ve age system and an additional water supply ...e in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Other towns are Kroonstad (2,454 whites and 3,343 natives), Ladybrand (2,333 whites and 1,515 natives), and Harrismith (2,238 whites and 3,068 natives).

Under the Constitution of 23rd June, 1902, the Government consisted of a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. By Letters Patent, dated the 5th June, 1907, a Responsible Government has been constituted for the Colony, and was promulgated on the 1st July, 1907, on which date also the Lieutenant-Governorship was abolished and Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, who had held that office, was appointed Governor. The new Constitution provides for a Legislative Council of 11 members and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members. The latter number has been increased by Act of 1908 to 39, by the division of one of the larger country constituencies into two constituencies. The first general election was held on Nov. 20, 1907, and resulted in the return of 29 members of the "Oranjia Unie" party, 5 of the Constitutional party, and 4 Independents.

	1905 6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£769,306	£787,328	£740,367
Expenditure	769,178	774,586	733,233
Imports	4,053,504	3,761,171	3,317,770
Exports.....	3,045,711	3,655,009	3,789,653

Governor, H. E. Maj. Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., (1907).
A.D.C., Captain G. P. O. Springfield.
Private Secretary, C. Courtenay-Shaw.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister & Col. Sec., Hon. A. Fischer	£2,400
Attey-Gen., Gen. The Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog	2,000
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Dr. A. E. W. Ramsbottom	2,000
Minister for Agriculture, Gen. The Hon. C. R. De Wet	2,000
Commissioner for Public Works, Lands & Mines, Hon. C. H. Wessels.....	2,000

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles. Transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

NATAL.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony, and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate, although the bulk of the whole white population of the colony is British. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, Durban or Port Natal being about 800 miles from Capetown. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 35,371 square miles, with a seaboard of 376 miles. No less than 35 distinct rivers run through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. On the N.W., Natal is bounded by the Transvaal Colony; and, as in the Cape Colony, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces.

Population.—The estimated population at the census of Dec. 31, 1907 (exclusive of military), was: Europeans or whites, 92,485; mixed and others, 6,894; Indians and Asiatics, 115,807; natives, 949,099—a total of 1,164,285.

Production, etc.—The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a semi-tropical climate. Maize is the most generally cultivated crop throughout the colony, and sugar, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, bananas, vegetables, and pepper thrive in the coast region, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown, and its cultivation has become a thriving industry. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the colony are of large extent, and are connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; the output for 1906 was 1,238,713 tons, and for 1907 1,530,043 tons; there is a considerable export trade in coal, 666,830 tons being bunkered and 459,973 tons exported in 1907, in addition to 245,480 tons consumed by the railway department. Asbestos, copper, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead and silver, limestone and marble, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, nitre and tin are also found. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. Cotton growing is being tried, and promises well. The chief exports are coal, wool, mohair, wattle bark, tea, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruit and preserves, hides and skins.

Education.—There are 2 Government high schools, at Pietermaritzburg and Durban: 34 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children; there are also 469 private Government-aided European, native, Indian and coloured schools.

Government Railways, Dec. 31, 1906.—There are 935 miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the North Coast Extension between Verulam and Tugela (50 miles), which was constructed by the Natal-Zululand Railway Company, and is worked by the Government on behalf of the constructors in accordance with working agreement. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 70 miles inland), and thence to Charlestown, on the border of the Transvaal (306 miles distant from the port), where it connects with the line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Branch lines run from Thornville Junction (59¾ miles from the port) to Richmond (17 miles), and from Pietermaritzburg a branch connects Greytown with the city (64¼ miles); to Harrismith in the Orange River Colony, from the main line at the 190¼ mile-post, was opened on July 12, 1892, with a mileage of 59½ miles, 35¾ of which are in Natal, terminating at Van Reenen. This branch was extended to Bethlehem on May 1, 1905, a distance of 64¾ miles from Harrismith, and a further section of 88½ miles to Kroonstad in the Orange River Colony, which place is also served by the C.S.A.R. main line, was opened for traffic on June 21, 1906. The line from Van

Reenen to Bethlehem is owned by the C.S.A.R. Administration, and is worked by Natal on its behalf; from Glencoe Junction (231¼ miles from the port) to Vryheid, a distance of 59½ miles, northwards from Durban to Soukeele (167¼ miles) in the Province of Zululand; from South Coast Junction to North Shepstone (77¼ miles), and places in touch with the town of Durban a portion of the Colony which has large natural resources. This line is now being extended to Beach Terminus, on the south side of the Umzimkulu River, a distance of 5½ miles; from the South Coast branch at Alexandra Junction to Umzinto, 6½ miles distant, and serves an important sugar-growing area; connecting the main line with the Bluff side (Wests) goes out from Clairmont on the South Coast line, and is 6½ miles in length; from Pietermaritzburg (the Natal trunk line junction) to Creighton, a distance of 95 miles. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1906 was £13,892,969. The receipts for 1906 were £1,836,916, and the expenditure £1,774,548. The net receipts were equal to £4 8s. 8.32*d.* per cent. upon the capital expended on open lines.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the TugelaRiver; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The Amaputaland Protectorate, created by proclamation of 22 Nov., 1897, was annexed to Zululand on 27 Dec., 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The Northern Districts, so-called, territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on 27 January, 1903.

Defence.—On 31 Dec., 1907, the total defence force of Natal consisted of the Natal Police (mounted), 1,006 all ranks, exclusive of native and Indian constables, and an active militia force of about 2,739 (1,487 mounted and 419 artillery). The Militia Act, which came into force during 1904, remodelled the Volunteer Force, and changed the title to Militia, giving the government power to call out all males between 18 and 60. There were also, at the same date, 129 rifle associations, with a total strength of 6,567, excluding Natal Police and Militiamen; besides 344 senior cadets, and 3,143 school cadets.

The Government of the Colony consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 13 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists of 43 members, including 2 each for the new districts of Vryheid and Utrecht, elected by popular vote. There are 23,686 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, exclusive of military (1904 census), 31,199.

In Durban (pop. 68,359, including 29,802 Europeans, 2,088 mixed and others, 19,183 natives, and 17,256 Asiatics as estimated 31 Dec., 1907), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth on the bar for 1907 being 32 ft. 8 in.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£3,384,849	£3,665,089*	£3,471,932
Expenditure	3,814,599	3,673,972	*3,681,914
Public debt	18,019,143	19,484,143	*20,760,562
Imports	10,958,487	9,705,256	8,704,222
From U.K.	6,095,919	†4,293,536	†3,709,670
Exports	10,265,521	10,405,707	10,057,339
To U.K.	1,445,144	1,487,508	1,779,089

Domestic imports from U.K., 1907 (*B. of Trade*):—

Apparel, &c.	£557,217	Machinery	£441,511
Arms	98,119	Metals	426,750
Books	45,243	Paper & Stationery	42,727
Chemicals	62,293	Soap	46,473
Condensed Milk	54,894	Spirits	116,603
Cottons	341,980	Woollens	157,090
Furniture	32,558		
Leather	231,366		£4,024,848

Domestic exports to the U.K., 1907 (*B. of Trade*):—

Angora Hair	£82,389	Wool, Sheep	£570,598
Corn, Maize	113,035		
Dye Stuffs	101,769		£1,345,628
Hides, &c.	133,117		

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., G.C.M.G. £5,000

Private Secretary, R. Ponsonby 300

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Native Affairs, Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., M.L.A. 1,364

Colonial Secretary and Education, Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins., M.L.A. 910

Agriculture, Hon. W. A. Deane, M.L.A. ... 910

Attorney-Gen., Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., M.L.A. 910

Treasurer, A. Oliff, M.L.A. 910

Minister for Railways and Harbour, Hon. Lt.-Col. E. M. Greene, K.C., M.L.A. 910

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir G. M. Sutton, K.C.M.G. 455

Speaker Legislative Assembly, The Hon. R. M. Archibald, J.P. 455

LAW OFFICERS, &C.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Henry Bale, K.C.M.G., K.C. 2,000

1st Puisne Judge, W. H. Beaumont 1,750

2nd do., J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C., LL.B. ... 1,750

3rd do., W. Broome 1,750

Judge-President Native High Court, H. C. Campbell, I.S.O. 1,137

Judges, do., H. G. Boshoff and J. C. C. Chadwick ..... each 1,000

Sec. Law Dept., J. W. F. Bird, I.S.O. 910

Master, Supreme Court, H. C. Koch 819

Registrar, do., C. H. R. Norman 630

Sheriff, W. P. Gough 485

ASSISTANTS AND DEPUTIES.

Principal Under-Secretary and Permanent Head of the Civil Service, Christopher John Bird, C.M.G., J.P. 1,105

Assist. do., A. W. Leslie 570

Under-Sec., Native Aff., S. O. Samuelson, J.P. 1,020

Sec. to Prime Minister and to Railways and Harbours, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G., J.P. 1,020

Under Treasurer, V. G. M. Robinson, J.P. £889

Collector of Customs and Controller of Excise, George Mayston 1,132

Postmaster-General, C. Maxwell Hibberd 1,020

Supt. of Education, C. J. Mudie 1,068

Surveyor-General, J. L. Watson 850

* Year ended 30th June of each year.

† Excluding £176,622 Govt. stores, mainly from U.K.

Under Sec., Agriculture, H. A. Hime £872
Director of Agricultural Forestry, E. R. Sawer 535
Entomologist, Claude Fuller 630
Sec., Attorney-Gen., G. Bull 462
Auditor-General, Thomas Orr 1,020
Gen. Manager of Railways, E. R. Ross ... 1,644
Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways, John Wallace Shores, C.M.G. 1,742
Ch. Engineer of Public Works, John Frederick Evelyn Barnes, C.M.G. 1,020
Eng., Harbour Wks., D. C. Davey 625
Port Captain, Durban, J. Rainnie, R.N.R. 765
Chief Commr. of Police, W. J. Clarke 850
Commandant of Militia, Sir Duncan Mackenzie, K.C.M.G. 1,000
Health Officer for Colony, E. Hill, D.P.H. 910
Registrar-General, H. Millar 675
Govt. Bacteriologist, H. W. Pitchford, F.R.C.V.S. 819
Chief Vet. Officer, W. M. Power 630
Astronomer & Chemist, E. Nevill 728
Commr. of Mines, C. J. Gray, A.R.S.M. 694
Commissioner for Native Affairs, Zululand, Sir C. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., J.P. 1,127
Protector of Indian Immigrants, J. A. Polkinghorne 725
Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, Hugh Parker; *Durban*, C. Henwood; *Ladysmith*, A. B. Thompson; *Newcastle*, P. A. Talmage; *Dundee*, A. J. Oldacre.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, Kt., 26, Victoria Street, Westminster £1,800
Secretary, Robert Russell, B.C.L. 689
Consulting Engineer, H. G. Humby, M.I.C.E. 1,200
Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 22 days.

RHODESIA.

Administrators, Southern (Salisbury), Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.; *North-Eastern* (Fort Jameson), L. A. Wallace; *North-Western* (Livingstone), R. Codrington.
Resident Commissioner and Commandant-Gen., Lt.-Col. J. G. Fair, D.S.O. (Salisbury).
Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.
Manager, H. Wilson Fox; *Secretary*, D. E. Brodie; *Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar, *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton.
Capetown Agency, W. Olivé.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous India-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Railways.—The main arterics of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesia railways. The latter is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Falls, and has been opened to Broken Hill in N.W. Rhodesia. A light railway (2 ft. gauge) has been completed between Salisbury and the Ayrshire Mine (84 miles), with a branch to the Eldorado Mine (12 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (about 23 miles); a line from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (119 miles), opens up the gold and coal areas lying to the south-east; and a branch to the Matoppos, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, was opened on Nov. 1, 1903.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has reached Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

The Natives, enumerated in December 1907, at 662,800, have now settled down, apparently content with their unwonted prosperity and immunity from tyranny and pillage.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country—*e.g.*, tobacco, rubber, cotton, and all kinds of grain. The country is being re-stocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to the 30 September, 1908, has an estimated value of £11,212,075. The output for the year ended 31 December, 1907, was 612,052 oz., valued at £2,178,886, an increase of £193,784 in value over the returns for 1906. The gold output for the nine months ended 30 September, 1908, is valued at £1,906,557. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome, iron, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894, 1898, and 1903. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members, and there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 14 members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10th, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable: whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors, the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established for Bulawayo and Salisbury. Rev., 1906-7, £544,937; exp., £501,473.

The total white population of Southern Rhodesia at the census of 1907 was 14,007.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,880 ft. above sea-level, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population in 1907, 1,684). BULAWAYO, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, the chief town of Matabeleland, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 3,491 in 1907.

British West Africa.

The partition of West Africa among the various European Powers is now complete, and the British Dominions therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons, and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These Dominions were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, to join in putting down the slave trade, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions: but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil is the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. British authority has been extended, by means of the Colonies and Protectorates, and by the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern Nigeria in 1900.

GAMBIA.

The river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. The colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo Albreda, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The population (1 April, 1901) was 13,456 (excluding Protectorate, 140,000). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 72 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There is also a volunteer artillery corps consisting of 3 officers and 25 rank-and-file. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	£51,868	£65,245	£65,892
Public expenditure	72,297	56,900	57,729
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	305,181	447,657	445,359
Total exports	280,272	428,678	408,476
Imports from U.K.	113,397	197,421	186,356
Exports to U.K. ...	17,809	20,462	26,573

Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1901), 8,807.

Governor, H.E. Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (and £600 allowances) £1,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lt. E. H. Kirkpatrick 250
Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford-Griffith, C.M.G. *700
Chief Magistrate, Wm. R. Townsend, B.L. ... *750
Treasurer, F. Bisset Archer *600
Legal Assistant, D. Kingdon, LL.B. 450
Collector of Customs, Thomas E. Peirce *500
Senior Med. Officer, Thomas Hood ...£600 to 700
Superintendent of Police, &c., J. Brown..... 500
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, £500; G. H. Sangster, £400; W. B. Stanley, J. K. McCallum, and H. F. Sproston ..... each £300
Colonial Engineer, E. Vaughan *450
Transit, 14 days.

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The population of the colony is estimated at 895,350 (exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories), of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekoudi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1857, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1896 and 1900–1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and rubber, ivory, gum-copal, cocoa, cotton, lumber, Guinea grains, and oil are also exported to England. The principal exports in 1907 were: Gold £1,130,974, rubber £333,120, palm oil £119,468, palm kernels £101,822, and cocoa £515,089. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. The Government assists the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The Government has established schools of its own; the principal towns are lighted and policed, 1,129 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 135 miles in the Northern Territories. The Government railway from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles), has been completed and opened for traffic.

The seat of government is Accra (population 17,892). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (28,948), Ada (13,240), Elmina (7,100), Sekondi (4,095), Kwitta (3,018), and Axim (2,189). The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Total revenue ...	£586,221	£683,102	£708,718
Expenditure	616,118	628,906	617,124
Imports from U.K.	1,044,658	1,590,461	1,758,315
Exports to U.K. ...	1,177,367	1,523,449	1,954,626
Total imports	1,486,068	2,458,939	2,366,195
Total exports	1,646,145	1,996,412	2,641,674

Governor, H.E. Sir John Pickersgill Rodger, K.C.M.G. (and allowance, £1,000) £3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. A. M. Scovell 300
Colonial Secretary, Maj. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., C. H. Hunter, I.S.O. 700
Assistant Secs., L. W. Bristowe, £500; C. H. Harper, and A. C. Finlay...each 450
Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis ..... £350 to 400
Attorney-General, A. Hudson 1,000
Solicitor-General, (vacant) 600
Treasurer, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. 750
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G. 800
Principal Medical Officer, W. H. Langley, C.M.G. 1,000
Director of Works, Capt. W. E. Lees, R.E. 1,000
Gen. Manager, Rlys, W. E. Smith 1,000
Comptroller of Customs, S. J. Hood 700
Commissioners of Provinces, A. J. Philbrick, C. N. Curling, J. Maxwell, and E. C. Eliot.....each 650
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill 800
Sec., Native Affairs, W. C. F. Robertson 650
Postmaster-General, T. Deacon 650
Commissr. of Police, Maj. A. W. Kitson 650
Director of Education, (vacant) 500
Chief Justice, Sir W. Brandford Griffith 1,500
Puisne Judges, Francis Smith, £1,000; G. K. T. Purcell, A. R. Pennington, F. H. Gough .....each 800
Chief Commissioner, Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250
Commissioners, Maj. C. H. Armitage, T. E. Fell, Capt. G. W. C. Soden, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew .....each 700
Chief Commissioner, N. Territories, Lt.-Col. A. E. G. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E. 1,250
Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine, Capt. J. O'Kinealy, Capt. B. M. Read .....each 700
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Hastings Kelk 500

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1901 amounted to 76,655, of whom 493 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa.

and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. The exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. A railway (227 miles) has been constructed from Freetown into the interior, with terminus at Baimea near the Liberian frontier.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,000,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 6 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Kurankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Public revenue.....	£281,523	£305,074	£359,104
Public expenditure	295,490	285,661	345,567
Total imports	702,648	885,851	988,022
Total exports	563,150	716,623	831,259
Imports from U.K.	520,144	657,661	708,765
Exports to U.K. ...	202,776	218,180	228,399

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

Governor,† H.E. Leslie Probyn, C.M.G. ...*£2,500
A.D.C., Capt. E. R. Tomlinson 250
Chief Justice,†Sir P. Crampton Smyly, LL.D. 1,200
Colonial Sec.,† G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G.
*£800 to 1,000
Attorney-Gen.,† D. F. Wilbraham 700
Treasurer,† E. O. Johnson .....*£500 to 700
Collector of Customs,† A. P. Viret ..... 550 to 650
Circuit Court Judge, W. R. Townsend ... *800
P.M.O., R. M. Forde.....£800 to 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., F. A. Van der Meulen 500
Master Supreme Court, Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate (vacant) 500
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland.....£600 to 800
P.M.G. & Savings Bks., J. C. Smith 450
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. Edmund Henry Elwin, D.D.....

Staff of Imperial Forces.

Major-General Commanding,† E. O. F. Hamilton, C.B. .....
A.D.C., Lt. C. R. K. Bacon .....
Gent. Staff Officer, Maj. C. E. Palmer, D.S.O.
D.A.A.G. and *D.A.Q.M.G.*, Capt. G. E. Hewitt.....
Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. G. E. Bryant .....
Commg. R.E., Maj. H. B. Jones .....
Commg. A.S.C., Maj. E. I. Ward .....
Senior M.O., Maj. A. Pearse, R.A.M.C. ....
Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. E. R. Henderson
District Paymaster, Capt. C. H. Garrett...

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 to 14 days.

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria now includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the West to the Cameroons on the East, the amalgamation of the administrations of Lagos and of the Protectorate previously styled "Southern Nigeria" having been carried out on May 1, 1906. The whole territory is now divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos, and the area of the whole territory is 77,260 sq. miles.

Governor and Commander in Chief, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (and duty allowance £1,500) £3,500
Lieut. Gov. and Col. Sec., J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. 1,500
Chief Assistant Col. Sec., Major H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O. .....£700 to 900
Provincial Commissioners, W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., each £1,200; H. Bedwell..... 1,000
Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt W. E. B. Copland-Crawford .....£700 to £900 and £600 to 800
Senior District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, F. P. Pinkett, C. H. Elgee, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, E. A. Simpson-Gray (*one vacancy*) .....£600 to 700
Financial Commr., C. E. Dale 1,100
Chief Justice (vacant) 1,500
Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, E. T. Packard 1,000
Attorney-General, A. R. Pennington 1,100
Solicitor-General, J. E. Green .....£700 to 900
Principal Medical Officer, H. Strachan, C.M.G. .....£1,000 to 1,200
Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. H. M. Trenchard, D.S.O. 900
Director of Public Works, C. V. Bellamy... 1,100
Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, R.N. £800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson 1,000
Director of Agriculture (vacant) £600 to 800
Inspector-General of Police, C. E. Johnstone .....£600 to 800
Director of Education, E. G. Rowden £600 to 800

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while cocoa, coffee, and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island to Ilorin in Northern Nigeria, a distance of 248 miles, and is now being extended to the Niger, at Jebba, whence it will run to a point near Zungeru in Northern Nigeria, there connecting with the railway from Baro to Kano in that Protectorate, which is now under construction. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1905.	1907.
Revenue	£1,088,717	£1,459,554
Expenditure	1,056,290	1,217,337
Total imports	3,148,268	4,438,906
Total exports	3,151,417	4,202,704
Imports from U.K.	2,153,000	3,330,785
Exports to U.K.	1,677,000	2,039,821

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny, and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. P. C. Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
(and duty allowance £1,000)
Resident-General, Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,300
Residents, 1st Class, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G., C. L. Temple, H. S. Goldsmith, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, Capt. F. H. Ruxton ..... £700 to 800
Residents, 2nd Class: Capt. W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., G. N. Barclay, Maj. J. E. C. Blakeney, Brev. Maj. A. M. McClintock, D.S.O., W. F. Gowers, Maj. A. Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O., Capt. E. H. Lewis, J. A. Ley Greaves, Capt. G. Anderson, F. B. Gall, E. C. Duff ... £550 to 650
Secretary to Administration, M. H. de la P. Beresford, I.S.O. ..... £600 to 700
Treasurer, J. H. Bratt ..... £600 to 700
Chief Justice, E. A. Speed ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Attorney-General, E. C. Watson ..... £550 to 650
Solicitor-General, E. V. Parodi ..... 450 to 550
Principal Medical Officer, S. W. Thompstone, C.M.G., F.R.C.S. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W.A. Frontier Force, Bt. Lt.-Col. J. E. Hasler 1,000
Marine Supt., C. Elliott, R.N.R. ..... £550 to 650
Director of Public Works and Railways, J. E. Eaglesome, C.M.G. ..... £800 to £1,000

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Soudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 255,700 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 8,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 12 Provinces. The frontiers to the North and East were delimited during 1903 by Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundary Commissions, and a further Boundary Commission is at present engaged in delimiting the frontier in accordance with the Anglo-French Convention of May 29, 1906. The frontier with the German possessions is now settled, and demarcation is in progress. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, and the principal exports are shea butter and shea nuts. The importation of spirits is prohibited. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. The construction of a railway from Baro on the Niger to Kano, *viâ* Zaria, has been sanctioned and has been commenced. Steam communication with England *viâ* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £295,000 in 1907–8, and to £290,000 in 1908–9.

Trade and Products of the British Empire (1905).

THE following table shows the amount of certain raw materials produced within the British Empire. In addition to the articles given below, 398,184,000 lb. of *Tea* (India 221,488,120 lb., Ceylon 175,000,000 lb., and Natal 1,633,178 lb.), 41,994,000 lb. of *Coffee* (India 31,178,716 lb., Ceylon 1,008,000 lb., British Central Africa 635,600 lb., West Indies 6,046,464 lb.), and 9,253,000 lb. of rubber (mainly in West Africa) were produced in 1905. Where the production is estimated the figures are printed in *italics*. THE TOTAL TRADE OF THE EMPIRE in 1905 amounted to £1,366,708,000, of which £1,012,141,000 (74·1 per cent.) was Foreign, and £354,567,000 (25·9 per cent.) Inter-Imperial.

Country.	Coal.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.	Wheat.	Raw Sugar.	Cotton.	Wool.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Lb.	Lb.
U. Kingdom	236,128,936	14,590,703	9,608,086	60,332,653	...	...	131,000,000
India	8,425,431	102,120	...	319,586,026	34,506,000	1,299,600,000	*[illegible]*
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	154,890	...
Canada	7,835,654	258,884	471,368	*110,000,000*	...	...	*5,000,000*
Newfoundland	...	135,350	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	7,495,956	*60,000*	...	68,764,600	3,445,000	113,000	440,000,000
New Zealand	1,585,756	...	...	6,798,934	...	...	140,000,000
Cape Colony	146,529	...	...	*2,000,000*	...	...	*65,000,000*
Natal	1,129,407	...	...	*4,000*	532,067	...	*14,000,000*
Transvaal	2,327,499	...	...	...	...	...	*3,000,000*
West Africa	...	...	...	...	...	1,700,000	...
West Indies	...	...	...	...	2,800,000	1,205,130	...
Brit. Guiana	...	...	...	...	2,350,000	1,121	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	162,448	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	2,366,237	...	782,712	...
TOTAL	265,356,000	*[illegible]*	10,079,000	*[illegible]*	47,200,000	1,306,188,000	*[illegible]*

THERE are no British *Colonies* on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Natal (already treated of under the head of "South Africa"). But a large portion of the Continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, which took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904. The only Protectorate in Africa now under the control of the Foreign Office is Zanzibar and Pemba. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*: from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*: the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate: and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British East Africa Company transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilisation in the large tract of country now known as the "East Africa Protectorate."

THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south.

The PRINCIPAL TOWNS are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

Commr. and Commander-in-Chief, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £1,000
Sub.-Commr., W. Malcolm Jones 500
Secretary to Administration, H. A. Byatt ..... £350 to 400
Treasurer, H. T. Powell ..... £350 to £500
Commandant of 6th Bn. K. A. Rifles, Lt.-Col. J. A. Hannyngton 900
Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman ..... £400 to £500

	1906–7.	1907–8.
Total imports	£290,567	£233,238
Total exports	221,256	215,708

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.... £2,500
Lieut. Governor, F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. 1,000
Provincial Commrs., C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., £750; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £700; S. S. Bagge, C.M.G., £650; S. L. Hinde, £700; C. R. W. Lane and T. T. Gilkison each £600
Judges, R. W. Hamilton, J. W. Barth, and A. T. Bonham Carter ..... £900 and 600
Commissioner for Lands, Col. J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I. 1,500
Treasurer, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. 800
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major 700
Commandant of 2nd Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. E. H. Llewellyn; *3rd Bn.*, Lt.-Col. J. D. Mackay ..... each 700
Secretary for Native Affairs, A. C. Hollis 700
Sec. to Administration, W. J. Monson ... 650
P.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. Will, R.A.M.C. 900
Insp. Gen., Police, R. Donald 600
Commr. of Works, G. K. Watts 1,200
Local Manager, Uganda Railway, H. A. F. Currie ..... £1,500 to 2,000
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald ..... £800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. E. Hutchins ... 800
Director of Surveys, Major G. E. Smith, R.E. 800
Agent-General (Bombay), J. A. Simson ... 700

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories

in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office.

The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into seven provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Kisumu, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, and Kisumu. Of the seven provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonization by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no census has ever been taken.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 13,500, of whom 579 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, and copra; the principal imports are piecegoods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Imports	£974,402	£765,407	£799,717
Exports	332,838	440,705	515,052

Shipping entered, 1907–8, 936,398 tons.

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Deputy Commr., G. Wilson, C.B.	900
Sub-Commrs., S. C. Tomkins, C.M.G.; A. G. Boyle, C.M.G.; F. A. Knowles (*one vac.*)	600
Judges of the High Court, G. F. M. Ennis, W. M. Carter	£700 and 500
Crown Advocate, W. A. Russell	400
Principal Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. J. Will, R.A.M.C.	900
Secretary, J. F. Cunningham	650
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G.	£550 to 700
Supt. of Marine, Comm. H. Hutchinson, R.N.R.	400
Director of Transport, D. J. Wilson	600
Chief Engineer, Capt. P. O. G. Usborne, R.E.	750
Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. R. Graham	700

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankole and Koki. This Protectorate has since been extended over Unyoro and Usoga (see notice in "London Gazette," July 3, 1896). *Uganda proper* lies on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the East Coast of Africa. It is situated on and to the N. of the Equator. *Usoga* lies further to the East, on the N. shore of the Lake. *Unyoro* is to the N.W. of Uganda and extends to Lake Albert. *Koki* is to the S.W. of Uganda. The Protectorate is now divided into five provinces. The total population of the Protectorate may be roughly estimated at between 2 and 3 millions.

The capital town of Uganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Entebbe. The population of the Uganda Protectorate is estimated at over 2,000,000. The principal exports are ivory, skins, and chillies. Some cotton and coffee is also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, beads, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are three Government steamers on Lake Victoria, two of them of 600 and one of about 1,000 tons displacement. Another steamer is being constructed.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 H.M. Government decided to proceed with the construction of the railway, and in September of that year a Committee was formed, with the late Sir Percy Anderson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman, to supervise the undertaking and organise details, under

the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On the completion of the railway, its management was transferred from the Committee to the East Africa Protectorate Administration.

The gauge of the railway is one metre. The chief engineer, Sir G. Whitehouse, and staff arrived at Mombasa in December, 1895, and a large number of labourers were imported from India for the work of construction, in addition to such local labour as could be engaged. The rails were laid to the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile (a distance of about 500 miles), and will shortly be extended to Gondokoro on the frontier of the Sudan. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, H.H. Ali bin Hamud, *succeeded* his father, Hamud, July, 1902.
Agent & Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. £1,800
Judges of H.B.M. Court, Lindsey Smith, J. W. Murison ..... £600 to 1,000
H.B.M. Consul, J. H. Sinclair 600
Vice-Consuls, D. Young, R. M. Kohan £350 to 450
First Minister, Brigadier-General A. E. Raikes.
Financial Member of Council, Capt. F. R. Barton.
Legal Member of Council, Peter Grain.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 587). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

By a decree of Sultan Hamud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar is about 200,000.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, hides, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles. The largest proportion of imports (£490,892 in 1907) comes from British India, £193,242 from the United Kingdom, £128,127 from German East Africa, £47,983 from the United States, and £62,022 from Germany. The largest exports are made to British India, which in 1907 accounted for £179,941 the principal other participators being German East Africa (£171,941), France (£139,699); and the United Kingdom (£142,474). These figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. With the exception of a monthly cargo vessel from London, there is no direct steam communication with the United Kingdom, passengers, mails, and goods having to tranship at Aden, between which port and Zanzibar a regular monthly service is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes and the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1907 was—German 122, British 77, French 26, Austrian 3, and other nationalities 4, the total tonnage being 466,429. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

	1906.	1907.
Imports	£888,871	£1,232,957
Exports	974,200	1,070,067
Imports from U.K.	131,945	193,242
Exports to U.K.	110,390	142,474

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles; transit, 20 days.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE
(BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000
Deputy Governor, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. 900
(personal allowance £100)
Assist. Dep. Governor, H. R. Wallis 700
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. H. A. Walker 700
Judge of High Court, C. J. Griffin ... £600 to 800
Chief Asst. Secretary, A. Jay Williams £450 to 600
Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. ..... 450 to 700
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. H. Hearsey 450 to 600
Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson 450 to 600

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 948,270, including 587 Europeans and 515 Asiatics.

The principal exports are coffee, cotton, chillies, and tobacco. The cultivation and export of cotton is considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of this industry. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions,

and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are eight steamers. There are also twenty steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 200 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruo and Shiré), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line *vià* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *vià* Zomba. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *vià* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Imports (excluding transit)	£342,934	£169,541
Exports (excluding transit)	50,247	68,604

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18′—57° 49′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 32′, and comprising an area of 705 square miles. The population at the census of 1901 was 375,385, of whom 261,191 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored. There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1906 there were 131½ miles of railway (121½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 60 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 9 telephone offices in the island, with 347 miles of telegraph and 31½ miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 official and 2 elected members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being ex-officio, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1907 amounted to Rs. 611,332. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 64·91 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2·76 per cent. Church of England, and 0·88 per cent. other Christian denominations; 9·23 per cent. being Mohammedans and 22·22 per cent. Hindoos and others to whom no assistance is given. The troops in the Colony on 31 December, 1907, numbered 1,009.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1901) 52,740.

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue	Rs. 10,287,821	Rs. 10,329,618
Public expenditure	9,915,868	10,174,508
Public debt	£1,319,090	£1,315,590
Paper circulation...	Rs. 6,876,255	Rs. 6,876,255
	1906.	1907.
Total imports	Rs. 20,401,412	Rs. 21,798,887
Total exports.....	37,155,826	40,478,113
Imports from U.K.	5,112,629	4,442,062
Exports to U.K. ...	2,823,827	6,264,505

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. £5,000
Commanding Forces, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Creagh, C.B., R.A. 913
Colonial Sec., Commander Sir John Graham-Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N. (ret.) Rs. 13,500
Assist. do., J. Middleton 7,200
Procureur & Advocate-General, F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 13,500
Receiver-General, G. A. L. Banbury 10,000
Registrar-General and Poor-Law Commissioner, D. P. Garrioch ...(*and fees*) 6,000
Auditor-General, D. S. MacGregor 10,000
Collector of Customs, L. S. R. du Vergé, I.S.O. 9,000
Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter 10,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, C.E. 8,000
Clerk of Councils, L. Koenig 4,000
Chief Judge, Sir Victor Delafaye, Kt.... 15,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Brown, L. A. Thibaud, C. S. Davson .....each 12,000
Bishop of Mauritius, Rt. Rev. Francis Ambrose Gregory, D.D. 7,200
Do. Pt. Louis, R.C., Rt. Rev. P. A. O'Neill, O.S.B. 7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1901) 3,162. Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, E. Rouillard ..... Rs. 7,000

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the seat-

tered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1901, 489), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1901) is 1,697.

Transit, Mauritius, 27 days.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

By letters patent of Sept., 1903, these islands, which number altogether 89, were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which, according to a recent survey, Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The island of Coëtivy, formerly under Mauritius, was transferred to the Seychelles Government by Letters Patent in 1907. The seat of government is at Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, which has an excellent harbour, and is constantly visited by men-of-war of all nations. The Admiralty have made Victoria a coaling station, and a depôt for patent fuel; quarantine regulations are on a reasonable footing, and the harbour dues light. The Seychelles Islands were originally discovered by the Portuguese, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1907 being 14·32 per 1,000. The population of all the islands on May 31, 1901, was 19,237 (Mahé 15,166, Praslin 1,621, and La Digue 1,074), an increase since the census of 1891 of 2,526. The estimated population, December 31, 1907, was 21,502. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.10,000 was voted for 1907. In addition there is a Government school (the "Victoria School"), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs.14,000, where education of a higher class is provided.

The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. The export of vanilla in 1907 was 66,409 kilos, valued at Rs.966,917. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *vid* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 3 *ex-officio* members, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 3 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	Rs.375,778	Rs.419,932	Rs.501,292
Expenditure	393,690	370,971	381,029
Imports	823,451	916,396	1,364,786
Exports	889,455	807,780	2,261,819
Savings Bank Deposits	67,852	131,546	158,283
Debt	365,312	257,793	250,065

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G. Rs.18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, W. L. Rind Rs.3,000
Chief Justice, E. Blackwood Wright, LL.D. Rs.9,000
Crown Prosecutor, Legal Adviser, Police Magistrate, &c. (vacant) Rs.6,000
Treasurer and Collector, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O. ..... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
Auditor, L. O. Chitty ..... Rs.4,000 to Rs.5,000
Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S. (and quarters) Rs.4,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin Rs.4,000
Registrar of Court and Chief Officer of Civil Status, V. B. P. Crow, Rs.1,800 to Rs.2,400
Inspector of Schools and Headmaster, Victoria School, G. Mackay Rs.3,500
Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont Rs.3,500
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, L. Le Vieux Rs.3,000
Port Officer, Capt. D. Sauvage Rs.1,800 to Rs.2,400
Post Master, F. Touris ..... Rs.1,800 to Rs.2,400
R.C. Vic.-Ap. and Bishop, Rt. Rev. M. Hudrisler, D.D. Rs.3,000
Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Valpy, M.A. Rs.3,000

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 18 days; *to* London, 18–19 days.

In the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 109 being "turned" during the season of 1908, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of

pasturage for sheep and cattle. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 80 (exclusive of 15 members of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 25 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone.

Domestic imports from U.K.	1906. £5,344	1907. £4,980

Officer in Charge, Capt. J. W. Dunstan, R.M.L.I.
Staff Surgeon, H. J. Chater, R.N.
Assist. Paymaster, W. H. Hughes, R.N.
Transit, about 14 days.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1907 of about 2,266. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1907 were wool (£166,859), sheepskins, and tallow. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1907 was 293,428. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of about 100 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Public revenue.....	£15,229	£15,822	£17,430
Expenditure	14,825	15,692	16,054
Total imports	58,155	66,433	73,619
Total exports	167,450	185,227	246,435
Imports from U.K....	52,218	58,867	66,091
Exports to U.K.	167,039	181,439	195,571

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, H.E. William Lamond Allardyce, C.M.G.	*(and fees)* £1,200
Colonial Secretary, &c., H. E. W. Grant ..	500
Colonial Treasurer, &c., W. A. Thompson	£300 to 350
Colonial Surgeon, E. T. Born	300
Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. F. Every, M.A.	

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams *sent by post* from Monte Video or Punta Arena.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1907 of 3,485. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day: the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1907) 44·045 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21 May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company

seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and was held by the East India Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5 May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa, the first detachment (consisting of General Cronje and 2,000 officers and men) arriving in April of that year. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1907 was 57. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown (pop. 1,439).

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	£10,287	£8,889	£7,207
Expenditure	14,969	10,279	8,057
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	52,787	41,391	35,000
Total exports	7,635	9,262	4,704
Imports from U.K. ...	46,383	38,812	32,000
Exports to U.K.	6,307	2,620	4,598

Governor, H.E.Lt.-Col. Henry Lionel Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O. £675
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce ..... ₤70
Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee, I.S.O.... 420
Emigration Agent, A. Hands ..... *fees*
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. Arnold, M.B..... 270

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

In the Mediterranean.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 35′. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1901 numbered 237,022, of whom 21·64 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Estimated population (1907) 249, 250. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1907 the wine export was 962,672 gals., and that of spirits 49,882 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4 June, 1878, the government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt in kind (an oke=2·8 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 14,752 in 1901; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 7,964), Limassol (8,298), Famagusta (3,825), Kyrenia (1,336), and Papho (3,134).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Revenue .....£	238,213	£286,873	£311,810
Expenditure ...	159,117	182,066	203,029

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Total imports...£	482,079	£603,054	£702,893
Total exports...	438,241	483,956	635,055
Imports from U.K.	145,351	153,142	194,074
Exports to U.K.	89,072	130,399	198,265

High Commissioner, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G.....£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., J. B. Wodehouse *(acting)*..... 200

Chief Sec., Maj. J. E. Clauson, R.E., C.M.G.	£800
Assistant Sec., T. H. Hatton-Richards...	350
Receiver-General and Chief Collector of Customs, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore	750
Chief Justice, C. R. Tyser	1,000
Puisne Judge, Anton Bertram	750
King's Advocate, J. A. S. Bucknill	750
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G.	600
Director, Public Works, E. H. Nicolls	550
Registrar-General, G. Smith	550
Ch. Commdt., Police, Capt. H. Learmouth	500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill.....	500
Director of Agriculture, R. Saracomenos...	400
Commissioners—Nicosia, C. S. Cade, £450; *Larnaca*, C. B. Wodehouse, £600; *Limassol*, R. L. Michell, £600; *Famagusta*, B. Travers, £500; *Papho*, F. R. S. Baxendale, £450; *Kyrenia*, Maj. W. N. Bolton	425
Presidents of District Courts—Nicosia, J. R. Holmes, £525; *Larnaca*, T. H. Haycraft, £500; *Limassol*, A. L. C. Stuart, £525; *Famagusta*, J. C. Maskaskie, £500; *Papho*, H. A. Bros	450
Auditor, A. Grannum.....	500
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	370
Inspector of Schools, Rev. F. D. Newham	250
Gen. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day	600

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; Comino—the site of the *Sultana's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, 1 April, 1908, was estimated at 209,974. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1907–8 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 40,983 acres. On census day, 1901, 5,497 females were employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connection with shipping. In 1901 there were 30,768 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the colony was 1,671 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and one arm of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on 31 March, 1908, consisted of 8,926 officers and men (including Militia, total strength 2,073). The military expenditure for 1907–8 amounted to £468,244, of which £5,000 was contributed by the colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 75·2°. In winter the range is from 51·3° to 58°. In 1907–8 the highest temperature in the shade was 94·1°, and the lowest 41·5°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 300, but its suburb, Rabato, had 7,194 inhabitants in 1901. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 99 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 38 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £39,113; in addition to which there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 119 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government 10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1907–8 the Port of Valletta was entered by 3,254 vessels (tonnage, 3,792,495).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 30,768 in 1901.

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8
Public revenue	£467,241	£513,594	£438,248
Expenditure ..	480,474	446,849	454,669
Imports (actual)	1,284,269	1,219,819	1,236,530
Do. (in transit)	7,104,223	5,876,981	5,747,059
Exports (actual)	125,453	123,510	159,436
Do. (in transit)	7,031,395	6,127,277	5,754,102
Imports from U.K. (actual).....	221,988	218,461	269,243

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Assist. Mil. Secretary, Maj. Earl of Lanesborough, C. Guards .....

A.D.C's., Capt. Hon. C. M. B. Ponsonby, G. Guards ; Capt. T. H. Bulkeley, S. Guards .....

Colonial A.D.C., Col. Grech-Biancardi, C.V.O., Malta Militia .....

General Staff Officer, Maj.-Gen. H. I. W. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O. .....

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Lt.-Gen. Henry Fane Grant, C.B. (and table allowance £500) £4,500

Assist. Mil. Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. R. G. O. Bramston-Newman, 7 D.G.... 383

Colonial A.D.C., Lt. Contino Teuma Castelletti, K.O. Malta Militia 300

General Staff Officer, Major H. E. Gogarty 547

A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. N. R. Reade, C.B. 456

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. R. J. F. Hayter, Ches. Regt. ; Capt. H. Musgrave, R.E. each 383

Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. A. P. Penton..... 1,095

Brig.-Maj., do., Capt. R. F. Lock, R.A. ... 383

Chief Engineer, Col. G. F. Leverson 600

Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. A. W. Collard 547

Princ. Med. Off., Col. J. G. MacNeece, R.A.M.C. 1,004

Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. T. P. Battersby 600

Commg. Inf. Brig., Major-General F. S. F. Stokes 1,095

A.D.C., Capt. C. R. Spedding, D.S.O., R. I. Rif. 273

Brigade-Major, Capt. F. D. Finlay, Suffolk Regt. 383

Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Hon. Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D. £150

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, His Hon. Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. 1,300

Crown Advocate, Hon. V. Frendo Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D. 600

Compt. of Charitable Institutions, Hon. Sir R. Micallef, K.C.M.G. 570

Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G., C.E.... 500

Director of Public Instruction, Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D. 500

Auditor-General, Hon. C. Gatt 500

Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports (vacant) .....

Receiver-General & Director of Contracts, Hon. W. Casolani..... 500

Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Vella 500

Superintendent of Police, T. Curmi, M.V.O. 500

Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D. 1,000

Judges, Baron Dr. Sir A. Chapelle ; Dr. Z. Roncali ; Dr. G. Pullicino ; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Parnis ..... each 600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *viâ* Naples about 1,995 ; transit, 4 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1907 3,732 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 5,056,582. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. An enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British Navy, has been completed. The civilian population (1901) was 20,355, and the actual strength of the troops 5,007.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation ; there being no executive or legislative council.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£87,523	£92,005	£83,804
Expenditure	64,142	69,513	71,670
Imports from U.K.	765,222	744,905	631,744
Exports to U.K. ...	38,985	30,214	36,214

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, General Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (and table allowance £500) £4,500

Assistant Military Secretary, Major H. E. B. Leach, S. Wales Borderers... 383

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. E. de la Pasture, S. Gds. ; Lt. H. Castle Smith, Suffolk Regt. ..... each 273

Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. D. W. Churcher ... 383

A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. B. Williams 456

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. C. B. Little ... 383

Garrison Adjt. & Qr.-Mr., Major R. P. Norman 383

Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. A. J. Nixon., R.A. 1,095

Brigade-Major R.A., Major C. R. Buckle, D.S.O. 383

Chief Engineer, Col. E. R. Kenyon, R.E.... 600

P.M.O., Col. H. W. Murray, R.A.M.C. 600

Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. G. H. Cardew, D.S.O. 600

Assist. Director of Ordnance Stores, Col. E. H. Seymour 600

District Paymr., Lt.-Col. J. Lowry 600

Col. Sec., Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. ...£1,000

Asst. do., J. C. King 350

Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood £400 to 600

Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.N.R. 500

Police Magistrate, B. H. T. Frere.....£500 to 600

Chief of Police, J. Bennet .....£300 to 400

Postmaster, C. W. Hill.....£400 to 500

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.D. 250

Chief Justice, Sir H. R. Pipon Schooles ... 1,000

Attorney-General, A. M. Coll, K.C. 800

Registrar, Supreme Court, E. M. Hutton, M.A. 550

Distance, 1,209 miles ; transit, 4½ days.

Foreign Countries.

THE following articles provide, in a more or less permanent form, statistics concerning the Area, Population, Production, Finance, General Development and Commerce (stating the amount of Trade with the United Kingdom), with particulars of Government and Diplomatic and Consular Representation of the Principal Countries of the World.

Special Articles deal with *Armies*, pp. 666–667, *Education*, pp. 668–670 and *Exploration*, pp. 671–674.

Many of the following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also greatly indebted to His Majesty's representatives at Foreign Courts, to His Majesty's Consuls, and to several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

POSTAGE, PARCEL and TELEGRAPH RATES will be found in the Postal Guide, pp. 361-365.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (*Negus Negusti* or *King of Kings*), Menelek of Shoa, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1843, *succ.* 12 March, 1889.
Heir Apparent, Prince Lidj Eyassu.

Governors.

Harrar and Dependencies, Dejazmach Balcha.
Wollo, &c., H.H. Ras Michael.
Kaffa, &c., H.H. Ras Walda Georgis.
Gore, &c., Ras Tassama Nado.
Tigré, Dejazmach Gabra Selassi, and Dejazmach Siyoum Agami Desta.
Damot, Ras Betwedet Mangasha Atikem
Equatorial Provinces, Fitaurari Habta Giorgis.
Bigimider, Ras Guksa.
Yeju, Ras Wolé.
Godjam, Dejazmach Siyoum.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces—Tiare, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The total area of Abyssinia and its dependencies may be reckoned at 350,000 square miles, with a population of three or four millions of Abyssinians. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the W., N., and N.E., where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30 N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the U.K. and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Setit to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, and onwards to the intersection of the 6° N. lat. with 35° E. long. The southern frontier, bordering the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, was defined by Treaty of December 6, 1907, and the frontier bordering the Italian Colony of Benadir, by Convention of 16 May, 1908.

Abyssinia proper is volcanic and mountainous. It contains little mineral wealth, though iron and coal are not uncommon. Gold is washed in various streams, and salt, saltpetre, sulphur, copper, and silver are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered and have a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, indigo, banana, &c., flourish; in the middle zone the vine, palm, maize, wheat, barley, orange, peach, and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, and sheep form a large portion of the wealth of the people. The wild game consists of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, antelope, ibex, buffalo, hyena, lynx, &c. To the north-east the people are more akin to the Caucasian and the Semitic, to the south-east more akin to the negro; on the west are the plain-dwellers who talk Amharic; on the east the mountaineers speaking Tigré, which is akin to ancient Arabic. The Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and no education. The Emperor's potential army probably numbers 200,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are war, agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting; industry is looked down upon; the chief exports are coffee, honey, civet, wax, gums, spices, hides, ivory, and gold. The currency is the Maria Theresa (Austrian) dollar, but Indian rupees also find some circulation in Harrar, and a Menelik dollar (value 2*s.*) is in circulation. In 1905 a charter was obtained for a state bank, which was inaugurated at the end of that year. The import duty on all goods at Harrar is 8 per cent. *ad valorem*: in the interior the duty is variable. The imports were valued at about £350,000 for 1901, the exports being about £230,000. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire-Dawa, about 185 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar, to which place a carriage-road has been built. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has applied for admission to the Postal Union. A line of telegraph connects Jibuti and Harrar. Harrar and Adis Ababa are connected with the telegraph and telephone, and a new telegraph line was opened in 1904 between Adis Ababa and Massowah, the port of Eritrea. There is a telephone line from the capital to Goré. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Basso, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Gore, Dembecha, Ijubc, and Harrar, which is a dependency of Shoa. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports from U.K....	£10,402	£14,161	£14,056
Exports to U.K.	80	960	1,045

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 20,000).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Lt.-Col. Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1898).....£1,500
Consul, Lord Herbert Hervey 600
Diré Dawa—Consular Agent, (vacant).
Harrar—Vice-Consul, J. Gerolimato, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN. (*See* pp. 535-6.)

ALGERIA. (*See* "France.")

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000: it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. José Figueroa Alcorta, *until* Oct. 12, 1910 ..... $36,000
Vice-Pres., Dr. Luis Guemes 18,000
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Marco Avellaneda.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. V. de la Plaza.
Finance, Dr. Manuel de Iriondo.
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. R. S. Naon.
Agriculture, Señor Pedro Ezcarra.
Public Works, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.
War, General R. M. Aguirre.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Onofre Betbeder.

Minister in London, Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, W.
1st Sec. of Legation, Vicente J. Dominguez.
2nd Secretary, Luis H. Dominguez.
Attaché, Carlos Dominguez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. V. E. Montes.
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 3 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Capt. Don Estevan de Loqui.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newport* and *Glasgow*.

The River Plate was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. In 1810 connection with Spain was severed and independence proclaimed. The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, comprising in all about 1,212,000 square miles, with a population of over 6,000,000. The constitution is modelled on that of the U.S. of America. The government has enjoyed considerable stability since 1890. The principal productions are wheat, maize, linseed, sugar, wool, cattle, sheep and horses. The total head of cattle is estimated at 30,000,000, sheep at 120,000,000, and horses at 5,000,000. The wheat crop for 1907 exceeded 5,000,000 tons. The export of frozen meat to the United Kingdom is an important industry. There are seven factories in operation, of which three are English. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, manganese, and wolfram. The imports from the United Kingdom are coal, machinery, linen and woollen goods. There are about 13,000 miles of railway open, and extensive construction is projected. The railways are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £134,500,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 32,000 miles, mostly government lines. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Italy. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. 999 British ships (2,236,588 tons) entered Buenos Aires during 1907. Education (*see* p. 668).

Defence.—The navy comprises three ironclads, four armoured cruisers of 6,840 tons, about ten years old, three destroyers, and a considerable number of vessels of minor value, and torpedo craft, strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval port at Bahia Blanca. A naval construction scheme is projected. Army (*see* p. 666).

The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is in ordinary use.

	*1905.	*1906.
Revenue (budget)	£17,180,000	£21,112,000
Expenditure (do.)	19,025,000	20,375,000
Internal debt {paper	7,760,000	7,705,000
Internal debt {gold ...	3,308,500	740,000
External debt, gold ...	73,333,580	72,366,000
Paper and nickel in circulation§.....	43,186,000	47,974,417
	1906.	1907.
Total imports	£53,994,000	57,172,000
Total exports	58,450,000	59,240,000
Imports from U.K. ...	18,965,000	19,587,000
Exports to U.K.....	†20,000,000	‡10,743,000

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1907), 1,150,000.

British Minister, Walter Beaupré Townley	£3,500
1st Secretary, Claud Russell	£300 to 500
Translator and Archivist, C. F. A. Bristow	300
Consul, Alex. C. Ross, C.B.	1,000
Vice-Consul, Gordon O. Seers	£300 to 500
Do., P. E. Davies	*unp.*
Bahia Blanca—V.-Consul, C.C. Cumming	
Campana—Vice-Cons., T. R. Wood	
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, J. Duncan	
La Plata—Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston.	
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.	
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, F. E. Tirbutt...	
Rosario—Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet	600
Vice-Consul, Thos. E. Hulme	
Concordia—V.-Cons., Herbert Robinson	
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro.....	
Parana—Vice-Consul, Follett Holt	
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman.	
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons., F. W. Darch.	

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, *born* 18 August, 1830; *succeeded* (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; *crowned* King of Hungary at Ofen, June 8, 1867; *married* 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (*born* 24 Dec., 1837, *assassinated* in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.

* These figures have all been reduced to their approximate values in £ sterling.
† Estimated.
‡ These figures are in reality very much larger, as probably 60 per cent. of the exports "for orders" amounting in 1907 to £19,247,000, go to the United Kingdom.
§ £22,362,233 fully secured by gold stored in the *Casa de Conversion*.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, *born* 18 Dec., 1863.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Baron Alois von Aehrenthal.
Minister of Finance, Baron Stephan Burián.
Minr. of War, Feldzeugmeister Franz Schönaich.
Navy (department of War Office), *Commander*, Admiral Count Montecuccoli.
Ambassador to Germany, L. de Szögyény-Marich; *Italy*, Count Lützow; *France*, Count Khevenhüller-Metsch; *Papal*, Count Széchen; *Russia*, Count Leopold Berchtold; *Spain*, Count Welsersheimb; *Turkey*, Markgraf von Pallavacini; *U.S.A.*, Ladislaus Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervár.

Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein. *Embassy*, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.
Councillor and First Sec., Count L. Szechenyi.
Secretary, Baron Erich Zwiedineck.
Secretary, Prince Emil Fürstenberg.
Attachés, Prince Rudolf Esterházy; Count E. Pejacsevich.
Chancellor, Karl Pollak.
Military Attaché, Prince Frederich von und zu Liechtenstein.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Louis Napoleon von Wawel.
Director, Commercial Dept., M. von Maurig.
Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild; M. von Maurig.
Vice-Consuls, Conte Dandini, Theophil von Jaeger.
Office of Consulate, 22 and 23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42° 15′—51° 3′ N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometers, and a population (1905) of nearly 49,425,000.

Austria-Hungary, or according to the official denomination, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the occupied provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were annexed 6 Oct., 1908, by Imperial rescript addressed to the Premiers of the two States. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches, of State affairs, its own Ministry and Administration, but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselohaz). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1909) at £17,764,262.

In connection with the "Ausgleich" the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisorily maintained.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The navy consists of 156 vessels, including 12 battle-ships, 11 cruisers, 13 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 71 torpedo boats, with 12 vessels on the Danube. Pola is the naval arsenal.

The principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1905, 1906 and 1907 were:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.*
Cereals, &c. ...	£5,396,708	£5,017,292	£6,305,960
Eggs	4,048,958	4,639,458	5,148,625
Skinore	2,492,750	2,333,417	2,293,917
Sugar	7,884,250	8,223,875	8,255,083
Raw Material	37,982,417	36,091,708	35,681,542
Foodstuffs	27,371,292	24,377,000	23,901,917
Manufactures	41,639,583	44,430,333	44,154,958
Semi-manufactures ...	13,868,833	15,849,292	17,281,875

Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1905, 39,945 kilometres of railway were open for traffic, in addition to 2,872 kilometres for industrial purposes, and 1,323 kilometres in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

	1906.	1907.*
Total exports, A. & H.	£96,371,250	£97,118,361
Total imports, A. & H.	93,741,667	97,661,918
From U.K.	7,887,815	—
To U.K.	9,638,536	—

[In calculating the above amounts the *krone* is reckoned at the rate of 24 to the £.]

Occupied Provinces. Bosnia and Herzegovina are situated between 42° 40′ to 40° 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long. and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,737,000 (1900). The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue (1903: £1,921,825) suffices for the cost of administration (£1,893,721), but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai). Population (1895), 38,083.

British Consul, F. C. Freeman £600

* Provisional accounts for the year 1907.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £8,000
Embassy, Metternichgasse, Vienna.
Councillor of Embassy, Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. 850
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O. 500
Naval Attaché, Commdr. A. H. Williamson, R.N. 800
1st Sec., Hon. Theo. Russell ..... £300 to 500
2nd Sec., Dayrell Crackanthorpe ... £300 to 500
3rd Secretary, C. M. Palairet 250
Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler 300
Consul-General, P. von Schoeller, C.M.G. ....
Vice-Consul, Owen S. Philipotts .....
Innsbruck—Vice-Cons., Rev. R. E. Macdonald
Lemberg—Vice-Cons., Prof. R. Zaloziecki ...
Prague—Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Fred. G. de St. Quentin
Trieste—Consul, John Bowring Spence 800
Vice-Cons., N. Salvari .....
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich .....

II.—AUSTRIA.

President of the Council, Dr. Rich. Freiherr von Bienerth.
Justice, Dr. Franz Klein.
Finance, Dr. Witold von Korytowski
Interior, Freiherr von Härdtl.
Agriculture, Dr. Albert Ebenhoch.
Commerce, Dr. Franz Fiedler.
Public Worship & Instruction, Dr. G. Marchet.
Railways, Dr. Julius Derschatta von Standhalt.
Works, Dr. Albert Gessmann.
Defence, Feldmarschalleutnant Friedrich von Georgi.
Without Portfolio, Freiherr von Dzieduozyski; Dr. Zacek; Herr Schreiner.

Austria contains an area of 300,008 sq. kilometres, and a population of 27,496,712 (1906). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.: Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görtz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. In addition to Vienna there are six cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and seven in addition with over 50,000. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,062 Protestants and 1,225,000 Jews in the country.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (4,250,342 hectolitres in 1907), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons and glass.

Education (*see* p. 668).

	1907.	1908.
Estimated revenue.....	£86,357,867	£89,479,212
Estimated expenditure...	86,320,896	89,474,674

Special Debt:	1906.	1907.
Consolidated.....	176,669,485	188,516,019
Floating.....	132,572	2,520,035
Total	176,802,057	191,036,054

CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1908), 2,021,000. Vienna is 955 miles from London; transit, 30 hrs.

III.—HUNGARY.

President of the Ministry and Finance, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Minister a latere, Count Aladár Zichy.
Interior, Count Julius Andrássy.
Instruction and Religion, Count Ethelbert Apponyi.
Commerce, Francis de Kossuth.
Agriculture, Dr. Ignaz de Darányi.
Justice, Dr. Anthony Guenther.
National Defence, Lewis de Jekelfalussy.
Minister for Croatia, Géza de Josipovich.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 19,254,559 at the census of 1900: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,416,304. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* (Lord-Lieutenant), Baron Paul Rauch, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 6,000 crowns to the land-tax, the *Banus*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1900, 8,742,000 were Hungarians, 2,799,000 Roumanians, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 1,682,000 Croatians and 1,049,000 Servians, the Hungarian-speaking population numbering 10,176,000. By religions (1900) there were 9,920,000 Roman Catholics, 1,854,000 Greek Catholics, 2,816,000 Orthodox Greeks, 1,289,000 Lutherans, 2,441,000 Calvinists, and 851,000 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which had, in 1900, 732,322 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1907 (including Croatia and Slavonia) give 46,450,412 hectolitres of wheat, 14,731,574 of rye, 21,608,807 of barley, 27,007,252 of oats, and 59,874,007 of Indian corn. The cattle number 6,738,000, sheep 8,123,000, horses 2,308,000, and swine 7,330,000. The exports are chiefly cereals, live stock, and raw materials. Wheat figures for £4,849,593, barley £2,446,876, rye £2,284,111, and wheaten flour £8,983,195. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textile fabrics alone being valued at £19,678,958. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur.

The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, was produced to the value of £1,350,000 in 1907.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).
Education (*see* p. 668).

	1905.	1906.
Revenue (ordinary).....	£42,295,000	£55,618,000
Expenditure (do.).....	43,719,000	46,341,000
*Special Debt:—		
Consolidated	£145,238,000	£145,241,000
Annuities	45,323,000	44,963,000
Treasury Bonds	5,649,000	6,842,000
Miscellaneous	7,473,000	7,854,000
Arrears	22,694,000	26,548,000
Total	£226,377,000	£231,448,000

	1906.	1907.
Imports	£64,817,000	£68,844,000
Exports	62,867,000	67,418,000

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1900, 732,322.

British Cons.-Gen., Frederick S. Clarke ...£1,000
„ *Consul*, Ignatz Brüll, C.M.G..... *unp.*
Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber 300
„ *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker..... *unp.*

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., *born* 9 April, 1835; *suc.* 10 Dec., 1865; *mar.* 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, *b.* 23 Aug., 1836, *d.* 19 Sept., 1902; issue three daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew, Albert, Prince of Belgium, *born* April 8, 1875 (*mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, who has issue two sons, Leopold, *b.* 3 Nov., 1901, Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906).

Premier and Minister of the Interior, & Agriculture, M. Schollaert.
Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.
Railways, M. Helleputte.
Industry & Labour, M. Amand Hubert.
Justice, M. De Lantsheere.
War, General Hellebant.
Finance, M. Julien Liebaert.
Public Works, M. Auguste Delbeke.
Science and Arts, Baron Edouard Descamps-David.
Colonies, M. Renkin.

Minister in London, Comte de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Councillor, Mr. J. Mélot.
1st Secretary, Count H. Mouchet de Laubespin.
2nd Sec., Count Charles de Liedekerke.
Consul-Gen., François H. Lenders, 29 Great St. Helens, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. In 1815 the country was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary King. In Sept., 1908, the Congo Free State was annexed by Belgium.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The total area is 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. The other harbours are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg, and Zeebrugge.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 7,238,622 on Dec. 31, 1906, or 636 to the square mile; it is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. The decennial increase is about 10 per cent., and since 1867 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants, the totals in 1906 being emigrants 32,858; immigrants, 37,382. There were (1904) 3,560,419 females to 3,514,491 males; and annually 27 births and 17 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 678,823 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (304,032 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (163,079), and Liège (172,039).

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1900, 42 per cent. spoke Flemish, 38 per cent. French, and 12 per cent. both tongues, the latter being a rapidly increasing class (423,752 in 1880 and 801,587 in 1900). Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1900 there existed 2,500 convents, inhabited by 6,237 monks and 31,668 nuns, this number being now increased owing to influx of monks and nuns from France.

Education (*see* p. 668).

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil was divided (1895) among 829,625 proprietors. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1906, 23,569,860 tons), iron (1906, 232,570 tons), zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c. The follow-

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of £2,525,916 is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

ing table shows the distribution of Belgian commerce in millions of francs, 1905 and 1906 :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Germany	465	460	642	701
France	604	652	548	530
Netherlands	259	299	273	303
U.K.	445	487	409	410
Russia	233	210	35	38
Italy	44	46	66	99
America	678	756	283	264
Asia	151	224	120	107
Africa	102	94	83	71
Oceania	97	115	18	16

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1907 were :—

Apparel	£393,882	Iron Nails, &c.	£180,006
Boots and Shoes	86,134	,, Ships' Plates	287,121
Brooms & Brushes	161,231	,, Other Manfs.	760,081
Butter	121,673	Leather	277,457
Caoutchouc	168,719	Linen Yarn	523,579
Cement	129,139	,, Manufacts.	491,682
Cheese	239,262	Machinery	378,249
Chemicals	231,825	Meat, &c.	609,020
Clocks	236,373	Motor Cars, &c.	712,216
Cordage	121,928	Oil Seed	166,654
Cotton Manufacts.	1,823,032	Painters' Colours	308,539
Dyes	140,823	Paper	517,220
Eggs	691,460	Silk Manufactures	1,746,849
Electrical Goods	269,073	Skins and Furs	382,461
Embroidery	960,792	Stone	228,968
Flax	1,257,583	Straw Plaits	173,604
Fruit	260,427	Sugar, Refined	395,089
Glass	1,278,580	,, Unrefined	296,758
Gloves	279,566	Watches	229,646
Gold Leaf	219,629	Wheatmeal	86,466
Hats and Bonnets	114,260	Wool Manufacts.	105,807
Hides	117,162	Wool	347,023
Hops	157,522	Woollen Manufs.	722,705
Iron, Bar	238,579	,, Yarn	1,378,664
,, (Steel)	921,808	Zinc	643,807
,, Girders	347,442		

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (1907) :

Animals (horses)	£504,906	Leather	£240,143
Beer and Ale	258,252	Linen Yarn	101,187
Caoutchouc Manfs.	143,901	Machinery	1,155,620
Chemicals	288,251	Metals	1,411,336
Coals, &c.	750,333	Oil Cloth	165,741
,, Products	230,256	Skins and Furs	322,339
Cotton Yarn	594,922	Wool	321,864
,, Manufacts.	2,688,330	,, &c. Yarn	209,360
Fish	245,208	,, Manufactrs.	639,581

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1906) of 75 vessels (112,515 tons), in addition to which there were about 422 fishing boats. In 1905 a new port was inaugurated at Zeebrugge with a sea lock and inside dry dock. In 1906, 10,247 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 12,945,568). In 1907 there were 4,574 kilometres (= 2,860 miles) of railway, (including branch lines and private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 4,196 miles (1907), and the post-office carried 1,363,418,626 letters, post-cards, &c., in 1906. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,357 miles (1907).

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. And the united constituencies numbered 1,625,876 voters, with 2,564,717 votes, in 1907–8. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 676).

Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming "Têtes-de-pont" on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. Belgium has no navy. (See above.)

The Congo.—The territory of the Congo includes the right bank of the Congo river from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (80 miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks. It was formerly known as the Independent State of the Congo, and was annexed to Belgium in September, 1908.

The total area amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a native population estimated at 14,000,000 to 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1903) was 2,365, of whom 121 were British, 41 Americans, 149 Italians, 108 Portuguese, 136 Swedes, 67 Germans, and 1,417 Belgians (mostly Government officials). The river is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway is completed as far as Ponthierville, about 75½ miles (1906). A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe *viâ* Leopoldville and Brazzaville (a cable goes across the river between these two places)—by land lines from Brazzaville to Libreville, and thence by submarine cable to Europe. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially in the Lower Congo) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of the whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. There is a special import duty on spirits; 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is charged on salt, arms and all other goods.

In 1906 the revenue amounted to £1,178,200, and the expenditure to £1,371,050. The total imports were valued at £859,103 in 1906, the exports at £2,355,791 in 1907, of which the United Kingdom supplied about 10 per cent. of the imports and took about 2 per cent. of the exports.

The capital is Boma. Pop. 3,300 (of whom about 300 are Europeans and the remainder largely native soldiers with their families). Matadi has a population of about 4,000, of whom 250 are Europeans.

Governor-General, Baron Wahis; *Vice-Governors-General*, M. Wangermée; M. Fuchs; M. Lantonnois; *Secretary of State*, Baron van Eetvelde; *Consul-General in London*, Monsieur J. Houdret, 130 London Wall, E.C.; *Consul*, J. T. Grein, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

	1907.	1908.
Estimated revenue ...	£23,862,817	£24,610,096
Estimated expenditure	23,841,455	24,594,050
*Public debt (1906).....	...	131,861,270
	1906.	1907.
Imports (excl. Transit)	£138,160,000	£150,940,000
Exports "	111,744,000	113,920,000
Imports from U.K.	17,654,000	19,287,000
Exports to U.K.	16,230,000	16,238,000

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 598,599.

British Minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £3,230
1st Secretary, Earl Granville, M.V.O. 500
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O. 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. Heaton-Ellis, M.V.O., R.N. .....
2nd Secretary, H. G. Chilton ..... £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Walter Montgomery .....
do. Charles K. Webber .....
Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes.....
Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Sir Cecil Hertslet 1,300
Vice-Consul, W. Lydecotte .....
do. Robert H. Cox .....
do. M. Neville Kearney .....
Bruges—V.-Cons., Ouseley Fitzmaurice
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, Henry Le Fanu
Ghent—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge
Liège—Vice-Consul, John B. Dolphin
Ostend—Vice-Consul, W. G. E. Hervey
Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal .....
Boma (Congo)—Con., Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. 700
Katanga—Vice-Cons., G. B. Beak £300 to 500
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, J. P. Armstrong .....£300 to 500
Stanleyville—V.-Con., G. Campbell 300 to 500

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

BHUTAN. (*See* p. 535.)

BOKHARA. (*See* p. 537.)

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Montes, *born* 1860; *proclaimed* 6 Aug., 1904 (term extended for 1 year, 1908).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan M. Saracho.
War (& Finance ad int.), José S. Quinteros.
Justice, Dr. Juan Saracho.
Interior, Señor Anibal Capriles.
Colonies & Agriculture, Señor Manuel Vicente Ballivian.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. (vacant).
Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard. Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of "Alto Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is said to be 570,000 square miles.

The estimated population in 1907 was 2,180,710. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There were (Oct. 1902) about 1,051 miles of railway and 4,565 miles of telegraph wire. The only seaport is on the coast strip seized by Chile after the war of 1879; in 1905 a treaty was concluded under which Chile retained the port in return for an indemnity of £300,000 and railway and tariff concessions. A railway connects Oruro with La Paz, and an extension of the Argentine Northern Central line through La Quiaca is being surveyed on Bolivian territory.

	1906.	1907.
Estimated revenue	£816,600	£1,132,000
Estimated expenditure...	915,850	1,220,000
Exports (1904 & 1905).....	1,763,586	2,461,078
Imports (1904 & 1905) ...	1,618,212	1,691,563
Interior debt, about.....	400,000	?
Exterior debt	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

In the above statistics the *boliviano* is reckoned at 12 to the £.

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 20,000.

British Minister, Charles Louis des Graz (*see* Lima, Peru).
La Paz—Consul, Cecil W. G. Gosling £600
Vice-Cons., John O. Watson.
Oruro—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. R. Smith.
Sucre—Vice-Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Affonso Penna, Nov. 15, 1906.
Vice-President, Dr. Nilo Peçanha.
Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio-Branco.
Marine, Rear-Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.
War, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca.
Finance, Dr. David Campista.
Industry, Agriculture, and Public Works, Dr. Miguel Calmon.
Interior, Dr. Tavares de Lyra.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 152 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
1st Secretary, R. de Lima e Silva.
2nd Secretaries, José de Paula Rodrigues Alvez; Abelardo Rocas.
Medical Attaché, Castello Branco Clark.
Military Attaché, Col. Gabriel de Souza Pereira Botafogo.
Consul in London, F. Alves Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Capt. J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil was founded on the 15th of November, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. On February 24, 1891, a new Constitution was voted by the Constituent

* As at 31 Dec., 1906.

Assembly by which the President's term of office was fixed at four years; Church and State were separated, civil marriages only made valid, and education secularised.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,218,166 square miles, and contains a population estimated at 20,000,000. There are about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians and other uncivilised tribes; 76,292 immigrants arrived in 1898. For *Army* see p. 667; the *Navy* (1906) consisted of 6 cruisers, 4 torpedo gunboats, and 8 torpedo boats. 3 first-class battle-ships and 4 cruisers are under construction. Brazil contains 20 states, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cotton also is being largely cultivated for export. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará and Manáos; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the central portions of the country, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, São Paulo, and Esperito Santo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, but there are 119 cotton-mills, giving employment to 41,300 hands, and representing an invested capital of 207,000 of contos of reis. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896 and 1906. In 1902 there were 9,370 miles of railway open, and about 3,000 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1897 about 11,376 miles; number of post offices, 2,862.

For *Education*, see p. 668.

Revenue :—	1906.	1907.
Gold	$69,074,931	$97,417,281
Paper	233,825,000	266,338,913
Expenditure :—		
Gold	$48,311,512	$52,224,248
Paper	286,348,218	315,478,638

	1906.	1907.
Total imports	£33,204,041	£40,527,603
Total exports	53,059,480	54,176,898
Coffee exported	26,418,008	28,559,063
Imports from U.K.	8,544,904	8,657,955
Exports to U.K.	9,294,707	12,155,110
External debt (31 March, 1908)	69,821,057	
Internal debt " "	$533,347,256	

Number of British vessels entered at Brazilian ports in 1907, 2,172 (5,132,238 tons); all nations, 19,410 (16,737,832 tons).

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 811,443.

British Minister, Sir W. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,500
1st Sec., Milne Cheetham 500
3rd Sec., H. A. Grant Watson 250
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. F. Sowerby, R.N.
Translator, R. P. Ray 300
Consul-General, Arthur Chapman 1,100
Vice-Consul, Vivian H. C. Bosanquet £300 to 500
Corumba—Cons. Agent, C. C. Cooper
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., D. John Spear
São João del Rey—V.-Cons., C. Causer
Victoria—V.-Cons., Albert S. Youle
Bahia—Consul, D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare... 600
Vice-Cons., Frank Stevenson.....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Pará—Consul, Roger Casement, C.M.G.... 600
Manáos—V.-Cons., Arthur Fletcher ...
Maranham—V.-Cons., Jasper Moon ...
Pernambuco—Consul, Godfrey Hewett ... 600
Vice-Consul, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A. ... *imp.*
Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.....
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart...
Maceio—Vice-Consul, George Simpson
Paraiba—V.-Cons., Kenneth C. Macray
Porto Alegre—Consul, Ambrose Archer... 600
Rio Grande do Sul—V.-Cons. (vacant) £300 to 500
St. Catherine's—V.-Cons., W. B. Chaplin
Uruguayana—Vice-Cons., F. Ambler...
Sao Paulo—Consul, R. A. Randall (*acting*) 600
Curityba—Vice-Cons., H. H. Gomm ...
Santos—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Tsar, Ferdinand, *born* 26 Feb., 1861; *elected* 7 July, 1887; *proclaimed* Tsar 5 October, 1908; *m.*, (1) 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (*born* 17 Jan., 1870, *died* 31 Jan., 1899); (2) 28 Feb., 1908, Princess Eléonore of Reuss-Köstritz (*b.* 22 Aug., 1860), and has issue—Prince Boris (see below); Prince Cyril, *b.* 17 Nov., 1895; Princes Eudoxie, *b.* 17 Jan., 1898; Princess Nadejda, *b.* 30 Jan., 1899.
Heir Apparent, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, *b.* 30 Jan., 1894.
President of the Council & Minister of Communications, Malinoff.
Foreign Affairs, General Paprikoff.
War, General Nicolaieff.
Interior, Takeff.
Commerce & Agriculture, Liaptcheff.
Justice, Krestéff.
Finance, Salabasheff.
Public Instruction, Mushanoff.

Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranjé, with a popular legislature and constitutional government; in 1908 the country threw off its allegiance to Turkey, and is now independent.

Eastern Roumelia, likewise a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 998,431 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis of September 18th, 1885, it has been incorporated with Bulgaria, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, and the accomplished fact was recognised by the arrangement of April 5, 1886; it now forms an integral portion of Bulgaria, with the same ruler, laws, and mode of administration.

By modification of the Constitution, 1893, there is now one deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants, 115 for the northern, and 51 for the southern province.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers.

Education (*see* p. 668).

United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Servia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations in 1905, are Sofia (82,000), Philippopolis (45,572), Varna (37,155), Rustchuk (33,552), Sliven (25,049), and Shumla (22,290). The great ports are Varna (2,338 vessels of 776,938 tons in 1906) and Bourgas (1,514 vessels of 552,324 tons). There are (1902) 1,020 miles of railway open; 3,270 miles of telegraph and 1,228 miles of telephone wires. North Bulgaria has an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria an area of 12,706 square miles. Population according to language or nationality and religion (census of 1 January, 1900):—

Nationalities.		Religions.	
Bulgarians	2,888,229	Orthodox Greeks	3,019,296
Turks	531,240	Mohammedans	643,500
Roumanians	71,663	Israelites	33,663
Greeks	60,695	Catholics	28,569
Gipsies	39,569	Armenian Gregorians	23,809
Jews	33,661	Protestants	4,524
Tartars	18,834	Unknown	1,122
Armenians	14,581		
Germans & Austrians	3,407		
Albanians	1,707		
Russians	1,685		
Czechs	1,361		
Servians	1,516		
Italians	1,143		
Various	19,632		
	3,744,283		3,744,283

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (estimated)	£4,718,120	£4,879,320
Expenditure "	4,717,937	4,878,778
Public debt (January 1)	15,223,380	15,081,409
	1905.	1906.
Imports	4,889,998	4,338,975
Do. from U.K.	807,300	784,021
Exports	5,918,346	4,482,934
Do. to U.K.	575,341	599,493

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop. (1900) 67,789; Philippopolis (capital of E. Roumelia), 43,033.

Agent and Consul-General, M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500
Military Attaché—Lt.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G. .....
Sofia—Vice-Consul G. O'B. Toulmin £350 to 450
Philippopolis—Vice-Con., Avalon Shipley ..... £350 to 450
Rustchuk—Consular Agent, S. Mayer .....
Varna—Vice-Consul, Henry C. Venables
Bourgas—Consular Agent, A. Tacchella £350 to 450

Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Pedro Montt; *installed* 18 Sept., 1906 (for five years).
Premier and Interior (1908), Javier Figueroa.
Foreign Affairs, Rafael Balmaceda.
Justice and Public Instruction, Eduardo Suarez Mujica.
Finance, Pedro Montenegro.
War and Marine, Aníbal Rodriguez.
Industry & Public Works, Guillermo Echavarria.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen., Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
1st Secretary, Victor Eastman.
2nd Secretary, Felipe Aninat.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria Larrain, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (1900) of about 3,110,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1900), are:—Santiago (320,000), Valparaiso (143,000), Concepcion (55,400), Talca (43,000), Iquique (34,300), Chilian (34,000), and Antofagasta (20,000). The natural increase in the population is slow, but immigration, freely encouraged in 1907 by the grant of free passages, is redressing the balance, the majority of incomers hailing from Spain. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The chief feature of 1904 was the large number of native and foreign companies raised for sheep and cattle industries in the south, the climate and conditions for which are said to be unsurpassed. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being

extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are (1902) about 3,000 miles of railway open, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 750 post-offices, and 5,800 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English company. In 1904 a contract was signed for the completion of the Chilian section of the trans-Andean line, which it is hoped to complete in 1910. The commercial marine numbers 191 vessels (40 steamers), of 90,738 tons. In 1902, vessels of a total tonnage of 3,721,161 entered, and vessels of a total tonnage of 3,310,551 cleared at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The paper currency was worth about 12½*d.* in 1907, conversion to 18*d.* is stipulated by law to take place on Jan. 1, 1910.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The navy consists of about 12 large and 10 small ships of war; an important naval programme was adopted in 1906, but is still under consideration.

Education (*see* p. 668).	1907.	1908.
Revenue ... (Estimate)	$190,583,790	$220,000,000
Expenditure ,,	184,237,798	225,918,777
External Debt		£20,200,000
Internal Debt (1905)		$104,000,000
Imports (1904-5)	$165,000,000	$189,000,000
Do. from U.K. (1905-6)	£4,782,382	£6,396,804
Exports (1904-5)	$232,500,000	$265,000,000
Do. to U.K. (1905-6)...	£6,068,031	£6,272,506

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1900), 320,000.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. G. O. Bax-Ironside £2,000
Vice-Consul, Allen C. Kerr.
Iquique—Consul, E. F. Hudson £600
Vice-Consul, Herbert R. Lowe.
Valparaiso—Cons.-General, A. Nightingale £1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Atlee ..... £300 to 500
Arcud—Vice-Consul, Wm. H. Turner.
Antofagasta—Vice-Consul, Henry W. W. Bird.
Arica—Vice-Consul, W. Johnston.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, C. C. Aitken.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, Arnold Ried.
Carrizal—Vice-Consul, John King.
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Concepcion—Vice-Consul, Wm. Borrowman.
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, George Fergie.
Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Corral—Vice-Consul,
Junin—Vice-Consul, L. J. Garratt.
Los Andes, Cons. Agent, T. S. Tuffield.
Lota—Vice-Consul, H. H. Maguire.
Mejillones—Vice-Consul, H. C. Smith.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, T. G. Patrickson.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Con., Capt. C. A. Milward.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, Alfred Steel.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, M. Pearch.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, Charles Nicholls.
Tomé—Vice-Consul, M. S. Pasmore.
Traiguen—Vice-Cons., F. Anderton.

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes during summer months (Nov. to May), transit 22 to 28 days.

CHINA.

Emperor, Pu-yi, *born* 11 Feb., 1906; *suc.* 14 Nov., 1908.
Regent, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor.
President of the Foreign Office, Prince Ching.
Adviser to the Government, Sir W. C. Hillier, K.C.M.G.
Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, Li Ching Fong, 49 Portland Place, W.
Secretaries, Ivan Chèn; Wang Keh Tsuen.
Attachés, Whung Yung Liang; Liu Ti Tao; Tung Cheng Ling.
Commercial Attaché, Cheo Fong Kong.

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. On the north of the 18 provinces lie the vast regions of Mongolia and Manchuria, and on the west are Tibet and Turkestan, all of which are integral parts of the Chinese Empire; the area of these dependencies is over 2,500,000 square miles, with a scattered population of 19,000,000. The civil government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by taotais or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to Military Lieutenant Governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the *Mongolian Superintendency*, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence in the State, and had made many converts to Christianity; but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled from the country.

The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, which established "factories" at Canton.

When the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants

in Canton became a national question, and the restrictions placed in their way by the Chinese authorities, and the attitude of the Imperial Court at Peking in refusing to treat with Great Britain on terms of equality, all contributed towards the first war against China in 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. For this reason, and for the general protection of their interests, consuls were appointed to reside in these "treaty ports" to watch over their national trade and interests.

The continued exclusiveness and conservatism of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. This war was closed by the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, which improved the commercial situation and opened more ports to foreign trade and residence, besides providing for the establishment of Legations in Peking. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant.

Meanwhile, China has suffered largely for her own conservatism and ignorance. In 1885 the loss of her suzerainty over Upper Burma to Great Britain was followed by the cession of Tongking to France. In 1894 she fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. In 1897 Germany seized Kiaochou Bay as a reprisal for the murder of missionaries. Then Russia occupied Port Arthur as a naval station, and Great Britain leased Weihaiwei for the same purpose, besides improving her position at Hong Kong by occupying the mainland opposite, round the city of Kowloon. During the whole period, also, Russia had been extending her frontiers on the north.

An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China, under the first of these Treaties, to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade-marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and the latter was the subject of investigation by a joint American and Mexican Commission, which submitted a scheme to the Chinese Government for the adoption of a gold standard.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and the latter provides, *inter alia*, for the speedy opening by China of the following cities and towns in Manchuria as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-kumen in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows:—British, 9,205; Japanese, 45,610; Americans, 2,862; Russians, 479; Germans, 3,553; French, 2,201; Portuguese, 3,118; Italian, 854; the total being 69,852. Out of a total of 2,595 foreign firms in China, 490 are British, 1,416 Japanese, 239 German, 115 American, 99 French, 57 Portuguese, and 70 Spanish.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 676).—The navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China now possesses 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons), and 11 third-class cruisers (875–2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349–1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215–411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 second-class torpedo boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898–9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1901) consisted of 46 steam vessels over 100 tons register, with a total net tonnage of 40,178 tons; in 1907 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 80,109,424; of these 41 per cent. were British, 20 per cent. Chinese, 8 per cent. German, 19 per cent. Japanese, 6 per cent. French, 1 per cent. Norwegian, 1 per cent. American, and 4 per cent. other countries.

COMMERCE.—The total foreign trade of China in 1907 amounted to £110,627,086 (imports £67,665,223, exports £42,961,823), the highest total yet recorded; and an increase of £4,186,631 over the previous highest total (1906). It was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1907:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	13	Japan	14
Hong Kong.....	37	U.S.A.	9
India.....	5	Europe (exc. Russia) ...	22
Other British Territories.....	2	Russia	3
		Other countries	5
% British	57	% Foreign	43

The principal exports to this country from China in 1907 were tea (£743,084), silk (£824,997), skins and furs of all kinds (£391,166), straw for plaiting purposes (£170,974), hair (£247,187), and bristles (£198,538); while the chief domestic

imports from the United Kingdom were cottons (£8,910,537), woollens and worsteds (£671,476), iron, wrought and unwrought (£1,019,359), machinery (£453,661), candles (£62,097), chemicals (£124,962), cotton yarn (£169,864), tobacco (£194,389), and soap (£119,299).

EDUCATION (*see* p. 568).

RAILWAYS.—About 3,900 miles were open (1908) inclusive of the Manchurian lines. The following are the lines completed and working:—*Manchurian Railways (Chinese Eastern Railway Co.)*—(*a*) Manchuria station *viâ* Harbin to Dalny and Port Arthur (1,200 miles), with 157 miles of branch lines. (*b*) Harbin to Pogranitchnaya on the East Manchurian frontier. *Imperial Railways of North China.*—Earnings of intra-mural section mortgaged to British bondholders. (*a*) Peking to Newchang (470 miles), with branch from Peking to Tungchow (12 miles). (*b*) Koupangtse to Mukden (102 miles), *viâ* Hsinmintun. (*c*) Chinchou-fu to the Nanp'iao coal mines (30 miles). (*d*) Kao-po-tien (on the Peihan line) to Hsiling Western Tombs, 30 miles. *Peihan Railway*, from Peking to Hankow (750 miles), with branches from Chingchou to Kiafeng Fu (35 miles), Kaifenfu to Honanfu (120 miles), and Chengtinfu to Taiyuanfu (150 miles). *Tsingtao-Chinanfu Railway* (250 miles). German direction. A branch line runs to Poshan (30 miles). *Taok'ou-Ch'inghua Railway* (Honan), 90 miles, crossing the Peihan line. *Shanghai-Nanking Railway* (200 miles). *Canton-Samshui Railway* (30 miles). *P'inghsiang to Liling* borders of Kiangsi-Hunan (56 miles). *Swatow-Chaochoufu Railway* (32 miles).

The following lines are under construction:—*Canton to Hankow* (650 miles). About 17 miles open from Canton to Kongtsun. *Laokai to Yunnan-Fu* (390 miles). Complete to Mengtze. *Peking to Kalgan* (125 miles). Open to Nankou (33 miles). *Kungyik (Kuangtung), viâ Sunning, to Samkahoi* (59 miles). 23 miles completed. *Wuhu to Kuangtechow* (90 miles). *Tientsin-Nanking Railway* (600 miles). Agreement signed in January, 1908. Work begun June, 1908. *Canton to Kowloon* (100 miles). British section approaching completion. *Shanghai to Kashing.* Rails about to be laid. *Hangchow to Shanghai.* 10 miles completed. *Amoy to Changchow* (30 miles). 5 miles built. Chinese capital and engineers.

The following lines are contemplated:—*British capital.*—Suchow to Ningpo, *viâ* Hangchow (170 miles). *German capital.*—Techow to Chengtingfu (100 miles); Yenchou to Kaifenfu (150 miles). *French capital.*—Longsan to Nanning, *viâ* Lungchow (150 miles). *Japanese capital.*—Amoy to Foochow (150 miles). There are also projects for lines from Hankow to Chengtu (Szechuan), *viâ* Wanhsien. Chinese engineers and construction; Canton to Amoy; Kalgan to Kuiun (Manchuria); Lanchoufu to Ili (Kansu); Kiukiang to Nanchang; Kuanchengtze to Kirin; Shihchiachuang (Chihli) to Tehchou (Shantung); Hsinmintun to Fakuman; and Loyang to Tungkuan (Honan).

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Imperial Government, and Pekin is in communication overland with Europe. The total length of line in operation at end of 1905 was 11,379 miles.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. It is not yet exactly known how far this change will affect the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations; it also manages the Imperial Post Office, whose operations have been much developed in the last two years. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 2 cents (or less than one halfpenny) per half-ounce. The number of Chinese post offices is 2,803.

FINANCES.—Sir R. Hart, in 1901, estimated the annual revenue as follows: Land tax, 26,500,000 taels; provincial duties and receipts, 2,600,000 taels; grain commutation, 3,100,000 taels; salt gabelle, 13,500,000; likin, 16,000,000; customs (maritime), 23,800,000, (native) 2,700,000; total, 88,200,000 taels. The expenditure was estimated at 101,120,000 taels.

*Total debt (about)	£54,500,000
*Interest due (about)	2,500,000

	1905.	1906.	1907.
†Imports ...	£67,251,411	£67,523,617	£67,665,223
†Exports ...	34,278,183	38,916,838	42,961,863
From U.K.	13,298,828	12,306,188	12,137,977
To U.K.	2,340,346	3,314,453	3,471,933

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G.	£4,500
Councillor, Stephen Leech	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. H. Dundas, R.N....	800
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. E. Pereira, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Chinese Sec., C. W. Campbell, C.M.G.	1,000
Commercial Attaché, J. W. Jamieson ...	1,000
2nd Secretary, Joseph Addison (*actg.*) ...	500
3rd Secretary, W. J. Garnett	250
do. Wm. Seeds	150
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray.....	800
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott	200
Amoy—Consul, P. E. O'Brien-Butler.....	800
Canton—Con.-Gen., R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G.	1,200
Vice-Consul, H. Porter	600
Changsha—Consul, Herbert Goffe	800
Chefoo—Consul, ...	800
Chengtu—Consul-General, Sir A. Hosie.....	900
Chungking — Vice-Consul, Berthold G. Tours	600
Chinanfu—Consul, H. A. Little	800
Chinkiang—Consul, Geo. D. Pitzipios	800
Foochow—Consul, G. M. H. Playfair	1,000
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers	
Hangchow—Consul, Robert Willis	800
Hankow—Consul-Gen., E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.	1,200
Ichang—Consul, H. H. Fox	800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, Walter J. Clennell.....	800
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, E. T. C. Werner	800
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.	900
Antung—Vice-Cons., Victor L. Savage ..¶	600
Nanking—Consul, W. P. Ker	800
Newchwang—Consul, ...	700
Ningpo—Consul, Richard H. Mortimore ...	800

* The tael reckoned at 3*s.* 3*d.*

† The tael reckoned at 3*s.* 0$^{1}/_{10}$*d.*, in 1905, 3*s.* 3$^{1}/_{2}$*d.* in 1906, and 3*s.* 3*d.* in 1907.

Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez £1,800
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G. .....
Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne..... 1,500
Crown Advs., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ... 1,200
Registrar and Chief Clerk, G. W. King 400
£500 to 600
Chief Clerk, W. R. Strickland ..... 300 to 400
Vice-Consul, F. E. Wilkinson 700
Swatow—Consul, P. F. Hausser 800
Teng-yueh—Consul, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G. ... 800
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., ... 1,000
Vice-Consul, H. A. Ottewill 600
Wuchow—Consul, H. F. King 800
Wuhu—Consul, A. J. Sundius 800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., W. H. Wilkinson 900

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 23 days).

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Rafael Reyes, *elected* 7 August, 1904 (for 10 years).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Urrutia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Road, W.
Secretary of Legation, Pablo Lorenzana.
Consul-General, Francisco Becerra, Friar's House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Consul in Liverpool, Dr. Carlos Arturo Torres.
Consul at Southampton, Jaime Gutierrez.

Formerly New Granada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1886—consisting of the Capital District of Bogotá and 34 Departments created by a Law of 5 April, 1908. In the most North-West part of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., comprising an area of 473,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 4,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been frequently subjected to revolutionary changes and civil wars, and in December, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence and now exists as a separate republic. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and emeralds. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 410 miles being open in 1907, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $100 paper=$1 gold; $500 paper=£1 (approximately).

		1908.
Revenue (estimate)	gold	$15,992,863
Expenditure (estimate)	„	15,992,863
Foreign debt		£2,700,000
Internal debt	gold	$3,063,018
		1907.
Total imports		12,088,563
Total exports		13,791,442
	1906.	1907.
Exports to U.K.	£277,336	£305,992
Imports from U.K.	965,524	1,037,473

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

British Min. Resident, Francis W. Stronge £2,000
Vice-Consul, V. H. St. John Huckin £300 to 500
Barranquilla—Cons., John Gillies.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, E. H. Mason.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., C. Beeston.
Honda—Vice-Consul, John Owen.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, Maurice Badian.
Santa Martha—Vice-Cons., Mansel F. Carr.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.
Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, *assumed office* 8 May, 1906, for 4 years.
Minister of Foreign Affaire, Alfredo Volio (*ad int.*).
Commerce & Finance, O. F. Rohrmoser.
Interior, Alfredo Volio.
War and Marine, Vidal Quiros.
Consul-Gen. for U.K., Wenceslao de la Guardia, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 27′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1907) of 351,176. The chief exports are coffee (281,137 bags, value £683,975, 1907), bananas (10,165,759 bunches in 1906, value £972,875), cacao, cedarwood, fustic, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1907, 44·99 per cent. from United States, 23·13 from United Kingdom, 10·86 from Germany, 5 from France, and 16·02 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast.

The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (103 miles), and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela (Costa Rica branch lines 57 miles). The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 131 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast; the services of the above two lines were amalgamated from 1 July, 1905. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Santo Domingo (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); the gap between these two sections (13 miles by cart road) will shortly be joined by the railway. The journey from Limon to the capital takes six hours, and from the capital to Puntarenas one day under ordinary circum-

stances. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public income	£662,029	£757,557
Public expenditure	675,762	879,564
Foreign debt (consol. 1888)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Internal debt	818,296	933,271
	1906.	1907.
Total imports	1,811,072	£1,511,527
Total exports	1,496,089	1,870,820
Imports from U.K.	307,405	349,639
Exports to U.K.	810,620	324,420

Average exchange, 1908, 10's *colones* = £1.

CAPITAL, San José. Pop. (1907), about 27,000.

British Minister, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (Panama).

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, C. G. McGrigor.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 17 days; *viâ* New York, 16 days.

CRETE (or CANDIA).

Suzerain, H.M. the Sultan of Turkey.

High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, *assumed office* 30 Sept., 1906.

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 303,543, of whom 269,319 are Christians, 33,496 Mussulmans, and 728 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks.

The island now has impartial administration under the high suzerainty of Turkey, but independent of its suzerain under the High Commissioner appointed by the Powers. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, sallona, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 22,332), Canea, the capital (pop. 20,972), and Retimo (pop. 9,308).

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue (about)	£225,118	£201,054
Expenditure (about)	170,620	175,167
	1905.	1907.
Imports	£607,400	£770,802
Exports	448,975	695,640
Imports from U.K. (1906-7)	87,592	27,565
Exports to U.K. (1906-7)	102,363	15,777

Canea—Consul-General, Arthur R. Peel ... £1,000

Vice-Consul, E. Wyldbore Smith ... £350 to 450

" " E. Cassimatis.

Candia—Vice-Consul, A. Calocherino.

Retimo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli.

CUBA.

Provisional Governor of the Republic, Charles E. Magoon, *assumed office* Oct. 13, 1906.

Foreign Affairs, Justo G. Velez (*acting Head of Dept.*)

Justice, Manuel Landa (*acting Head of Dept.*); Lt.-Col. Crowder (*Supervisor*).

Finance, Gabriel G. Echarte (*acting Sec.*); Maj. J. D. Terrill (*Supervisor*).

Public Works, D. L. Clark (*acting Sec.*); Col. Black (*Supervisor*).

Interior, M. Sobrado (*acting Sec.*); Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Greble (*Supervisor*).

Armed Forces, Maj. H. J. Slocum (*Supervisor*).

Sanitary Dept., Maj. J. R. Kean (*Supervisor*).

Public Instruction, Lincoln de Zayas (*acting Sec.*), Lt.-Col. R. L. Bullard (*Supervisor*).

Agriculture, F. I. de Vildosola (*acting Sec.*).

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Chargé d'Affaires, Gabriel Zendegui.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of about 44,000 sq. miles and a population of 2,028,282 (1907). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of the present provisional administration.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar; 1,580 miles of railway were open on June 30, 1907, and 5,065 miles of telegraph line. The imports from the United States for 1907 were £10,689,435, and the exports to the United States were £18,932,103.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 275,000); other towns are Santiago (40,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (22,000), and Camaguey (20,000).

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue	£5,093,262	£6,128,159
Expenditure	4,661,908	5,059,438
	1905.	1907.
Imports	£18,994,303	£21,920,459
Exports	22,033,497	24,290,134
Imports from U.K. (1906-7)	2,816,205	3,192,288
Exports to U.K. (1906-7)	1,446,622	938,846

British Minister Res. and Consul-General, Arthur C. Grant Duff ... £1,600

Vice-Consul, A. C. Charlton ... £300 to 500

Cardenas—Vice-Consul, A. FitzGibbon.

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Fowler.

Guantanamo, Vice-Cons., Theodore Brooks.

Matanzas—Vice-Cons., Stewart Hamilton.

Santiago—Consul, William, Mason.

DENMARK.

King, Frederik VIII., *born* 3 June, 1843; *succ.* 29 Jan., 1906; *married*, 28 July, 1869, Louise, Princess of Sweden and Norway, *b.* 31 Oct., 1851.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Christian, *b.* 26 Sept., 1870, *m.*, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons (*b.* 11 March, 1899, and 27 July, 1900).

Premier and Minister for War and Marine, M. Neergaard.

Interior, Klaus Berntsen.

Foreign Affairs, Count Ahlefeldt Laurvig.

Justice, Svend Högsbro.

Minister for Iceland, J. J. Hafstein.

Public Worship & Instruction, Enevold Sörensen.

Finance, M. Brun.

Public Works, Jensen Sönderup.

Agriculture, Anders Nielsen.

Commerce, Johan Hansen.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, C. Brun.

Secretary, M. H. Zahle, Braemar House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

Hon. Attaché, Count J. Wedell, 19 Wilton Street, S.W.

Consul-Gen. in London, J. W. Faber, 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Vice-Consul J. Sörensen.

Consul-General—Leith, W. O. Berry.

There are also Consuls at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1865; consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ *N.* lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,844 square miles (9,375,403 acres), with a population in 1906 of 2,588,919 (174 per square mile), nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1901, 2,866,899 acres were under corn crops and 3,106,228 permanent pasture. In 1903 the livestock numbered 486,935 horses, 1,840,466 cows, 876,830 sheep, 1,456,699 swine, and 38,984 goats. The corn crop in 1902 amounted to 97,844,429 bushels. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. The value of butter exported to the United Kingdom in 1907 was £9,755,555, eggs accounting for £1,550,000, and bacon £5,338,889; the principal imports from the U.K. being coal and fuel (£2,794,444). There is a mercantile marine of 4,178 vessels, with a tonnage of 517,201. There are (1903) 1,879 miles of railway and 3,817 miles of telegraph line (1902).

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The navy consists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men.

Education (*see* p. 668).

	1905–6.	1906–7.
Revenue	£4,887,314	£5,210,989
Expenditure	4,510,700	4,739,001
	1906.	1907.
Reserve fund	£994,151	£994,210
Public debt	13,315,032	14,329,544
Total imports	31,092,778	33,335,554
Total exports	21,825,111	23,121,667
Imports from U.K.	6,144,000	7,500,000
Exports to U.K.	17,177,000	17,322,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1907) (including suburbs), 532,000.

British Minister, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. £3,000
1st *Sec.*, John C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O. £300 to 500
Hon. Attaché (*see* Belgium).
Mil. Attaché (*see* Belgium).
Naval do. (*see* Germany).
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O. 200
Consul, Lionel C. Liddell, M.V.O. 600

Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Consul,
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Consul, J. Nielsen.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, R. Erskine £300 to 500
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsör—Vice-Consul, Sophus Möller.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, Anthon Andersen.
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, August Birch.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsöe.
Rönne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, C. P. Lund.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, Ingvard A. Petersen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, C. F. Bendixsen.
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul,
Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.
Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V.-Con., R. Armstrong.
Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.
Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600
Vice-Consul, Valdemar Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (*see* p. 599); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516), the trade of which is a government monopoly, and 3 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1905 £190,743
Imports from United Kingdom, 1905 ... 212,790

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Ramon Caceres, *elected* (under the new constitution, June, 1908) for 6 years.
Foreign Affairs, José M. Cabral.
War and Marine, José M. Cespedes,
Finance, Frederico Velasquez.
Agriculture and Immigration, Emilio Tejera Bonetti.
Justice, Manuel Lamarche Garcia.
Posts and Telegraphs, F. Velasquez (*ad int.*).
Interior and Police, Miguel A. Roman Lijo.

Cons.-Gen., Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus; it comprises an area of about 18,045 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 600,000. Cocoa, is the most important crop, and sugar, coffee, and tobacco are grown in great quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. Gold is found and copper mines of fair richness are reported as being worked in the vicinity of San Cristobal. Iron and coal are also found, and a petroleum well has been opened up. There are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America. De Forest wireless telegraph installations have been erected at the capital and inland at Santiago de los Caballeros. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt. This fund now amounts to over £700,000.

British trade is hampered by the absence of direct maritime communication. The climate is excessively damp and hot throughout the year, and very trying to Europeans. Anæmia and paludism (malarial fever) are very prevalent, and leprosy and tetanus are very common, the latter necessitating anti-tetanic injections (hypodermic) on the slightest cut or injury.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 20,000.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue and Expenditure	$3,536,200	$3,984,300
	1906.	1907.
National Debt	£7,285,295	£8,247,424
Imports	856,267	1,026,755
Exports	1,308,774	1,582,646

British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Alexander Murray £1,000
Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, E. M. de Garston ..... £300 to £500
Puerto-Plata—Vice-Consul,

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Eloy Alfaro (1907, for 4 years). $24,000
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfredo Monge.
Interior, Amalio Puga.
Finance, Tomás Gagliardo.
Public Instruction, (vacant).
War and Marine, Gen. F. Hipolito Moucayo.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 26′ S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. A railway connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port; population, 1908, about 60,000; other chief towns being Quito, 55,000; Cuenca, 25,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The currency is a gold condor (of 10 *sucres*) value £1.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1905.	1907.
Revenue (Budget)	£1,153,806	£1,319,500
Expenditure ,,	1,015,596	1,300,000
Total Debt (1 Jan.)	...	3,320,750
	1905.	1906.
Imports	1,573,389	...
Do. from U.K.	449,459	393,633
Exports	1,856,566	...
Do. to U.K.	170,231	139,726

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 40,000.

British Minister, Charles Louis des Graz (*see* Lima, Peru).
Consul, Ludovico Söderström.
Guayaquil—Consul, Alfred Cartwright.
,, *Vice-Consul*, George A. Powell
Esmeraldas—V.-Cons., Frederick Ashton.
Manta—Vice-Consul, G. T. Blackett.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days.

EGYPT.

(*A*)—EGYPT PROPER.

Khedive or Reigning Sovereign, Abbas Pasha Hilmi, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 14 July, 1874; *suc.* 7 Jan., 1892.
Heir Apparent, Abdul Mouneim Bey, son of the Khedive, *born* 20 Feb., 1899; other children are the Princesses Emina (1895), Athieh (1896), Fethiiah (1897), and Loutfiah (1900), and Prince Abdul Kader (Feb. 4, 1902).
President of Council and Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Interior, Mohammed Said Bey.
Adviser, P. W. Machell, C.M.G.
Justice, Hussein Rushdy Pasha.
Adviser to the Khedive, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.
War and Navy, Abani Pasha.
Sirdar of Egyptian Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.
Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.
Adviser, A. L. Webb, C.M.G.
Under Sec., A. Perry.
Education, Saad Bey Zaghloul.
Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.
Minister of Finance, Hochment Pasha.
Financial Adviser, Henry Paul Harvey, C.B.
Under-Secretaries, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.
Commanding British Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
General Manager, Government Railways, Col. G. B. Macauley, C.M.G.
Director-General of Revenue, A. Chitty, C.M.G.
Director-General of Customs, A. King-Lewis.
Director-General of Ports and Lighthouses, Capt. H. R. Robinson, R.N.

A country in the north-east corner of the Continent of Africa; was made part of the Turkish Empire in the latter part of the 12th century. Its history became interwoven with that of Europe when the army of Napoleon the Great entered into possession in 1801. British successes drove out the invaders, and in 1803 the new-

comers also evacuated the country, which they endeavoured to restore to the control of the Sultan of Turkey; but after the abandonment by Great Britain a struggle arose between two Turkish parties, the Albanians and the Ghuzz, the former being completely victorious under their leader, *Mehemet Ali*, who, in 1811, in spite of the attempted intervention of Great Britain, obtained the supreme power and ruled the country, agreeing to pay an annual tribute to the Porte of £682,092. His successors were *Ibrahim* (1848), *Abbas* (1843–1854), *Said* (1854–1863), whose reign was marked by the Suez Canal concession, and *Ismail* (1863–1879), who by a firman of the Sultan (14 May, 1867) was granted the title of KHEDIV MISR, or Ruler of Egypt, the previous rulers having had the title of Vali, or Governor. In the early years of his reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. But on the heels of annexation and conquest followed misgovernment and financial embarrassment. At this point the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened, and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Mohamed Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. By a decree of 10 Nov., 1879, a *Controller-General* was appointed by each Power. In 1882, however, their work of reform was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian army (Arabi Pasha), and, the French Government declining to co-operate, a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (18 Jan., 1883), and a British financial adviser appointed as a member of the Khedivial Government. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, or prophet, foretold by the Moslems. General Gordon, the hero of the Chinese rebellion, was despatched to Khartoum (Jan., 1884) as Governor-General of the Soudan, but this step was not followed by immediate movements of troops against the rebels, and in 1885 General Gordon fell at the capture of Khartoum (26 Jan.) before the Nile relief expedition reached him.

In 1883 the Khedive created a Legislative Council of 30 members, and a General Assembly, consisting of the Legislative Council, the seven Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies, however, were, and still are, mainly consultative, the real legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. The command of the army is made by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

In 1892 (7 Jan.), the Khedive Mohamed Tewfik died, and was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas*, the present ruler.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into governorships and provinces, the latter being sub-divided into districts. Justice is administered by (1) Religious Courts: (2) the Mixed Tribunals established in 1875, to deal with questions arising between foreign inhabitants of different nationality and civil suits between natives and foreign subjects; (3) the Consular Courts, by which criminal charges against foreign subjects are investigated; and (4) the Native Tribunals containing Egyptian and foreign judges, dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. A British Judicial Adviser to the Khedive watches the proceedings of the latter.

The population in 1882 was 6,814,000, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.); and by the census of 1897, Egypt Proper contains 9,734,000 inhabitants (750·5 per square mile), of whom 112,500 were foreigners (38,000 Greeks, 24,500 Italians, 14,000 British subjects, 5,000 British army, 14,000 French subjects, 7,000 Austrians, 3,200 Russians, and 1,300 Germans).

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. The great irrigation works, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence, are being further extended by elevating dams across the Nile at Assuan, Assiut, Zifta, and Esneh (completed and inaugurated in 1902) for raising the water.

Education (see p. 668).

Agriculture and Industry.—Its products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. No metals have been worked within recent times in any considerable quantity, but recently prospecting has been undertaken in the ancient mining districts for gold, copper, lead, sulphur, emeralds, &c., and several mines are being opened up. Salt is extracted in large quantities (110,000 tons in 1906). Nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found, in addition to indications of petroleum and coal. Most of the turquoises of the world come from the mines in the Sinai peninsula.

Trade.—The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (88 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 42 per cent. is British, 9 per cent. being carried on with France, 8 per cent. with Turkey, and 6 per cent. with Germany and Austria.

Communications.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria, Damietta, Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez) and Shellal. There are also extensions from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum, and from Berber to Suakin. The total length of these lines (exclusive of the Wadi Halfa-Khartoum line) was 1,412 miles on 31 Dec., 1906, and 22,584,675 passengers and 3,981,652 tons of goods were carried in 1906, the net receipts being £E1,418,057. From the terminus to Luxor the standard gauge is used, but thence to Shellal the gauge is 3 ft. 6 in., as in the extensions from Wadi Halfa to Kerma and Wadi Halfa to Khartoum. There are (1906) 2,510 miles of telegraph, with 11,826 miles of wire, over which 2,293,000 messages were transmitted in 1906. The net postal revenue was £63,388 in 1907.

Defence.—The British army of occupation numbers about 4,880 men. The Egyptian forces on 31 Aug., 1908, numbered 19,010.

Finance.—The situation of the Debt on 31 July, 1907, was as follows:—

Guaranteed debt, 3%		£7,640,400
Privileged „ 3½%		31,127,780
Unified „ 4%		55,971,960
Domains „ 4¼%		829,560
		£95,569,700

By the agreement (8 April, 1904) between Great Britain and France, to which all the Powers subsequently adhered, the restrictions which, since 1876, have hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and to the payment of the coupons.

	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	£E15,337,294	£E16,367,818
Public expenditure ...	13,161,863	14,280,413
Annual debt charge...	3,615,857	3,595,814
Reserve fund, 31 Dec.:—	11,055,413	8,961,461

	1906.	1907.
*Total imports	£E24,010,795	£E26,120,783
*Total exports	24,877,280	28,013,185
*Imports from U.K....	7,856,655	8,492,847
*Exports to U.K.	13,408,986	15,225,116

Detailed accounts of the various administrative and financial reforms which have been carried out since 1882, and have entirely changed the state of the country, may be found in the annual reports addressed by Lord Cromer to the Foreign Office. In 1907 the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned the position he had held with such pre-eminent distinction, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B., the present Agent and Consul-General.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the British Government acquiring by purchase (25 Nov., 1875) shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the value 31 March, 1908, being fully £31,000,000). The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121ft. 5in.), having cost £24,000,000 to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 8·53 metres (28 feet). By a convention, signed on 29 Oct., 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest). The British directors are Sir Henry Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., Henry Torrens Anstruther, and Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G., representing the Government; and R. Alexander, R. S. Donkin, F. Green, Sir J. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., representing the shipping interest.

The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1870, £206,273; in 1895, £3,124,148; in 1900, £3,624,944; in 1901, £4,015,456; in 1902, £4,148,800; in 1903, £4,144,812; in 1904, £4,616,034; in 1905, £4,554,672; in 1906, £4,326,476; and in 1907, £4,640,000.

The present rate of transit dues is 7fr. 75c. per ton.

The net dividends for the year 1907 amounted to 141fr. 71c. on the ordinary 500fr. shares, and 116fr. 71c. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal at certain dates since 1869, with the percentage of British vessels.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	% British Tonnage.
1869	10	6,576	95·6
1870	486	436,609	66·4
1890	3,389	6,890,094	77·3
1895	3,434	8,448,383	71
1900	3,441	9,738,152	57·6
1905	4,116	13,134,105	63·6
1906	3,957	13,445,504	61·7
1907	4,267	14,728,434	64·5

Capital, Cairo. Population (1897). 570,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 320,000; other towns being Tantah, 57,000; Zagazig, 36,000; Mansurah, 36,000; Port Said, 42,000; Suez, 17,000; Ismailia, 7,000. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 42,000 inhabitants and Keneh 27,000.

Cairo—British Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B. £7,000
Councillor, Ronald W. Graham 800
2nd Secretary, Ronald Hamilton ...£300 to 500
" " Hugh W. Gaisford... 300 to 500
3rd Secretary, Thomas H. Lyons..... 250
Consul, Arthur D. Alban 800
Oriental Secretary, Harry Boyle..... 700
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D.
Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch.
Mansourah—Cons. Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.

Alexandria—Con.-Gen., Ed. B. Gould, I.S.O. £1,000
" *Vice-Consul*, R. M. Graves ...£350 to 450
" *Chaplain (Scotch)*, Rev. Hugh P. Reid
" *Surgeon*, A. Morrison, M.D. 375
Tantah—Cons.-Agent, Joseph Inglis.

Port Said — Consul - General, Donald Andreas Cameron 800
" *Vice-Cons.*, Thos. D. Dunlop...£350 to 450
Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days, or by P. & O. mail *vid* Brindisi, 5 days.

(*B*)—THE SUDAN PROVINCES.

I. Central Administration.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).
Private Sec., Capt. G. F. Clayton.
Asst. Mil. Sec., Capt. H. F. E. Lewin.
Asst. Priv. Sec., Capt. E. J. F. Vaughan.
A.D.C., Lt. E. E. B. Mackintosh.
Inspector-General, Sir Rudolph von Slatin, Pasha, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Civil Secretary, Major P. R. Phipps.
Asst. do., Capt. R. M. Feilden.
Do., Stores and Prisons, Maj. M. Coutts.
Sudan Agent and Director of Intelligence, Major L. O. F. Stack.
Asst. Director of Intelligence, Capt. H. F. S. Amery.
Legal Secretary, E. Bonham Carter.
Chief Judge, Wasey Sterry.
Financial Sec., Lt.-Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Maj. W. S. R. May.
Director of Surveys, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
Asst. do., Lt. A. E. Coningham, R.E.
Director of Education, J. Currie.
Asst. do., F. Simpson.
Director, Sudan Medical Dept., Dr. J. B. Christopherson.
Assist. do., Dr. E. S. Crispin.

* Exclusive of specie.

Director of Woods and Forests, A. F. Broun.
Director of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Capt. W. E. Longfield.
Director of Steamers and Boats, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Lieut. W. Scott-Hill, R.N.
Director of Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, D.S.O., R.E.
Comptroller of Ports and Lights, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. E. V. Turner, R.E.
Asst. do., Lt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O.
Principal Vety. Officer, Capt. F. U. Carr.
Director of Customs, Maj. W. Hayes-Sadler.
Asst. do., Capt. C. McKey.
Supt. Game Preservation Dept., A. L. Butler.
Marine Biologist, C. Crossland.

Governors of Provinces:—

Bahr-el-Ghezal (Wau), Capt. R. V. Savile.
Berber (El Damer), Col. E. B. Wilkinson.
Blue Nile (Kamlin), Maj. E. A. Dickinson.
Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (Halfa), Capt. E. D. Young.
Kassala (Kassala), Capt. A. Cameron.
Khartoum (Khartoum), Maj. C. E. Wilson.
Kordofan (El Obeid), Capt. H. D. Lloyd.
Mongalla (Mongalla), Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.
Red Sea (Suakin), Graham C. Kerr.
Sennar (Wad Medani), Capt. G. S. Nickerseon.
Upper Nile (Kodok), Maj. G. E. Matthews.
White Nile (El Dueim), J. H. Butler Bey.

II. Egyptian Departments represented.

Inspector-General of Irrigation, C. E. Dupuis.
Chief Inspector, G. I. de B. Phelps.
Director of Repression of Slavery, Capt. A. McMurdo, D.S.O.
Assistant Director do., Maj. H. V. Ravenscroft.

The Sudan Provinces were recovered by Anglo-Egyptian expeditions, 1896–1899, and their extent is defined in a convention signed, on 19 Jan., 1899, by Viscount (now Earl of) Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principles of administration. The territories affected are all those lying south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, which have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since 1882, and those which, if evacuated and temporarily lost, have since been, or shall henceforth be, reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The Government is to be administered by a Governor-General in supreme civil and military command, appointed and removable by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government. The Governor-General may legislate by proclamation with the consent of the Governments, and the territories do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The British and Egyptian flags together are used in the Sudan.

The seat of Government is Khartoum, where a palace for the Governor-General and Government offices and barracks have been built. The town has been lighted throughout by electricity and will shortly be provided with an efficient water supply, independent of the river. On 5 Jan., 1899, the foundation stone was laid of the Gordon Memorial College, for the establishment of which Viscount Kitchener obtained the necessary funds by public subscription. The College was formally opened by Visct. Kitchener on 8 Nov., 1902, and in 1906 the number of students amounted to about 500, the majority of whom pay small annual fees. There are also primary schools, where English is taught, at Omdurman (300 pupils in 1906), Halfa and Suakin, and small schools at Berber, Dongola, Wad Medani, Kassala, &c., also two industrial schools at Kassala and Wad Medani. One of the largest and finest of modern mosques has been built at Khartoum, as that city will be the centre of Mohammedan religion in the Egyptian Sudan. Two good hotels have been built at Khartoum, and *wagons-lits* run on the Sudan Railway. Tourists can now perform the journey from Cairo to Khartoum *viâ* Shellal and Halfa in 95 hours in trains and steamers replete with every comfort. An accelerated service has also been established *viâ* Suez and Port Sudan (Red Sea) by which passengers could travel between Cairo and Khartoum in 81 hours; and tourist steamers also run from Khartoum to Gondokoro (Uganda), *viâ* Kodok and the unique "sudd" region. The territories are divided into 13 provinces. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899; a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province were opened in 1906. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. Kassala, Gallabat (on Abyssinian frontier), Roseires, Taufikia (50 miles south of Kodok), and El Obeid are in telegraphic communication with Khartoum, also Bahr-el-Ghazal Province with the exception of that portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal river between Taufikia and Meshra El Rek. The cost of military operations in the Sudan in the years 1883–86 amounted to £7,091,310, and on the expedition by which these territories were recovered the sum of £789,802 only was expended, excluding the sum of £251,000 provided in 1897–8 by the Egyptian Government. The territories are not expected to provide an income equivalent to their cost for some time; long periods of war, famine, and disease have caused great ravages amongst the population, and some years must elapse before a substantial revenue may be expected, the cost of administration being meanwhile partly borne by the Egyptian Government. The population of the territories at the present time is roughly estimated at 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. Population 14,872, consisting of merchants, workmen, &c., and the garrison; the population of Omdurman, with the garrison, is about 51,592, and Khartoum North contains 21,672, the suburbs (16,901) making a total of 105,037. Distance from London *viâ* Cairo, 4,196 miles.

Port Sudan. - *Vice-Consul*, B. W. Echlin.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic, Armand Fallières, *born* at Mézin (Lot-et-Garonne), 6 November, 1841; elected 17 January, 1906 (in place of Emile Loubet, retired). Formerly President of the Senate £24,000

Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Clemenceau (23 Oct., 1906).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stephen Pichon.
Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux.
Minister of Justice and Public Worship, M. Aristide Briand.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Doumergue.
Minister of War, General Picquart.
Minister of Marine, M. Alfred Picard.
Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Cruppi.
Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou.
Minister of Colonies, M. Milliès-Lacroix.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau.
Minister of Labour and Social Providence, M. Viviani.
Ambassador to Russia, Admiral Touchard; *Austria-Hungary*, M. Crozier; *Germany*, M. Jules Cambon; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Turkey*, M. Constans; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Daeschner.
1st Secretary, Comte de Manneville.
2nd Secretaries, M. A. de Fleurian; Marquis de la Bégassière.
3rd Secretaries, Comte de Lastours; Comte de Montholon.
Attachés, Comte de Saint Quentin; Ch. Bérard.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Huguet.
Naval Attaché, Commandant Mercier de Lostende.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.
Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.
Consulate General, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-General, M. Pierre T. B. T. Auzépy.
Consul (vacant).
Chancelier, M. Doyen.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 207,218 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,453,545,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1907), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1906 amounted to 477,716,448 gallons, but in 1907 the yield was poor, and amounted to only 104,261,740 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1907, 36,168,000 metric tons), pig iron (3,606,288 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1905 952,121,735 oysters were produced, representing a value of £635,540. The increase of population is very slow, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	19,660,320	1872	36,102,921
1801	27,349,003	1881	37,672,048
1821	30,461,873	1886	38,218,903
1831	32,569,223	1891	38,343,192
1841	34,230,178	1896	38,517,975
1851	35,939,364	1901	38,961,945
1861	37,067,064	1906	39,252,245

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,009,415 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 330,465 Italians, 323,390 Belgians, 89,772 Germans, 36,948 English, 13,236 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. There are about 517,000 Frenchmen in the Colonies and in various parts of the world, and a colonial population, estimated in 1906, of 33,804,370 souls. About 26,000 Frenchmen are stated to be resident in England. The comparatively small increase of the population is largely due to immigration from other countries. In 1907, however, there was a marked increase of deaths, and a noticeable lower birth-rate.

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1894	855,380	815,600	1901	857,274	784,876
1895	839,173	851,986	1902	838,378	761,434
1896	895,586	771,886	1903	826,712	753,606
1897	859,107	751,019	1904	828,229	761,203
1898	843,933	810,073	1905	807,292	770,171
1899	847,627	816,233	1906	806,847	780,196
1900	827,297	853,285	1907	773,969	793,889

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666).

The Navy consisted in 1908 of 32 battleships (and 6 *building*), 7 armoured coast defence vessels, 18 armoured cruisers (and 4 *building*), 32 protected cruisers, 2 unprotected cruisers, 13 torpedo vessels, &c., 42 destroyers (also 23 *building* and 10 ordered), 286 torpedo boats, 43 submarine boats (and 29 *building*, 27 ordered), with 2,867 officers and 54,594 men.

Education (*see* pp. 668–9).

Communications.—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1907, was 25,100 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £67,136,799. The length of telegraph wires is 354,874 miles. At the 1st of January, 1907, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 16,999 vessels of 1,390,542 net tons (of which 15,488 were sailing ships, representing 677,055 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping in 1908 amounted to £1,656,000, and £1,052,028 for Postal Service Subventions.

Commerce.—The principal imports in 1907 were wool, silk, cotton, coal, oleaginous fruits and seeds, cereals, machinery, timber, copper, raw skins, caoutchouc, wines, coffee, and minerals. The principal exports were silk tissues, cotton tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, silks, millinery and artificial flowers, made-up garments, automobiles, chemical products, raw skins, tools and metal goods, prepared

skins, machinery, pottery and glass, paper, pig iron and iron and steel, leather goods, woollen yarns, cheese and butter.

The trade in 1907 was shared as under:—

Exports *to* (1907, £223,644,000)—

Great Britain	£54,752,000	U.S.A.	£15,820,000
Belgium	34,435,000	Russia	2,300,000
Germany	25,968,000	Holland	2,240,000

Imports *from* (1907, £248,920,000)—

Great Britain	£35,328,000	Belgium	£17,054,000
U.S.A.	26,835,000	Russia	10,196,000
Germany	25,528,000	Holland	4,736,000

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1907 were valued at:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Silk Tissues	166,133,000	Ornamental Feathers	14,046,000
Woollen Tissues	127,671,000	Potatoes	18,955,000
Millinery, &c.	135,946,000	Vegetables	11,197,000
Butter	34,193,000	Fruit (Table	23,219,000
Wines	38,020,000	Copper	12,473,000
Dressed Skins	28,317,000	Eggs of Poultry & Game	8,732,000
Automobiles	60,410,000	Poultry	5,376,000
Wool (waste)	28,524,000	Refined Sugar	9,248,000
Leather Goods	28,502,000	Raw Sugar	37,676,000
Parisian Articles	21,475,000	Clocks & Watches	4,189,000
Smallwares	34,193,000	Cereals & Flour	2,354,000
Timber	24,171,000	Preserved Fruits, Biscuits, &c.	3,423,000
Cotton Tissues	47,783,000		
Raw Hides, &c.	21,384,000		
Brandy and Liqueurs	23,299,000		

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1907 were valued at:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Coal	226,937,000	Leather Goods, &c.	8,831,000
Wool and Wool Waste	74,823,000	Linen Tissues	6,177,000
Machinery	60,239,000	Cast Iron, Iron and Steel	11,737,000
Ornamental Feathers	40,769,000	Ships of Iron or Steel	21,522,000
Woollen Goods	22,706,000	Cotton Yarn	20,372,000
Chemical products	20,017,000	Metal Goods	9,557,000
Prepared Skins	27,741,000	Copper, metal	10,233,000
India-rubber and Gutta-percha (raw & remelted)	24,970,000	Rags	4,926,000
Cotton Goods	20,077,000	Raw Tin	4,338,000
Raw Cotton	13,939,000	Sweets, Preserves & Biscuits	1,756,000
India-rubber, &c., Goods	15,703,000	Linen & made-up Garments	2,484,000
		Sowing Seeds	1,606,000

Shipping.—During the year 1906 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports with cargo amounted to 26,985, representing a tonnage of 23,789,944 tons, of which only 24·44 per cent. was French, while the total clearings with cargo amounted to 21,163 ships of a tonnage of 17,889,380 tons, of which 36·25 per cent. was French. British tonnage entering amounted to 36·35 per cent. against 31·24 clearing.

Debt.—The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1907 to £1,160,819,876, and the Floating Debt to £73,160,488, the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world. The Public Debt of France in 1870 amounted to £511,840,000.

The total service of the Public Debt in 1907 and 1908 was as follows:—

	1907.	1908.
Perpetual 3 per Cents.	£26,552,643	£26,234,665
Redeemable 3 per Cents. and annuities	11,354,853	12,703,971
Other Credits	2,146,199	2,241,409
Total	£40,053,695	£41,180,045

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£153,368,890	£156,423,347
Expenditure	153,353,013	156,411,334

	1906.	1907.
Imports	£225,090,040	£248,920,000
Exports	210,619,640	223,644,000
Imports from U.K.	30,020,000	35,328,000
Exports to U.K.	51,768,000	54,752,000

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 35′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at about 184,898 square miles, with a population in 1906 of 5,231,850, of whom 789,960 were Europeans and 4,501,890 natives. The revenue in 1908 was estimated at £4,343,688, and the expenditure at £4,339,533; the imports in 1907 were valued at £18,377,000, and the exports at £16,126,133. The bulk of the trade is with France, and according to French statistics the imports into France amounted to £11,623,880, and the exports from France to £15,708,240; the trade with the U.K. in 1907 amounting in exports to £810,379, and in imports to £555,409. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. The value of the exports of phosphates to foreign countries in 1907 amounted to £308,280, and to France £133,760. In 1908 there were about 2,013 miles of railway open for traffic, and in 1906 the number of ships entering and leaving Algerian ports was 8,915, of a tonnage of 8,194,907 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (pop., 1906, 586,062), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1906), 2,763,393.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905) £11,500

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Councillor, Hon. L. D. Carnegie .....

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, M.V.O., D.S.O. .....

Naval do., Capt. E. H. F. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. 500

Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1,500

2nd Sec., Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O. £300 to 500

" Hugh Gurney ..... 300 to 500

3rd Sec., Reginald Bridgeman .....

" Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes.....

Hon. Attaché, Lord Berwick .....

" Athelstan Johnson, M.V.O.

Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson ..... £250 to 350

Consul-General, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O. 800

Vice-Consul, Geo. B. Michell..... £300 to 500

Chantilly—V.-Con., E. Spearman, C.M.G.

Reims—V.-Cons., John Lewthwaite ...

Ajaccio—Consul, William J. Holmes 450

Bastia—Vice-Cons., Arthur C. Southwell

Algiers—Cons.-Gen., F. Hay Newton, M.V.O. 1,000

" *Vice-Consul,* L. G. C. Graham.. £300 to 500

Arzeu—Vice-Consul, Aimé Gautray, M.D.

Bône—V.-Cons., Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.

Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber ...

Philippeville—V.-Cons., William Miller

Antananarivo—Consul, T. P. Porter £600
Majunga—Vice-Consul, G. G. Dixon ...
Bordeaux—Consul, R. D. G. Macdonald... 700
Vice-Consul, E. O. Dunne. .....
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap .....
Bayonne—V.-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, H. Bellairs, M.V.O.
La Rochelle—V.-Cn., C. J. Hans Hamilton
Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze...
Pau—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson .....
Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde .....
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Rizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins
Calais—Consul, C. A. Payton, M.V.O. 600
„ *Vice-Consul*, E. H. Blomefield ... 50
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.....
Lille—V.-Cons., Jas. E. Walker .....
Cayenne—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott 800
„ *Vice-Consul*, Henri Fourrage ...
Dakar—Con.-Gen., Major J. G. Baldwin 800
„ *Vice-Consul*, F. Champion .....
Grand Bassam—V.-Cn., H. A. Richards 300 to 500
Dunkirk—Consul, P. S. Sarell 600
„ *Vice-Consul*, John E. Wintle
Hanoi—Consul, T. F. Carlisle 600
Haiphong—Vice-Consul, Wm. W. Clark
Saigon—Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell...
Havre—Consul-Gen., Harry L. Churchill. 900
V.-Cons., Claude Dudley Wallis
Caen—Vice-Consul, Charles Hettier ...
Dieppe—V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker .....
Lyons—Consul, Edward R. E. Vicars..... 600
„ *V.-Cons.*, Walter Annett .....
Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis .....
Marseilles—Cons.-Gen., M.C. Gurney, M.V.O. 1,000
„ *V.-Cons.*, ... £300 to 500
„ „ Frederick T. Hamling.....
„ *Chaplain*, Rev. W.F.C. Gurney, B.A.
Cette—Vice-Consul, Hippolyte Nègre...
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook .....
Toulon—V.-Consul, A. L. S. Rowley £300 to 500
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher
Guadeloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
New Caledonia—Consul, Robt. T. Simons 700
„ *Vice-Consul*, T. Maning .....
Nice—Consul, Alex. McMillan .....
„ *Vice-Consul*, L. Wookey .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor .....
Mentone, V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill .....
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick .....
Réunion—Consul, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. 900
„ *Vice-Cons.*, John T. Piat.....
Rouen—Consul, C. B. C. Clipperton 600
Brest—V.-Cons., Spencer S. Dickson £300 to 500
Cherbourg—V.-Cons., Capt. C. D. Beresford
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
Nantes & St. Nazaire—V.-Con., Alf. Trillot
St. Brieuc—V.-Cons., Henry W. Beghin ,
St. Malo—V.-Con., Hon. E. Henniker-Major 100
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish 600
Tahiti—Consul, Hon. H. C. Dundas ... 600
„ *Vice-Cons.*, A. J. du Temple ....
Tamatave—Consul, Anatole Sauzier 800
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, Théodore J. Lèques .....

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2*d*.

French Colonies and Dependencies.

The total area of French Colonies and Dependencies (excluding Algeria, *circ.* 184,898 sq. m., and Tunis, *circ.* 52,000 sq. m.) was estimated at about 2,219,575 square miles in 1906, with a total population of 33,804,370.

French Colonial Office Expenditure.*

1891	£2,843,627	1900.....	£4,259,734
1892	3,423,112	1901	4,474,660
1893	3,221,630	1902	4,630,422
1894	3,413,940	1903	4,388,357
1895	3,434,414	1904	4,331,708
1896	3,117,052	1905	4,431,173
1897	3,629,051	1906	4,416,604
1898	3,866,065	1907	4,378,950
1899	3,595,832	1908	3,930,760

Trade of the Colonies.

	1905.	1906.
Imports*	£19,563,180	£18,197,807
Exports*	15,374,298	16,842,929
Total.....	£34,937,478	£35,040,736

Trade with the United Kingdom.

	1906.	1907.
Imports from U.K.* ...	£1,178,794	£1,179,543
Exports to U.K.*	1,655,736	1,822,974
Total	£2,834,530	£3,002,517

Geographically, the French Colonies are divisible into four main groups, according to their situation in *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, *Oceania*.

I. Asiatic: *French India.*—The area of the French possessions in India is 200 square miles; pop. (1906), 277,723; (1891, 282,523). *Pondicherry* (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 1906, 176,671), the chief of these dependencies, is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The town of Pondicherry has 46,887 inhabitants. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and under the Treaty of Paris (1814) they must not be rebuilt, while the French garrison must be only sufficient for police purposes. Rice, oil-seeds, pulse, and cotton are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning. There are five cotton-mills, employing about 7,500 hands. In 1907 the imports into French India were valued at £275,000, and the exports at £1,051,000. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and oilcakes, the chief imports raw cotton, cotton goods, wood, seeds, and oils. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is good. The minor settlements are *Chandernagore*, on the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. ms., pop. 26,831); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. ms., pop. 56,595); *Yanaon*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. ms., pop. 5,005); and *Mahé*, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. ms., pop. 10,298). There are 23 miles of railway, connecting Pondicherry and Karikal with the South Indian Railway. The revenue in 1904 amounted to £100,480, of which £4,716 was contributed by the Home Government, and the expenditure amounted to £95,908. *Governor*, M. Angoulvant.

French Indo-China.—These possessions have an area of about 310,000 square miles and a

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

population of about 18,000,000 (including 15,500 French). On the north and east they march with China. The river Mekong forms the western boundary. The coast-line on the south is about 1,560 miles long. French Indo-China comprises Cochin-China, and the four protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. French Indo-China has been rapidly developed since 1893 by the construction of public works, by the influx of capital and enterprise, and by the reorganisation of the finances. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. These reforms were chiefly the work of the late Governor-General, M. Paul Doumer. The revenue, about 51,850,000 piastres, is derived mainly from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes. The delta regions of Cochin-China and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos, the largest of the five territories, is practically inaccessible except by this river. The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,900 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory; the Songkoi or Red River, navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. Rice is by far the most important crop, while silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco and pepper are also produced. The chief mineral product is coal, which is mined at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Other minerals are said to exist. Laos has large forests. Cotton yarn, cement, &c., are manufactured. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin (48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong), and Tourane in Annam. The length of railways is about 1,000 miles, including lines from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to Langson (160 miles) on the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai (240 miles) on the Yunnan frontier. The latter is being extended to Yunnan-fu (about 291 miles) by a subsidised company. It has reached La-ha-ti (45 miles). The foreign trade in merchandise in 1907 was valued at—Imports, £11,800,000; and Exports, £10,134,000. There is a considerable transit trade passing to and from the Yunnan treaty "port" of Mengtz through Tonkin. By far the largest export from French Indo-China is rice, 1,422,000 tons in 1907 (chiefly from Cochin-China), fish and pepper coming next. The chief imports are metal manufactures, cotton manufactures and yarns, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, paper, opium, &c. The yarns and jute bags are mainly Indian. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. The great bulk of the trade is with France, China, and India. The shipping is chiefly French, British, and German. The French army of occupation numbers about 12,000, in addition to 13,000 native troops. There is a French Bank of Indo-China. Exports from the United Kingdom in 1907, £92,563; imports into ditto, £419,060. Capital, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 100,000. *Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China*—M. Klobukowski. *Sec.-Gen.* M. Broni. *Resident*—Hoang-hao-Khai. *H.B.M.'s Consul*—T. F. Carlisle. Capital of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop. 20,000. *Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China*—M. Rodier. *H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul*—J. L. O'Connell. Capital of Cambodia, Phom Penh. Pop. 40,000. *King*—H.M. Sisowath. *Résident-Supérieur*—M. Luce. Capital of Annam, Hué. Pop. 30,000. *King*—H. M. Duy-Tan, a minor (succ. in 1907). *Résident-Supérieur*—M. Levecque. Capital of Laos, Luang Prabang. *Résident-Supérieur*, Lt.-Col. Tournier.

II. African: The French African Empire consists of the colony of Algeria and the protectorate of Tunis in the north; in the north-west of an immense tract of country, in four main divisions, on the coast-line (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey), penetrating inwards to meet the French possessions of Upper Senegal-Niger and Territory of Mauritania, which form a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the French Congo joins, through protected territory, the French possessions which form the common hinterland of the north-western possessions. This common hinterland stretches northwards in the direction of Algeria and Tunis, so that the whole north-western portion of the vast continent, except where occupied by Morocco and Tripoli, and Spanish, Portuguese, British, and German possessions, is claimed by France. In the east France possesses a portion of Somaliland and the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, with certain dependencies. Conventions have been signed by Great Britain and France delimitating the boundaries of co-terminous territories in the west, and, owing to the British advance in the Nile region, delimitating their respective spheres in East and Central Africa.

On the East Coast is JIBUTI, the port and seat of government of the French Somali coast protectorate. The coast-line of this territory extends for 60 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The total area is about 13,400 square miles. The population is about 208,000. A railway from Jibuti to Harrar and thence to Adis Ababa, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and in 1904 was completed as far as Diré-Daouah (191 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements of large vessels. The imports (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to £477,197 in 1905, while the exports amounted to £728,760; the imports from France in 1905 amounting to £76,837, and the exports to France £50,888. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

Governor—M. Pascal; *Envoy to the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia*, M. Brice.

Off the East coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of MADAGASCAR, the fourth largest island in the world, being 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width. The total area is about 226,000 square miles, and the native population is estimated at 3,000,000 and from 5,000 to 6,000 French, the rest being chiefly British subjects, the Hova being the dominant tribe. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. A French colonial station was planted, under the protection of Richelieu, in 1662, since when the island has been almost continuously claimed by the French. Active steps were taken in 1885 to

make their influence felt, and in 1894–1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway between Tamatave on the coast and the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive) is in course of construction; 93 miles of which were open to traffic on 1st January, 1906.

In 1900 a loan of £2,400,000 was raised for the construction of railways, roads, telegraphs, &c. Fully 3,000 miles of telegraph lines have been constructed as well as two new telephone lines, one at Antananarivo of 27 miles, and the other at Tamatave of 10 miles. Gold reefs have been found in different parts of the island, and up to the end of 1904 there were 1,099 prospecting permits held by 317 different persons, 64 of which are British. Minerals are found in large quantities, and in the lowlands rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee are successfully grown; caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £994,612, and the expenditure to £897,357. The principal exports in 1906 (£1,127,553) were gold (2,255 kilos, of the value of £270,613), rubber, hides, rafia-fibre, beeswax, bullocks, and straw hats; the imports, largely reduced since the high protective tariff of 1897, are mainly cotton goods, wine, spirits, metal manufactures, food-stuffs, and building material, and amounted to £1,461,105 in 1906, of which France supplied £1,307,621. The trade with the United Kingdom was valued at £19,265 for imports and at £63,740 for exports. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1901 55,579 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Tolia, Farafofay, Mananjura, Mahanoro, and Vatomandry. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of RÉUNION (capital St. Denis, area about 1,000 square miles, population estimated at 177,677); imports in 1905, £727,394; exports, £358,330; with the COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the islands of ST. PAUL and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

Gov.-Gen. of Madagascar, M. Augagneur.

West Africa.—The administration of the French possessions in North-West Africa (exclusive of the French Congo), which has been in process of reorganisation since 1895, was completed and consolidated by a Decree of 18 October, 1904. The territories of Senegambia and the Niger have been converted into a separate colony under the name of Upper Senegal-Niger, and a commissioner attached to the general government has been appointed for the administration of the civil territory of Mauritania, or vast regions on the right bank of the Senegal River, and which will probably be eventually extended to the French possessions in South Algeria. A general budget has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, to which are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies, and which provides for all expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, &c., but they are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The colony of UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no seaport. It is divided into a civil and a military territory, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bammako, under whom is a superior officer entrusted with the administration of the Niger military territory. SENEGAL is the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa. It is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of about 806,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,130,000, 200,000 of which are placed directly under the French administration; capital, St. Louis (local revenue in 1904, £280,918). The principal exports are gold, ground-nuts, gum, palm nuts and oil, and rubber. The exports from Senegal and Upper Senegal-Niger in 1905 were valued at £1,136,383, and the imports at £2,349,647; 546 ships (tonnage 707,603) entered, and 559 of a tonnage of 720,812 tons cleared at Senegalese ports in 1906. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 177 miles, and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line has been constructed to Koulikoro, on the Niger. Next in order to the south comes FRENCH GUINEA (local budget in 1903, £160,000; imports, 1905, £756,990, exports £654,845), comprising the settlements of RIVIÈRES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA JALLON, and extending up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. Between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia is the FRENCH IVORY COAST (local revenue in 1904, £157,337; imports, 1905, £555,810, exports £305,429), comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland. To the south is DAHOMEY, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland (local revenue in 1904, £219,998; imports, 1905, £429,299, exports £305,367); it consists of about 95 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of KOTONOU and GRAND POPO with the hinterland. The ancient capital of the colony is Abomey, which has now been transferred to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. The FRENCH CONGO borders the Congo Free State on the south and east, and the German Cameroons on the north and west, but undefined to the north-east, comprises the colony of the Gaboon, the middle Congo, the territory of Ubangui-Shari, and the Lake Chad territory (local revenue in 1904, £255,620). The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cocoa, coffee, ebony and other wood, gum-copal, palm oil, and amounted in 1905 to £557,310. The imports, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, spirits, ammunition, tobacco, rice, and salt, were valued at £415,166; the chief town and trading station being Libreville, on the coast.

III. **American**: France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 95 square miles, with a total population of about 4,815, and they form an excellent basis for

the French cod fishery. Local revenue in 1908, £19,112: importations in 1907, £201,277; exports, £256,643. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., MARTINIQUE (capital Port de France), area about 380 square miles; population, 182,024; (local revenue in 1904, £206,184; total imports, 1905, £590,366, exports £722,766); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 700 square miles, population 182,238 in 1906 (local revenue in 1904, £242,022; total imports, 1905, £537,536, exports £625,498). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE on the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of about 34,500 square miles, and an estimated population of about 27,000 (town population 12,000). The local revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £237,216 (imports, 1905, £457,565, exports £397,580).

IV. In Oceania: France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), a large island containing an area of 9,000 square miles (population, 1906, estimated at 53,000, of whom about 13,000 are of free and 11,000 of convict origin, whilst there is a native population of about 29,000), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local revenue in 1904, £129,102; total imports into New Caledonia, 1907, £376,418, exports £340,165); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local revenue in 1904, £77,257; imports into Tahiti, 1907, £133,272, exports £145,598), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIER ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,400 square miles, with about 20,000 inhabitants. By a convention with Great Britain of 16 Nov., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000), should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. This arrangement has, however, been superseded by the conclusion of a convention signed on 20 Oct., 1906, by which the group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence under the administration of two High Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France.

See also TUNIS, p. 654.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. *Born* 27 Jan., 1859; *succeeded* his father 15 June, 1888; *married*, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, *born* 22 Oct., 1858 (*issue*, 6 sons and a daughter).

Heir Apparent, H.I. & R.H. Crown Prince William, *born* 6 May, 1882; married (1905) H.R.H. Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue, Prince Wilhelm, *b.* 4 July, 1906, and a second son, *b.* 9 Nov., 1907.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Prince von Bülow.

Interior, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Foreign Affairs, Herr von Schoen.

Colonies, Herr Dernburg.

Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz.

Justice, Herr Dr. Beseler.

Imperial Treasury, Herr Sydow.

Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.

President, Imperial Railways Dept., Dr. Schulz.

German Ambassador to Austria, Herr von Tschirschky und Bögendorff; *Italy*, Count von Monts; *France*, Prince von Radolin; *Turkey*, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein; *U.S.A.* (Vacant); *Russia*, Count Pourtalès; *Japan*, Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Councillor of Embassy, Herr Wilhelm von Stumm.

2nd Secretary, Councillor of Legation, H.S.H. Wilhelm, Prince zu Stolberg Wernigerode.

3rd Sec., Herr Dietrich von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Attachés, Herr von Goldschmidt-Rothschild; Baron von Wachendorf.

Military Attaché, Major Ostertag.

Naval Attaché, Commander Widenmann.

Director of the Chancery of the Embassy, Hofrath C. Lentze.

Chancellors, Hofrat F. R. Moebius, Herr Meinck, Herr Carow, and Herr Dörner.

Consul-Gen., Dr. Johannes, 49 Finsbury Square.

Consul, Herr Humbert.

Vice-Consuls, Herr Weidemann, Herr von Ranke.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidentship of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command; in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of

Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (Kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (not including the special rights reserved by Bavaria and Württemberg); the railways (subject to Bavaria's rights); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; colonisation. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Confederate States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg, and—since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe; Reichsland; Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1905 shows a total population of 60,641,278, of whom 29,884,681 are males, and 30,756,597 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1900 as follows:—35,231,104 Protestants (62·5 per cent.), 20,327,913 Roman Catholics (36·1 per cent.), 203,793 Christians of other categories, 586,833 Jews (1 per cent.), 17,535 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 100,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Tzechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 41 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 28 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 2 in Bavaria and Baden, and 1 each in Hamburg, Württemberg, Bremen, Reichsland, and Brunswick.

Education (*see* p. 669).

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the mother country. The figures are as follows:—

1831-41	...	152,000	1871-80	...	623,000
1841-50	...	435,000	1881-90	...	1,342,432
1851-60	...	952,000	1891-00	...	529,875
1861-70	...	822,000	1901-05	...	146,540

Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions—viz., ⅙ of the whole number.

In the eighties the average number per annum was over 100,000. In 1880 the number of emigrants was 117,097; in 1881 it rose to 220,902—the highest figure hitherto attained in one year. The statistics since 1880 are as follows:—

1881	...	220,902	1894	...	40,964
1882	...	203,585	1895	...	37,498
1883	...	173,616	1896	...	33,824
1884	...	149,065	1897	...	24,631
1885	...	110,119	1898	...	22,221
1886	...	83,225	1899	...	24,323
1887	...	104,787	1900	...	22,309
1888	...	103,951	1901	...	22,073
1889	...	96,070	1902	...	32,098
1890	...	77,103	1903	...	36,310
1891	...	120,089	1904	...	27,984
1892	...	116,339	1905	...	28,075
1893	...	87,677	1906	...	31,074

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1895, 34·9 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 3·6 per cent. by mining, 35·5 per cent. by industries, 11·6 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1900, 48·6 per cent. was under cultivation, 16 per cent. consisted of meadows and pastures, and 26 per cent. of forest land. Germany supports nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1905 at £69,496,030, and included 119,132,554 English tons of coal, 51,574,384 of lignite, 23,025,455 of iron ore, 4,953,437 of kali, kainit, and other kali salts. The total mineral produce amounted to 201,921,304 English tons, including, besides the above, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uraniumore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1905 were the following (£1 = Mks. 20.43):—

Sugar, refined and unrefined	£6,857,000
Woollen Unprinted Cloth Stuffs	1,972,000
Half-Silk Stuffs, Scarves, and Shawls	1,585,000
Coloured Prints, Engravings, &c.	1,218,000
Billot Iron, Pig Iron, Ingots	1,190,000
Women's Clothing of Cotton, Linen, Wool	1,190,000
Hides	1,135,000
Cotton Embroideries	1,112,000
Cotton Lace	1,081,000
Toys	988,700
Glove Leather, Manufactured Leather	905,500
Aniline and other Coal-Tar Stuffs	880,000
Machines and Parts of Machines, exclusive of Locomotives, sewing machines, &c.	820,300
Fine Iron Goods	773,300
Cotton Stockings	768,000
Common Iron Goods	660,800
Pianos	651,000
Cotton Gloves	587,300

The chief imports from the U.K. were :—

Coal	£5,310,000
Woollen Yarn	1,973,000
Cotton Yarn	2,770,000
Gold	2,251,000
Hides	2,163,000
India-rubber and Gutta-percha	1,840,000
Salted Herrings	1,160,000
Raw Silver	955,400
Combed Wool	895,700
Machines and Parts of Machines, exclusive of locomotives and sewing machines	822,230
Fresh Fish (of which Herrings £465,000)	572,700

MERCANTILE MARINE.—The Mercantile Marine consisted in 1906 of 1,560 steamers of 100 tons and upwards (3,109,966 tons gross register), and of 877 sailing vessels of 50 tons and upwards (471,824 tons net register). The gross tonnage of the British Mercantile Marine is about five times as great as that of the German Mercantile Marine.

The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1907, was 67,536 (January 1st, 1906, 64,037). Germany now ranks second in the list of the countries of the world that own shipping. In 1870 Germany's fleet of merchant steamers was only half as large as that of France; now it is twice as large. The year 1906 was, on the whole, satisfactory in the shipbuilding trade. There were built in 1906: 406 steamers, 664,176 tons gross (1905, 382 steamers, 667,808 tons gross), and 445 sailing vessels, 65,943 tons net (1905, 379 sailing vessels, 71,472 tons net).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railways* in the Empire at the end of 1905 extended to 54,680 kilometres = 33,956 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the State; the total cost of construction was £20,918 per mile; the expenses in 1905 were £75,539,215, and the receipts £119,460,800.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg), 1905:—Length of telegraph lines, 88,244 miles (length of wires, 339,250 miles); telegrams handed in, 41,479,000; post offices, 39,052; telegraph offices, 32,312; telephone call-stations, 25,548; letters delivered, 4,422,700,000; cash on delivery orders, £39,186,274; money orders, £554,514,706; telegrams despatched, 41,479,000; telegrams received, 42,647,000. The number of employés in the service of posts and telegraphs was 278,061.

DEBT.—The National Debt amounted at the end of 1906 to £179,583,333, of which £78,431,373 bears interest at 3½ per cent., £87,426,470 at 3 per cent., £7,843,137 are Treasury Bonds, and £5,882,353 are Bank Notes. The debt of the former Norddeutscher Bund was cancelled by limitation at the end of 1902. (£1 = Mks. 20.43)

DEFENCE (for Army, *see* p. 666).—The *Imperial Navy* consisted at the end of 1907 of the following ships, built or building: 29 Battleships, 8 ironclad Coast Defence ships, *i.e.*, 37 Battleships (1st, and and 3rd class, according to British classification), 16 large Cruisers (10 armoured, 6 protected), 37 small Cruisers, 10 Gunboats, 71 large Torpedo Boats (mostly equal in size, but not in armament, to British Destroyers), 47 small Torpedo Boats, 27 antiquated—total, 145 —and 12 building; a number of special ships and gunboats of no great fighting value on the high seas. The personnel of the Imperial Navy consists of 1,786 officers, 295 engineer officers, 231 surgeons, 2,033 warrant officers, 9,579 petty officers, 31,320 seamen, 1,500 ships' boys—total, 46,747, including 378 midshipmen and 175 naval cadets, who hold rank between warrant officers and petty officers; entered separately are 199 paymasters.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force 1 January, 1900. In 1905, £5,602,316 were given as pensions to invalids (*i.e.*, persons unfit for work); £954,727 as old age pensions; £153,939 as sick pensions; £596,018 for medical assistance; £17,143 as home relief for infirm workmen; and £400,566 were refunded —total, £7,724,709. In 1904, the pensions to workmen unfit to work amounted to £5,164,028; old age pensions, £1,022,953; sick pensions, £129,151; medical assistance, £534,727; home relief for infirm workmen, £12,454; refunded, £385,204—a total outlay of £7,248,517, of which the State contributed £2,219,390. The insured are divided into five classes, according to the amount of their annual earnings, of £17 10s., £27 10s., £47 10s., £57 10s., and £100 respectively. Contributions are paid weekly, viz., 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3½*d.*, and 4½*d.* respectively—one half by the employer, the other by the employed: the State contributes a subsidy of £2 10s. to the pension. The *infirmity* pensions amount respectively (including the State subsidy) to £8 2s. £11 5s., £13 10s., £15 15s., and £18; the *old age* pensions to £5 10s., £7, £8 10s., £10, and £11 10s. respectively. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work.

(£1 = Mks. 20.43.)	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£119,136,074	£127,087,175
Expenditure	118,717,117	127,087,175
of which Army	36,341,243	39,104,953
Navy	12,355,310	13,609,378
Imperial Debt	162,677,453	179,583,333

	1905.	1906.
Imports	£363,989,045	£392,652,961
from U.K.	38,389,623	40,352,422
Exports	285,942,241	311,257,954
to U.K.	51,776,800	52,236,906

The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 18·3 of Germany's total imports in 1906 (1905, 18·1); the exports to the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 20·6 of Germany's total exports for 1906 (1905, 21·8). The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies to Germany were in 1906 £5,369,065 more than in 1905; whilst the exports from Germany to the U.K. and the British Colonies show an in-

crease in value of about £1,972,590 in 1906 as compared with 1905. The imports from Russia and the United States of America to Germany far exceeded those from the U.K. in 1906; whilst the exports to the U.K. further increased—the U.K. thus remaining by a long way Germany's best customer.

The Imperial War Treasure deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounts to £5,873,715.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £8,000

Embassy, 70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

Councillor, Count de Salis 850
Mil. Attaché, Col. F. J. A. Trench, C.V.O., D.S.O. 800
Naval Attaché, Captain H. L. Heath, M.V.O., R.N. 800
2nd Secretary, R. S. Seymour..... £300 to 500
2nd Secretary, Viscount Cranley ... £300 to 500
3rd Secretary, G. A. Mounsey 250
" " H. J. Bruce, M.V.O. 250
" " A. Ker-Clark 250
Consul-General, Dr. Paul von Schwabach.
Magdeburg—Vice-Cons., Edgar Drake .....
Dantzig—Consul, Col. A. M. Brookfield ... 600
" *Vice-Consul*, Edward A. Grandt .....
Breslau—Vice-Consul, Hermann Humbert
Königsberg—Vice-Cons., Otto Birth .....
Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch ...
Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke .....
Düsseldorf—Consul-Gen., Dr. F. P. Koenig
" *Consul*, F. N. Gütersloh .....
Cologne—Consul, C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. ..
Frankfort, Con-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer
" *Vice-Consul*, C. W. Schwarz.....
" " Charles Gardner...
Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. 1,350
Vice-Consul, F. A. Oliver..... £300 to 500
" W. R. K. Gandell .....
Brake—Vice-Consul, Franz Ohlrogge .....
Bremen—Vice-Consul, Christian Mosle ...
Bremerhaven—V.-Con., Norman C. Haag £300 to 500
Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, George Starke...
Emden—Vice-Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair £300 to 500
Flensburg, Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen
Hanover—V.-Consul, C. C. Stevenson ....
Harburg—Vice-Consul, Carl Renck .....
Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen.
Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.
Lübeck—Vice-Con., Heinrich L. Behncke
Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns.....
Rostock—Vice-Consul, H. Ohlerich.....
Tonning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker .....
Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podeus
Samoa—Acting Vice-Consul, T. Trood .....
Stettin—Consul, Ralph Bernal 700
Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose
Tsintau (Kiaochow)—Consul-Agent, R. H. Eckford.
Yap (Caroline Islands)—Vice-Con., A. B. Scott

PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor (*q.v.*).
President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince von Bülow.
Interior, Count Moltke.
Finance, Baron von Rheinbaben.
War, Lieut.-General von Einem.
Public Works, Herr Breitenbach.
Agric., Woods and Forests, Herr von Arnim-Kriewen.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Delbrück.
Instruction and Worship, Dr. Holle.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population in 1905:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,266·38 ...	2,030,176
2. West Prussia	9,856·47 ...	1,641,746
3. Brandenburg	15,377·09 ...	3,531,906
City of Berlin.....	24·47 ...	2,040,148
4. Pomerania	11,626·51 ...	1,684,326
5. Posen	11,182·57 ...	1,986,637
6. Silesia	15,563·21 ...	4,942,611
7. Prov. Saxony	9,748·54 ...	2,979,221
8. Schleswig-Holstein & Heligoland.....	7,335·65 ...	1,504,248
9. Hanover	14,865·24 ...	2,759,544
10. Westphalia.....	7,801·29 ...	3,618,090
11. Hesse-Nassau.....	6,059·92 ...	2,070,052
12. Rhineland	10,420·07 ...	6,436,337
13. Hohenzollern.....	440·92 ...	68,282
Total	134,558·34	37,293,324

Of the total population 18,398,903 are males and 18,894,421 females. According to Religions, Evangelicals (*i.e.*, National Church) number 23,341,502; Roman Catholics 13,352,444; and Jews 409,501. There are 28 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the principal industries. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and are exported. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, machines of all kinds. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, and dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, and wine from the Rhenish provinces.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Budget) ...	£142,454,450	£156,001,430
Expenditure do. ...	142,454,450	156,001,430
Total debt, 31 March	360,921,000	380,062,526

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1905), 2,040,148. Berlin to London, transit, 22 hours.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).
Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,591 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1905, was 1,814,564, of whom 935,807 were males and 878,757 females. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 167,678), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Revenue and Expenditure (1908–9) ... £3,171,804
Debt (1908).....(Rentes £43,500) ... 1,450,000

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Friedrich II., *born* 19 August, 1856; *succeeded* 24 Jan., 1904; *married*, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden: *born* 26 July, 1865.
Heir Presumptive, Prince Edward, *born* 18 April, 1861; *married*, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.
Prime Minister, Herr von Dallwitz.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 328,029. Budget, 1908–9, £723,050.

Capital, Dessau. Population 55,134.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., *born* 9 July, 1857; *m.* 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, *born* 5 Nov., 1864; *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907.
Heir Apparent, Max, *b.* 10 July, 1867.
President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,888 square miles (3,268 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,271 forests). The population in 1905 was 2,011,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 25,893 Jews. Mannheim 164,000, Karlsruhe 118,000; Freiburg and Pforzheim have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,236 miles of railway, of which 973 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £33,842,000.

Budget, 1908 (including railways).....£11,836,000
Debt, Jan. 1, 1907 (only railways)..... 23,317,000
CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1908), 128,000.
British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt).
Mannheim—Consul, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, *born* 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.
Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, *born* 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 10 June, 1886; *mar.* 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who *died* 26 April, 1864.
Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baron von Podewils-Dürniz; *Justice*, von Miltner; *Interior*, Dr. von Brettreich; *Instruction*, Dr. von Wehner; *Finance*, von Pfaff; *Communications*, von Frauendorfer; *War*, Gen. Baron von Horn.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 53′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 28,885 square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 6,524,372 (4,608,469 were Roman Catholics, 1,844,699 Protestants, and 55,341 Jews). The capital (538,983) and Nuremberg (294,426) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 68,426 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1908 and 1909 ..... £31,562,755
Public debt, 31 Aug. 1907 (including railway debt, £70,567,099)..... 96,507,316
CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1905), 538,983.

British Minister Res., F. Paget £1,500
Consul, Lucien Buchmann.....
Nuremberg—V.-Cons., S. Ehrenbacher...

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, H.H. Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1905) of 485,958, of whom 455,680 were Protestants, 26,376 Roman Catholics, and 1,815 Jews. Budget, 1908–1909: Income, £715,300; Expenditure, £731,575; debt, £2,502,152.

Capital, Brunswick; population (1905), 136,397.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, *born* 25 Nov., 1868; *suc.* 13 Mar., 1892; *m.* 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleanore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, *b.* 17 Sept., 1871.
Heir Apparent, George, *b.* 8 Nov., 1906.
President of Ministry, K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal

in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1908) of 1,255,768, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1908 ..... £4,097,875
Public debt, 1908 (mostly for railways) 20,728,567
CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1908), 88,700.
British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt) £500
Consul-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer (at Frankfort).

LIPPE, Principality of.

Prince, Leopold, *b.* 30 May, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1905), 145,577; rev. (1908–9), £113,657; exp., £116,068; debt, £67,039. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1905), 13,272.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., *b.* 9 April, 1882; *suc.* 10 April, 1897; *mar.* 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, *born* 29 Sept., 1882.
Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 625,045. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1907–8), £1,144,575; debt (1908), £6,481,568. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 41,628.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, *b.* 22 July, 1848; *mar.* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, *born* 7 Sept., 1857.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus Friedrich, *born* 17 June, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,144 square miles; population, 103,451. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 11,658.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* 28 August, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *born* 10 August, 1869.
Heir Apparent, Nicholas, *b.* 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,508 square miles; pop. 398,500; rev. (1900), £491,603; exp., £460,947; debt, £2,804,511. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 26,000.

REUSS, Elder Line.

Prince, Henry XXIV., *born* 20 March, 1878; *suc.* 19 April, 1902.
Prince Regent, Henry XIV., *b.* 28 May, 1832.

Area, 120 square miles; population (1905), 70,603; revenue and expenditure (1907), £76,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1905), 23,118.

REUSS, Younger Line.

Reigning Prince, Henry XIV., *b.* 28 May, 1832; *suc.* 14 July, 1867; *mar.* Princess Agnes of Württemberg (*died* 10 July, 1886).
Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XXVII.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 144,584; rev. (1908–10), £131,030; exp. £128,787; debt (1908), £52,027. Capital, Gera; pop. (1905), 46,909.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest, *b.* 31 Aug., 1871; *suc.* 7 Nov., 1908; *mar.* 17 Nov., 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, *b.* 22 Sept., 1875.
Heir Presumptive, Geo. Moritz, *b.* 13 May, 1900.

Area, 512 square miles; population (1905), 206,508, of whom over 200,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1905–7), £234,928; debt (1908), £44,372; reserve fund, £192,122. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1905), 38,818.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), *born* 19 July, 1884; *suc.* 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.
Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, *born* 2 Aug., 1906.
Minister of State, Herr Dr. von Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1905) of 242,432, of whom 237,187 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 36,947). Coburg (the other capital) has 22,488 inhabitants. The state revenue is set down at £116,000 for Gotha, and £56,600 for Coburg; the state and domain revenues at £180,000 for Gotha and £81,000 for Coburg. There are 181 miles of railway open (1902), and at Gotha there is an English church.

British Minister Resident (*see* Saxony).
Hon. Attaché, Edward Trench.
Consul-Gen., Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, George II., *b.* 2 April, 1826; *suc.* 20 Sept., 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (*d.* 30 March, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*d.* 10 Feb., 1872), (3) morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heldburg.
Heir Apparent, Bernhard, *b.* 1 April, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 268,916; rev. and exp. (1906-8), £436,310; debt (1906), 297,295. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1905), 15,945.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, *b.* 10 June, 1876; *suc.* 5 January, 1901.
Minister of State, Dr. Rothe.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 388,095; rev. and exp. (1908-1910), £531,523. There is a British and American church at the capital. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1905), 31,117.

SAXONY.

King, Frederic Augustus III., *born* 25 May, 1865; *suc.* 15 Oct., 1904.
Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George, *b.* 15 Jan., 1893.
Ministers of State, Dr. von Rüger, Dr. von Otto, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Count von Hohenthal and Bergen, Dr. Beck.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1905) of 4,508,601, among whom 218,113 were Roman Catholics, and 14,699 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant

(coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 516,996), Leipzig (pop. 503,672), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,341 matriculated students in 1907); Freiberg (pop. 30,860), in the mining district; Zwickau (pop. 68,502), and Chemnitz (pop. 244 927), the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, 1906-1907 £16,000,000
Debt (railways), 1906 45,000,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1905), 516,996.

Brit. Minister Resident,
.....

Hon. Attaché, Edward Trench. £950
Consul, H. Palmié.
Vice-Consul—C. W. Palmié.
Leipzig — Cons. - Gen., Dr. Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz.
Vice-Consul, Dr. Curt Otto.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, F. H. Felkin.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

Reigning Prince, George, *b.* 10 Oct., 1846; *succ.* 8 May, 1893; *mar.* Princess Marie Anna of Saxe-Altenburg.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus, *b.* 23 Feb., 1883.

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 44,992; rev. and exp. (1908-9), £47,781; debt (1908), £20,281. Capital, Buckeburg; pop. (1905), 5,683.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther, *b.* 21 August, 1852; *succ.* 19 Jan., 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 360 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 96,835; rev. and exp. (1906-8), £131,745; debt, £218,358. Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1905), 12,495.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of.

Prince, Charles Gunther, *b.* 7 August, 1830; *succ.* 17 July, 1880; *mar.* Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg.

Area, 333 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 85,152; rev. and exp. (1908), £164,440; debt (1908), £271,408. Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1905), 7,383.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., *born* 20 Jan., 1865; *succ.* 12 May, 1893; *mar.*, 9 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.
Heir-Apparent, Josias George William, *b.* 13 May, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. 59,127; income and exp. £67,872; debt, £83,820. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 3,000.

British Chargé d'Affaires,
(Dresden).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

King, William II., *born* 25 Feb., 1848; *succeeded* 6 Oct., 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (*died* 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
President of Ministry, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 2,302,179, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,121 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines: the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£4,553,470	£4,621,036
Expenditure	4,563,445	4,585,431
Public debt, April	28,038,120	27,864,531
Of which for railways	26,238,451	26,088,788

CAPITAL, Stuttgart.

Brit. Minister Resident, R. Paget.
(*see* Bavaria).
Consul, James Hardwyn Harriss Gastrell.
Vice-Consul, B. Ehrenbacher.

THE FREIEN AND HANSE TOWNS.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1907), 936,200.
Burgomaster, 1908, Dr. Burchard.

	1906.	1907.
Public revenue ...	£5,867,595	£6,510,571
Public expenditure	6,146,245	6,326,656
Public debt.....	26,640,831	29,361,413
Total imports	266,313,101	291,960,167
Total exports.....	238,174,271	259,130,971

British Consul-Gen., Sir William Ward, C.V.O. £1,350

Vice-Cons., F. A. Oliver ..... £300 to £500
" W. R. K. Gandell ....
Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 277,011.
Burgomaster, 1909, Dr. Victor Marcus.

	1906.	1907.
Public revenue	£1,842,560	£2,002,498
Public expenditure	2,379,635	2,753,893
Total value of imports ...	73,336,678	92,290,576
Total value of exports ...	71,463,891	87,170,457

British Vice-Consul, Christian Mosle.
Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Norman C. Haag £300 to 500

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 106,000.
Burgomaster, 1908, Dr. Eschenburg.

	1906–7.	1907–8.
Public revenue	£410,510	£443,050
Public expenditure	410,598	443,050
Public debt, Jan. 1	2,490,000	2,518,026
	1906.	1907.
Total value of imports.....	17,900,000	20,200,000
do. exports	17,000,000	19,200,000

British Vice-Consul, Heinrich Ludwig Behncke.

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies have a total area of 1,658,449 sq. kils. = 1,028,181 sq. miles, and had (1905) a population of about 12,500,000, of whom 12,440 were whites. Of these whites about 3,316 were Germans.

AFRICA.—*Togoland:* Area, 87,200 sq. kils.= 33,659 sq. miles; population about 1,500,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £103,650; expenditure, £103,650. 1905: Imports, £388,000; exports, £197,850.—*Cameroon:* Area, 495,000 sq. kils. = 191,074 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000. Capital, Duala. Budget for 1907: Receipts, £307,900, of which State aid, £145,200; expenditure, £307,900. 1905: Imports, £673,350; exports, £465,750.—*German South-West Africa:* Area, 835,100 sq. kils. = 322,348 sq. miles; population, 200,000 before the war. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £3,464,855; expenditure, £5,320,802. State aid, £3,185,000. 1905: Imports, no return; exports, no return.—*German East Africa:* Area, 995,000 sq. kils. = 384,079 sq. miles; population, 7,000,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £566,000, of which State aid, £293,000; expenditure, £566,000. 1905: Imports, £882,750; exports, £497,500.—*German Australia*, under which name are now included New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne Islands). Total area, 482,481 sq. kils. = 186,249 sq. miles; population, 656,000. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £100,600, including State aid, £74,700; expenditure, £99,350. 1905: Imports, £273,550; exports, £128,500.—*Samoa:* Area, 2,588 sq. kils. = 1,003 sq. miles; population, 33,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £36,800, of which £9,000 State aid; expenditure, £36,350. 1905: Imports, £169,350; exports, £101,450.—*Kiao-chao:* Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 501 sq. kils. = 193 sq. miles; population (in leased territory), 33,000; in sphere of interest, 92,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £663,700, of which State aid, £886,700; expenditure, £662,100.

The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consists of 102 officers, 3,401 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50 kils. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1905 was 33 per cent.

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, George, second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark, *born* 24 Dec., 1845; *elected* 30 (18) March, 1863; *married* 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, *born* 3 Sept., 1851 (*issue*, 5 sons and a daughter).
Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, *born* 2 Aug., 1868; *married* 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, *born* 14 June, 1870.

Prime Minister and Minister for War (December, 1905), G. N. Theotokis.
Finance, D. Gounaris.
Foreign Affairs, G. Baltazi.
Interior, N. Levidis.
Marine, E. Embiricos.
Justice, D. Stephanou.
Education and Religion, S. Staïs.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Athos Romanos, 18 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
1st Secretary, L. L. Caftanzogler.
Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.
Consul and Secretary, J. M. Joannides.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40′—40° 10′ N. and long. 18° 20′—25° 50′ E. comprising an area of 24,977 square miles (inclusive of the territory lost by the rectification of the Thessalian frontier after the war with Turkey in 1897), with a population (in 1907) of 2,631,952. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into twenty-six provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666). The navy consisted of 3 ironclads, 2 armoured vessels, 1 cruiser, 10 gunboats, 4 steam corvettes, 8

schooners, 7 torpedo boats, 3 transports, and 7 various vessels, mostly obsolete, in July, 1903.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Communications.—There are 830 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. Telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 1,035 sailing vessels above 30 tons capacity, and 206 steamers (198,681 tons).

Finance.—On December 31, 1907, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to £28,703,300, involving an annual charge of £888,708, and the Interior Paper Debt to 166,891,073 drachmæ, with a charge of 7,559,794 drachmæ. In the Gold Debt is included the first portion (£880,000) of a 4 per cent. loan contracted in March, 1902, for the construction of a railway from the Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly. The second portion (£870,000) was issued in June, 1904, and a further instalment (£230,000) for the extension of the railway to Larissa was issued in Jan., 1905, and the final instalment of £270,000 in 1906. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus Custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachmæ, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 32 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachmæ, the surplus, less 18 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenue from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo, and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit.

The trade of Greece is hampered by a forced circulation of about 150,000,000 drachmæ (nominally equal to the French franc) in a depreciated paper currency. The agio on gold has been steadily declining during the last few years, and the average exchange constantly improving.

	1907.	1908.
Estimated revenue	*£5,490,848	*£5,465,711
Estimated expenditure	*5,098,582	*5,361,762

	1906.	1907.
Imports from U.K.	1,115,057	
Exports to U.K.	1,504,550	
Total imports (1904–5)	5,785,445	5,935,724
Total exports (1904–5)	4,941,036	4,641,975

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1907 (including the Piræus), 235,461.

British Minister, Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. £3,500

* Drachmæ converted at par 25 dr. = £1 for purposes of comparison.

1st Secretary, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. ... 500
2nd Secretary, H. C. Goodhart ..... £300 to 500
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A. 100
Translator, Cyril Campbell ..... £200 to £250
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. 400
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O. ....
" *Vice-Consul*, Pericles Papadachi ...
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders
Zante—Vice-Consul, A. L. Crowe.....
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood .....
" *Vice-Consul*, George W. Crowe ...
Piræus—Consul, Errol MacDonell 600
" *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis .....
Ergasteria (*Laurium*) — *Vice-Consul*, Spiridon Desposito .....
Syra—Consul, W. H. Cottrell .....
" *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Germani .....
Milo—Consular Agent, Andrew Gialeraki
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Baseggio
Seriphos—Consular Agent, E. Grohmann
Zea—Vice-Consul, B. Demetriades .....
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin ... £300 to 500
Athens, transit, 5 days.

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, *elected* 2 Oct., 1898, and *re-elected* July, 1904, to serve from April, 1905, to April, 1911.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios.
Consul-Gen., Señor F. de Arce, 31 Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. Long. from 88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1905 of 1,800,000. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. The Northern Railway connects P. Barrios (Atlantic) with the capital. The Central Railway connects the port of San José (Pacific) with the capital. About 490 miles were open for traffic in 1907. There were 3,790 kilometres of telegraph working in 1905. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £1,803,990 in 1907; the other articles are sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£554,560	£578,653
Expenditure	831,509	730,495
Foreign Bonded Debt	1,893,239	1,943,951
Other liabilities	1,443,717	...
Assets, December	908,229	816,732
Imports	1,444,152	1,463,374
Do. from U.K.	306,762	318,175
Exports	1,427,256	2,034,897
Do. from U.K.	172,998	214,294

Average exchange, 1907, about $61=£1.
Exchange August 1908, $70=£1 (downward tendency).

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 80,000.

British Minister Resident, Lionel E. G. Carden £2,000
Vice-Consul, Godfrey Haggard ..... £300 to 500
,, Charles Fleischmann.....
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, W. F. Brown.
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.
Transit *vid* New York and Puerto Barrios, 18 to 20 days.

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Nord Alexis, *born* 1821, *assumed office* as from 15 May, 1902, for seven years £4,800
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Public Instruction, Louis Borno.
War and Navy, General Cyriaque Celestin.
Interior and Police, Gen. Vilhardouin Leconte.
Finance and Commerce, F. Marcelin.
Justice and Worship, T. Laleau.
Public Works, Numa Laraque.

Minister in London, Dr. Viard, 75 Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 10,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37′—20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20′—74° 28′; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of 1,500,000 (1907). The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
Revenue, gold.....	$2,730,761	$3,875,612
,, paper	5,135,250	4,366,156
Expenditure, gold (1907-8)	3,973,899	3,973,899
,, paper ,,	6,186,121	6,885,659
Total debt	£5,712,268	£5,184,840
Paper money in circulation.....	$10,650,248	$12,320,248
Imports from U.K., 1905	...	£101,958
Exports to U.K., 1906 ...	...	83,985

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 70,000.

British Consul-Gen., Alex. P. Murray ... £1,000
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, Adolph Strom.
Jeremie—V.-Cons., Dr. C. van Waterschoodt.
Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Miguel R. Davila, *assumed office* 18 April, 1907.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 42,658 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population in 1902 was 774,900, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to Pimienta, 60 miles, which it is intended to develop into an inter-oceanic railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

	1905–6.	1906–7.
Revenue	£338,967	£257,125
Expenditure	304,222	257,659
Debt (internal)	285,990	313,277
Debt (exterior)	5,398,570	5,398,570
Exports	575,989	425,456
Imports	502,322	466,307
Imports from U.K.	57,309	53,957
Exports to U.K.	1,173	2,032

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1902), 17,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).
Amapala—British Consul, Robert Motz.
Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons., William J. Bain.
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul,
La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, A. R. Taylor.
Tegucigalpa—Consul, Colin W. Campbell.
Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.
Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (*See* pp. 599-600.)

ICELAND (*Danish Dependency*).

Minister for Iceland (Resident), H. Hafstein, *appd.* 2 Feb., 1904.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1898 at 76,237.

The present constitution was granted in 1904, and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less controlled by the Government at Copenhagen. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Iceland is now in direct telegraphic communication with this country.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total Imports ...	£651,602	£803,832	£880,398
Total Exports ...	588,205	672,437	639,504

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 8,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

Reykjavik—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O. £600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Asgeir Sigurdsson.
Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul, E. T. Hallgrimsson.
Westmann Islands—Vice-Cons., Gisli J. Johnsen.
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* 11 November, 1869; *married* 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* 15 Sept., 1904.
Premier and Interior (May 6, 1906), Signor Giolitti.
Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni.
Justice, Signor Orlando.
War, Signor Casana.
Marine, Admiral Mirabello.
Public Instruction, Signor Rava.
Treasury, Signor Carcano.
Finance, Signor Lacava.
Agriculture, Signor Cocco-Ortu.
Public Works, Signor Bertolini.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Schanzer.
Ambassador to France, Conte Gallina; *Russia*, G. Melegari; *Germany*, Signor Pansa; *Austria*, Duca Avarna; *Turkey*, Marchese G. Imperiali; *U.S.A.*, Baron Mayor des Planches; *Spain*, Signor Silvestrelli.
Ambassador in London, Marquis di San Giuliano, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Councillor, Count Bosdari.
1st Secretary, Alberto Martin-Franklin.
Secretary, Luigi Vannutelli.
Attaché, Count L. Nani-Mocenigo.
Military Attaché, Major Ugo Bagnani.
Naval Attaché, Commandante A. Resio.
Archivist, Signor Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 36° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (1 Jan., 1906) of 33,441,484. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1870 the unity of the country was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy, which is now divided for administration into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Naples (564,000), Rome (462,783), Milan (over 450,000), Turin, Palermo (over 300,000), Genoa, Florence (over 200,000), and Bologna, Venice, Messina, Catania, and Leghorn (over 100,000 inhabitants). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; white fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly, and 219,343 tons were produced in 1906. The mineral produce in 1906 included iron ore (£274,231), zinc ore (£806,511), and crude sulphur (£1,476,436). The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1901 there were 9,943 miles open for traffic, and 27,820 miles of telegraph line. The commercial marine (1902) consisted of 5,690 vessels (485 steamers), of 1,018,807 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienne earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. *Defence* (for Army, *see* p. 666). The navy in 1908 consisted of 14 first-class battleships (*and* 6 *building*), 6 third-class ditto, 5 armoured cruisers (*and* 1 *building*), 24 protected and 1 unprotected cruisers, 16 (10 *building*) torpedo vessels, 13 destroyers (*and* 4 *building*), and torpedo boats: divisional 7 (*and* 1 *building*), 2nd class 94. Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom is securely fortified. *Education* (*see* p. 669).

Foreign merchants vessels of 15,672,232 total tonnage entered and of 15,659,265 tons cleared at Italian ports in 1906. Italian vessels of 21,844,254 tons entered and of 21,806,238 tons cleared in 1906.

	1906–7.	1907–8.
Public revenue	£87,523,595	£76,785,059*
Public expenditure	83,449,621	74,558,534*
	1905–6.	1906–7.
Public debt	£521,568,629	£524,787,001
Interest on debt	23,100,409	19,239,407

	1905.	1906.
Total imports	£83,134,200	£96,671,520
Total exports	68,294,720	73,434,086
Imports from U.K.	8,892,876	18,027,740
Exports to U.K.	3,324,595	5,282,400

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1904), 503,857.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.	£7,000
Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.	
Councillor of Embassy, Percy C. Wyndham	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. H. Williamson, R.N.	800
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. Delmé Radcliffe, C.M.G., M.V.O.	800
1st Secretary, Hon. W. Erskine (*acting*)	500
2nd Secretary, A. Akers-Douglas	300 to 500
,, ,, Eric C. E. Phipps	300 to 500
Attaché, Hon. M. Herbert.	
Hon. Attaché, Hugh Whitaker.	

* Figures for 1907-8 are Budget Estimates.

Consul, C. Ceccarelli Morgan .....
Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. Mackenzie .....
Brindisi—Consul, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O. ...
Cagliari—Consul, Henry R. Pernis.....
Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—Vice-Consul, Emanuele Armeni .....
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Terranova — Vice-Consul, Gerolamo Tamponi .....
Florence—Consul-General, Maj. W. Percy Chapman £800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci .....
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Tonietti
Venice—Consul, E. de Zuccato.....
Genoa—Consul-General, W. Keene..... 1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. G. Macbean.....
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., E. E. Berry...
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
Savona—V.-Consul, Salvatore Guattari
Spezia—V.-Cons., C. A. Pogson..... £300 to 500
Turin—Vice-Consul, Ernesto Anfione ...
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael 600
Milan—Consul, Joseph H. Towsey 600
,, *V.-Cons.*, Wm. M. Tweedie.....
Naples and Southern Italy—Consul Gen., Eustace Neville Rolfe, C.V.O. ... 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, George Turner .....
Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner .....
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.....
Capri—Cons. Agent, Harold R. Trower
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albancse
Gioja Tauro—V.-Cons., Edward Briglia
Manfredonia—V.-Consul, Carlo Cafarelli
Reggio—Vice-Consul, Walter H. Fox...
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio ...
Palermo (Sicily)—Con., Sidney Churchill, M.V.O. 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck ...
Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame ...
Marsala V.-Consul, C. F. Gray .....
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara
Mazzarelli—Vice-Consul, S. Criscione.
Messina—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Ogston ..... £300 to 500
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Edward A. Oates .....
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta .....
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb ...
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.....
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino

COLONIES. — Italy possesses the colony of Eritrea, and a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station; an annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The colony of Eritrea includes also the Dahlar archipelago.

The protectorate includes Aussa and the Danakil country, the Somali countries of the Sultans of Miguertini and of Obbia, as well as the Benadir, which is now a colony. By new conventions signed with the Emperor Menelek 16 May, 1908, Italy obtains a slight extension of frontiers, and obtains the country between Dolo and Bardera. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as ERITREA ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coastline along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 85,000 to 90,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

ROME—*Sovereign Pontiff*, Pius X., *born* 2 June, 1835; *elected* 4 August, 1903.
Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Merry del Val, appointed 1903.
Rome, transit, 44 hours.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Mutsuhito, *born* 3 Nov., 1852; *succeeded* 13 Feb., 1867; *crowned* 13 Oct., 1868; *mar.* Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869, and has issue 1 son and 4 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Prince Yoshihito, *born* 31 Aug., 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889; came of age, and took his seat in Upper House, 1897; *mar.* 10 May, 1900, Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo, and has issue three sons.
Prime Minister, Marquis Katsura.
Interior, Baron Hirata.
Foreign Affairs, Count Komura.
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Oura.
Finance, Marquis Katsura.
War, General Viscount Terauchi.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Saito.
Justice, Viscount Okabe.
Communications, Baron Goto.
Education, Mr. Komatsubara.

Ambassador in London, M. Takaaki Kato, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, Mr. Enjiro Yamaza.
1st Secs., Count Hirokichi Mutsu, and J. Sakata.
2nd Secretaries, (vacant).
3rd Secretary, Tsuneo Matsudaira.
Attaché, Y. Shibata.
Chancellors, T. Fujita; S. Komura.
Military Attaché, (vacant).
Naval Attaché, Capt. S. Tochinai, I.J.N.
Financial Attaché, K. Mizumachi.
Consul-General, J. Sakata, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72 Kensington Park Road, W.
Consul at Glasgow, A. E. Brown.
,, *at Liverpool*, P. E. J. Hemelryk.
,, *at Middlesbrough*, Waynman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire, now in alliance with the United Kingdom, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondō (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kiu-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Kiu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 47,215,630, according to the last census, there being 23,834,398 men and 23,381,237 women. In addition, the Russo-Japanese war gave to Japan

the southern portion of the island of Saghalin, (Japanese, Karafuto).

Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last 40 years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords, has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State, which has since the revolution of 1868 shown a most remarkable power of adopting Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promulgated 11 Feb., 1889, met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not Imperial), Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold was discovered in 1899 in considerable quantities in the northern island, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant, and English fruits, such as cherries and gooseberries, are being produced in increasing quantities in Yezo; the quality is poor, but improving.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from Java, Philippines, Germany, Austria, Hong Kong, and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India, and Java; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 4,691 miles of private railway and 3,116 miles of Government lines open in 1907. A Japanese line has been built in Korea from Fusan to Seoul, while the South Manchurian Railway is also under Japanese control. The gross receipts for passenger and goods traffic on all the lines in Japan during 1906 was £7,581,000. The mercantile marine of registered ships above 20 tons consisted (1907) of 1,574 steamers of 1,109,443 tons gross and 4,210 sailing vessels of 357,275 tons gross. Of the 13,831 vessels (tonnage 20,336,695) that entered Japanese ports (1907) 2,273 were British (tonnage, 6,279,357).

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 666-7). The *Navy* as at 31 March, 1907, is given on p. 204; it was manned by about 34,000 officers and men.

Finance.—From Oct. 1, 1897, the currency was placed upon a gold basis, the unit being the gold yen of 8.333 gr. containing 75 grammes of fine gold; but there is no smaller gold coin than the 5-*yen* piece, and paper money is more generally used. The local exchange value of the *yen* is about 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Education (*see* p. 669).

Under treaties with Great Britain and several other Powers, Yedo (Tōkiō), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo (Kobe), and Osaka (on the Inland Sea), Nagasaki in Kiushu, Hakodate in the Hokkaido (Yezo), Niigata, and 28 additional ports are open to trade. The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade in 1907 among the countries principally concerned:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
British Empire	£7,289,005	£20,800,204	£28,389,209
United States	13,382,228	8,237,856	21,621,084
China	8,740,296	6,041,534	14,781,830
France	4,741,875	272,731	5,050,006
Germany	1,149,012	4,866,0 2	6,015,093

The principal articles exported to Japan from this country in 1907 were iron, wrought and unwrought (£2,017,000), machinery and mill work (£1,582 000), wool and woollens (£1,156,000), and cotton manufactures (£1,700,000 approx.). Japan sent to the U.K. silk manufactures (£774,370), unwrought copper (£462,000), and straw plaitings (£).

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Revenue (Budget)	£43,212,000*	48,565,000*
Expenditure (Budget)	42,087,000*	43,609,000*
Total debt	226,393,000	232,425,000
Imports (1906 & 1907)	42,751,000	50,477,000
Exports (do.)	43,258,000	44,142,000
Imports from U.K. (do.)	10,342,000	11,867,000
Exports to U.K. (do.)	2,302,000	2,291,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,000,000 inhabitants (1905).

KOREA.

Emperor, Chōk, *born* 1874, *acceded* 20 July, 1907.
Japanese Resident Gen., Prince Hirobumi Itō.
Chief Commissioner of Customs, T. Nagahama.

* Excludes extra-ordinary expenses, which in 1908-9 are estimated at £14,706,000 rev. and £19,662,000 exp.

Korea, the bone of contention in the war etween Japan and China (1894–5), and again in he Russo-Japanese war of 1904–5, is an Empire onsisting of a peninsula lying to the south-east f Manchuria, from which it is divided by the alu and Tiumen Rivers. The country is tuated between 124° and 128° E. long., and etween 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is inged with innumerable islands, of which the rgest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from rth to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles om east to west, with an area of some 71,000 uare miles. Population estimated at about ,000,000; there are about 115,000 Japanese in he country. Since the conclusion of the Russo-apanese War in 1905 the administrative control Korea has gradually passed into Japanese ands. In November, 1905, a Convention was ncluded with Japan, under which the latter sumed a protectorate over the country; and he powers thus obtained were strengthened by he signature on July 31, 1907, of a second Con-ention, under which all administrative measures d all high official appointments became subject the approval of the Japanese Resident General. he Koreans are for the most part tall, robust, d good-looking; they belong to the Mongolian ock, the language of the country being of ranian origin, with a large admixture of linese words. Confucianism and a corrupt rm of Buddhism, mingled with spirit and cestor worship, may be said to be the religion the country; there are, however, a considerable mber of Christian converts. The soil is fertile, t mountainous except in the river valleys. bout 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the aple agricultural products being rice and other reals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the her natural products are chiefly gold and hides. nseng, a medicinal root much affected by the inese, is largely grown under Government pervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, ing a Government monopoly, forms a rich urce of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and her minerals are distributed throughout the untry, and foreign mining enterprise, while ll in its infancy, shows promise of considerable velopment. Manufactures are as yet in a imitive condition, the principal being hemp oth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of per resembling the Japanese article, but outer. The greater proportion of the trade of orea is in Japanese hands, but British imports, rect and indirect, form more than 25 per cent. the total.

Finances.—The finances of the country, which re formerly in a state of great disorder, have en placed on a sound basis. A reform has en effected in the currency, the debased nickel ins having been called in and replaced by a w currency after the Japanese model, consist-g of copper, nickel, and silver coins on a gold sis. Exhaustive investigations into the system taxation are in progress, which are expected result in a greatly increased revenue without ding to the burden of the people.

Commerce.—About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne ade is carried in Japanese bottoms, the total nnage in 1907 having been 2,943,184; in 1906 769,509. In 1907 the trade of Chemulpo mounted to £2,562,189, and that of the whole Korea to £5,908,172, exceeding the average the previous five years by £2,845,987. nsiderable progress is being made in the rection of the proper lighting of the coast. There is an agency of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at Chemulpo, and branches of several Japanese banks both at Chemulpo and Seoul.

Communications.—The postal, telegraph, and telephone systems of Korea were placed under Japanese administration by an agreement signed in 1905, and the railways, two of which were Japanese companies and the third a Japanese military line, were transferred to the Japanese Government simultaneously with the nationalisation of the Japanese railways in 1906. The following main lines of railway are open:—The Seoul-Chemulpo line, length 26 miles 7 chains; the Seoul-Fusan line, length 286 miles; the Seoul-Wiju line, length 310 miles. The total railway mileage is 639 miles. The two latter lines, when connected with the Siberian system, will complete the great highway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across two continents.

	1906.	1907.
Imports	3,013,682	4,190,467
Exports (excl. specie) ...	828,946	1,727,705
Specie Imports	884,132	284,920
,, Exports	868,236	539,891

CAPITAL, Seoul or Soul. Pop. (estd.), 250,000.

Chemulpo—Consul, Arthur H. Lay £800

Seoul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 30–40 days; *viâ* Siberia, 18–20 days.

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1903), 1,818,655. Other cities are—Osaka, 999,965; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 380,568; Nagoya, 288,639; Kobé, 285,002; Yokohama, 326,035; Hiroshima, 121,176; Nagasaki, 153,293; Sendai, 100,231. There were also (1903) nineteen other towns of between 50,000 and 100,000. A census of the country is taken every 5 years.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. £5,000

Councillor of Embassy, H. C. Lowther ... 800

Naval Attaché, Capt. C. Dundas of Dundas, R.N. .....

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. W. Boger, R.F.A.

Japanese Sec., John H. Gubbins, C.M.G. 1,000

Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe 900

2nd Sec., Robt. H. Clive ..... £300 to 500

do., M. Lampson, M.V.O. .....

Medical Officer, Dr. W. Hughes 350

Dairen (Dalny), Vice-Consul, J. T. Wawn... 600

Hakodate—Vice-Consul, H. G. Parlett 600

Kobé—Consul-General, H. A. C. Bonar 1,000

Vice-Consul, John B. Rentiers 600

Osaka—Vice-Cons. A. R. Firth.....

Nagasaki—Consul, F. W. W. Playfair 900

Shimonoseki—Consul, E. A. Griffiths 800

Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., J.C. Hall, I.S.O. ... 1,000

Vice-Consul, E. M. Hobart-Hampden ... 600

Formosa : Tainan—Cons., R. G. E. Forster 800

Tamsui—Consul, A. M. Chalmers 800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, 21 days).

JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

Turkish Governor, Subhi Bey, appointed Sept., 1908.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, is a country capable of considerable development, and, although her ancient glories are departed, still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits. Its population is not far short of 700,000, of whom 100,000 to 150,000 are Jews. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 60,000 to 65,000.

Geographically, Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. It is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains, but the alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to restore Palestine to its former prosperous condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent mutessarifilik of Jerusalem (el Kuds), together with the mutessarifiliks of Acre and Nablus, the two last named belonging, for administrative purposes, to the vilayet (province) of Beirut. Since March, 1906, however, the kaza (district) of Nazareth, in the mutessarifilik of Acre, has been included in the mutessarifilik of Jerusalem. The stream of Auja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forms the boundary between the independent district of Jerusalem and the above-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans; in addition to Mohammedans and Jews there are many Orthodox Greeks and foreigners of all denominations. A railway was constructed connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

The principal ports of Palestine are Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, and Gaza, and their exports amount annually to over £600,000, consisting principally of sesame, oranges, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwt. The imports are estimated at £800,000 annually. The U.K. and Austria-Hungary take the lead in this commerce.

Jerusalem—Consul, E. C. Blech £700
Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (acting) 300
Gaza—Cons. Agent, A. A. Knesevich ..... *vop.*

Distant by overland route, about 2,300 miles, by sea 3,700 miles; transit, 8 to 10 days.

LIBERIA.

President, A. Barclay, *born* 1854, *re-elected* May, 1907, until Jan., 1911.
Vice-President, J. J. Dossen.
Secretary of State, F. E. R. Johnson.
Treasury, D. E. Howard.
Attorney-General, C. D. B. King.
Postmaster-General, S. T. Prout.
Chief Inspector of Customs and Financial Adviser, William J. Lamont £1,000
Asst. do., J. M. Hamilton.
Commandant & Inspector-General Frontier Force, Maj. R. M. Cadell 600

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in London, H. Hayman, 3 Coleman Street, E.C.
Acting Sec. of Legation, H. L. Hayman.
Consul, Sigismund Sinauer De Stein.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 30', a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population numbers nearly 1,500,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for two years. There is no regular army, but a frontier force under European officers is being raised. Foreigners are only allowed to trade at the ports of entry and frontiers, of which there are thirteen along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Manna, Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Niffoo, Harper, Half Cavalla, Jenne, and Webo. In 1906, 358 vessels (710,762 net tons) called at Monrovia.

	1904.	1905.
Revenue	£60,229	£59,330
Expenditure	62,840	59,760
Internal bonded Debt	10,000	10,000
External Debt	95,000	95,000
Imports	106,912	134,213
Exports	110,105	98,762

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Consul, Capt. C. B. Wallis £800
Vice-Cons., William A. Ring.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, English steamer *vid* Liverpool, 14 days; German steamer *vid* Southampton, 11 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *b* 5 Oct., 1840; *succ.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·6 square miles, pop. (1906) 9,650. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1907), 542,870 K.; exp. 493,212 K.; no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, William Alexander, *b.* 22 April, 1852; *succ.* 17 Nov., 1905; *mar.* 21 June, 1893, Princess Maria Anna of Braganza (*Regent*).
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1905) 246,455, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1906 was £625,436, expenditure £606,000; debt (Jan. 1, 1906) £432,342. There are 342 miles of railway. The army numbers about 325 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 30,000), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Sir G. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B. (The Hague).

MADAGASCAR.

(*French Possession*—*See* pp. 618-9.)

MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic. Porfirio Diaz, *born* 15 Sept., 1830, *acceded* 1 Dec., 1884 (*re-elected* 7th time 1904 *until* 1910).
Vice-President, Ramon Corral (1 Dec., 1904).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Mariscal.

Minister in England, Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Queen's Gate, S.W.
1st Secretary, Balbino Dávalos.
2nd Secretary, Luis S. Carniona.
Attaché, Benjamin Barrios.
Financial Agent, Luis Camacho, 85 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.
Consul, Adolfo Bulle, Broad St. House, E.
Consul-Gen.—Liverpool, Emilio Aleman.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 767,005 square miles, with an estimated population of (1900) 13,545,462, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 13,780 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1908, and 90,007 miles of telegraph. The railways have been a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in five days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *vid* Laredo takes 4½ days to New York, and there is a third route *vid* Eagle Pass (International Railway). The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sizal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, log-wood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance.

The Navy is limited to 7 small vessels.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Finance, &c.—The following figures have been officially supplied, the value of the Mexican dollar being taken at 24*d.*:—

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Estimated revenue ...	$98,835,000	$103,385,000
Estimated expenditure	92,966,595	103,203,824
	1906-7.	1907-8.
Exports	$248,018,010	$242,738,906
Imports	233,363,388	221,535,993
Imports from U.K.	23,592,920	32,870,327
Exports to U.K.	31,874,020	26,256,848
External debt	£31,033,897	£31,051,558
Internal debt	13,089,210	13,329,001
Floating Debt	86,049	72,413

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. 368,777 (census 1900).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O... £2,500
2nd Secretary, James R. Macleay.....£300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Christopher Lowther .....
Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger 300
Consul General, C. E. W. Stringer..... 800
Vice-Consul, R. C. E. Milne.....
Chihuahua—V.-Cons., Calvert G. Scobell
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, J. H. Packard
Guadalajara —P. Holms
Guanajuato—Vice-Cons., R. McCormack.
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., John Heap .....
La Paz—Vice-Consul, Frank W. Moore
Manzanillo and Colima—Vice-Consul, Douglas G. C. MacNeill.....
Mazatlan—Vice-Con., Frank Strait-Gardner
Puebla and Oaxaca—J. A. Chisholm
Progreso—Consul, Arthur Peirce .....
Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Con., German Hahn .....
Ncalak—Cons. Agent, George Hyde.....
Salina Cruz—Consul, William S. Buchanan
Acapulco—Vice-Cons., R. Fernandez.....
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tampico—Consul, Hubert W. Wilson
Monterey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford ...
Saltillo and Concepcion del Oro— Jasper Lynch
Vera Cruz—Consul, Loftus J. C. Nunn
Frontera—Vice-Cons., E. Galindo .....
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, T. Gemmill
Tuxpana—Vice-Consul, R. M. Greer .

Transit, 14 days.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, *born* 13 Nov., 1848; *succ.* 10 Sept., 1889; *marr.* 1869, (1) Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 10 February, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.
Governor-General, M. Roger.
Secretary-General, M. Roussel.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.
Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, J.P., 43 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the gambling establishment, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1904) 16,000 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,250,000 visitors. The whole

available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.

British Consul, Alex. McMillan (Nice).
British Vice-Consul, J. W. Keogh (Monaco).
English Chaplain (1895), Rev. F. Stewart.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas, *born* 7 (20) October, 1841; *succ.* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug., 1860; *m.* 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, *b.* 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, *born* 29 June 1871; *m.* 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Pres. of State Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tomanovic.
Consul-General Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., 24, Crutched Friars, E.C.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population diminished by emigration to about 225,000, of whom 13,000 are Mussulmans, 14,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly, and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The imports are estimated at £150,000 from Austria, £58,000 from Turkey, £2,500 from United Kingdom, and £5,000 from Italy (1905). The ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. A representative parliament was granted 5 November, 1905.

	1905	1906.
Revenue (estimated)	£124,000	£116,000
Public Debt ,,	70,000	70,000
Total Imports ,,	194,000	240,000
Total Exports ,,	71,000	81,000

CAPITAL, Cettinje. Population (1907) 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men).
British Chargé d'Affaires, Wm. E. O'Reilly.

Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 5 days.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Hafid, *b.* 1873, assumed power Aug. 1908.
Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sid Abdul Karim Ben Sliman.
Minister of War, Sid Mohammed Gabbas.
Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, Sid Hadji Mohammed Torres.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sus, Drâ, Wadi Tafilet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 23 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid"; but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 214,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contain 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures; antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of fourteen nations reside), El Araish (Larache), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, by Spanish Government telegraph to Tarifa, and by French cable to Oran (Algeria). The principal exports (1906) were hides (£123,988), wool (£272,045), eggs (£108,198), skins (£507,280), almonds (£59,280), live cattle (£180,811); and the imports are cottons (£818,600), flour, &c. (£317,975), sugar (£449,922), tea (£209,097), linen, muslin and woollen goods, coffee, candles, cloth, silk, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, Sultan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *Al Moghreb-al-Aksa*, a French paper, *La Dépêche Marocaine*, and three newspapers in Spanish are published at Tangier. There are three capitals, of which Fez, population 120,000, is the seat of government, and Morocco (Marrakesh), 50,000, is the capital of the Moorish Empire; and Mequinez, 56,000.

	1905.	1906.
Imports	£2,741,574	£2,976,900
Exports	1,690,323	1,756,109
Imports from U.K. (1904-5)	739,533	1,204,208
Exports to U.K. (1904-5)...	467,314	312,536

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O. £2,500
Consul-General, with local rank of and Secretary, Herbert L. White, C.M.G. ... 800
3rd Sec., W. F. Rattigan 350
Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin £400 to 600
Vice-Consul, Ernest Bristow ..... £350 to 450
Asst. Interpreter, C. D. Elphick ..... 200 to 300
Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.
Arzila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.
Larache—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde 150
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke..... 150
Casa Blanca Cons., A. M. Madden, C.M.G. 600
Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome 300
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney ...
Mogador—Vice-Cons., Paul Wilkinson £350 to 450
Morocco City (Marrakesh)—Cons. Agent, A. Lennox .....
Rabat—Vice-Consul, G. E. Neroutsos ...
Saffi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot .....
Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod 600

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles; transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

MUSCAT. (*See Oman.*)

NEPAL. (*See p. 535.*)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* 31st August, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; *mar.* 7 Feb., 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858; *married* the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.

Foreign Affairs, Jhr. Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen.

Finance, Dr. M. J. C. M. Kolkman.

Colonies, A. W. F. Idenburg.

Justice, Dr. A. P. L. Nelissen.

War, F. H. A. Sabron.

Marine, J. Wentholt.

Waterways, Dr. J. G. S. Bevers.

Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, A. S. Talma.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Councillor of Legation, Jonkheer A. van der Goes, 12 Montagu Place, Bryanston Sq., W.

Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Jan. 31, 1905, of 5,591,701. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, sugar, printing, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—There are 3,125 kilometres of railway open (31 Dec., 1907), and 34,369 kilometres of telegraph. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1905, consisted of 271 steamers, tonnage 1,009,746 cubic metres, and 479 sailing vessels (170,524 cubic metres), employing 10,198 men on 31 Dec., 1905.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The royal navy consisted, on July 1, 1908, of 109 vessels (8 of them ironclads, 7 protected cruisers, 15 coast and harbour defence vessels, 3 river gunboats, 45 torpedo-boats (9 for the colonies), 20 special service vessels and 11 for special service in the colonies).

Education (*see* p. 669).

Trade and Commerce.—Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricultural produce, but much of the merchandise sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the *Board of Trade* figures for imports from the United Kingdom in the year 1907:—

	£		£
Caoutchouc	157,071	Leather	190,483
Chemical products	247,042	Machinery	591,451
Coal, coke, & fuel	2,124,116	Metals	2,880,403
Corn and grain	202,268	Oil	263,431
Cotton yarn	2,162,639	Oilcloth	147,140
Cotton manufrs.	1,062,181	Ships	260,639
Cycles	130,686	Wool	194,949
Grease, &c.	288,075	Woollen manufts.	491,321
Horses	267,545	Woollen yarn	150,926

The exports* to the U.K. for 1907 stand at the following amounts in *florins* in the Netherlands Government return:—

	1907. fl.		1907. fl.
Butter	18,306,475	Hides & leather	3,628,590
Cheese	4,654,899	Iron & steel, &c., excepting ore	58,255,565
Chemical manfs.	1,417,990	Margarine	32,674,860
China, &c.	188,495	Mutton & pork	16,654,212
Cocoa, butter & chocolate	3,650,681	Painters' colours, &c.	447,033
Cotton manfs.	12,013,502	Paper	47,796,234
Dye stuffs, &c.	8,673,213	Sugar, refined	35,994,876
Farinaceous substances, &c.	13,655,153	Tobacco	861,776
Fish, including oysters, mussels, shrimps, and lobsters	3,173,682	Mercery, including toys	5,024,485
Glass manufactures, &c.	5,062,668	Wool manufactures	4,605,915
		Yeast	2,732,441

	1908.	1909.
Revenue (Budget)	fl. 183,077,171	fl. 184,728,351
Expenditure (Budget)	194,768,959	200,576,140
Army	27,539,575	27,485,209
Navy	18,386,651	19,734,980
Colonial Office	3,103,787	2,855,320
Public Debt	1,133,848,450	1,128,179,300
	1907.	1908.
Imports	2,671,696,498	2,523,468,074
Do. from U.K.	324,519,748	308,471,231
Exports	2,212,141,046	2,083,945,666
Do. to U.K.	445,781,112	465,897,327

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1900), 523,558; and Rotterdam, population (1900), 318,468.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1900), 206,023.

British Minister, Sir G. W. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B. £3,600

1st Secretary, Lord Acton, M.V.O. ..... £300 to 500

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. L. Heath, R.N., M.V.O.

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O. .....

3rd Secretary, Charles H. Bentinck 250

Archivist, Francis A. Chambers ... £200 to 250

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A. ...

Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger .....

Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. A. Churchill 600

" *Vice-Consul*, Emile J. Labarre .....

Groningen—Vice-Consul, U. J. Schilthuis

Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein

Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck

Utrecht—Vice-Consul, John Twiss.

Ymuiden—V.-Cons., S. C. L. Reygersberg

Batavia (Java)—Consul, John W. Stewart

Samarang — Vice-Consul, Donald M. Campbell .....

Sourabaya—Vice-Cons., R. W. E. Dalrymple .....

Balek Pappan (Dutch Borneo)—Vice-Cons., Frederick E. Jago .....

Macassar (Celebes), V.-Cons., S. P. Stephens

Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun 550

Paramaribo—See *Surinam.*

Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing 550

* In compiling this statement the classification followed is that obtaining in the British *Board of Trade* returns, except that "White Lead" is classed under "Dye Stuffs" and not under "Painters' colours."

Rotterdam, Vice-Consul, Robert C. Mitchell
£300 to 500
Dordrecht—Vice-Con., J. G. Vriesendorp
Flushing—Vice-Consul, P. de Bruyne
Maassluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager
Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu
Surinam—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott..... 800
Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, G. J. Hettasch
Transit, 12 hours.

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the EAST INDIES are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with an area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 37,815,400, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1908, £1,676,916) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,396 officers and 35,183 men. The colonial revenue for 1908 was estimated at £14,595,199, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was £15,145,501. The exports, in addition to the above, include also tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1906, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £26,223,279, while the imports for the same year amounted to £18,652,255.

In South America the colony of SURINAME, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1906, £522,765; exports, £395,797), embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 81,273 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, £262,715; exports, £41,092; population 30,401) and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 22,975.

	1906.	1907.
Exports to U.K.	£898,121	£2,081,918
Imports from U.K.	2,794,514	4,011,602

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Santos Zelaya, *born* 1852, *first elected* June, 1893; *re-elected* 1906 for 4 years.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population of about 600,000 (1906), of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 172 miles of railway open, and about 250 miles under contemplation, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A ship canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic was commenced in Oct., 1890, but the company collapsed in 1899; in 1899 a new company obtained the concession, but failed to comply with the terms obtained, and the concession was revoked in August, 1900. The canal, which had been begun in 1890, is now almost entirely filled up, the machinery lying scattered about in all directions.

The interest on the foreign (English) loan has been reduced to 4 per cent.

The Nicaraguan Government supply the following figures:—

	1906.
Public revenue	£1,335,000
Public expenditure	1,337,000
Public debt, external to G. Britain 4 p.c.	245,000
Do. to U.S.A. 6 p.c.	200,000
Do. to various	18,000
Internal Debt	800,000
Exports	846,000
Imports	700,000
Exports to U.K.	90,400
Imports from U.K.	155,000

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 36,000; Leon, about 60,000; Granada, 17,000; Rivas, 8,000; Multagalpa, 8,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....

Managua—Consul, A. J. Martin
Corinto—Consular Agent, Henry Palazio.
Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham.
Bluefields—Vice-Consul, J. A. Belanger.
Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, *born* 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* 26 Nov. 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* 2 July, 1903.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State and Chief of the Ministry for Finance and Customs, G. Knudsen.

Foreign Affairs, W. Christophersen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, K. Seip.

Justice and Police, J. Castberg.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, L. Abrahamsen.

Agriculture and Public Accounts, K. K. H. Foosnäs.

Public Works, N. Ihlen.

Defence, Col. H. D. Lowzow.

State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Johannes Irgens.

Offices of Legation, 30 The Grove, Boltons, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, E. Huitfeldt, 25 Harrington Gardens, S.W.

Consul-General, P. M. R. Ottesen, 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.

Vice-Consul, H. L. Bråkstad.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1907) of 2,330,364. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or unin-

bitable mountains. Agriculture, though pur-ed with some vigour of late, is unable to nish sufficient produce for home consumption; nce it has been necessary to import consider-e quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The neries give employment to a large part of the pulation throughout the year. The most im-rtant are cod and herring; the exports of se with other sea-products and fish-oil were ued at 63,963,000 kroner* in 1907. The neral products are of late increasing. Timber-ssing, mechanical engineering, textile manu-tures, ship-building, and pulp-making are principal departments of Norwegian in-stry. The exports of produce of the forests re valued at 82,753,000 kroner in 1907, the value wood-pulp alone being 34,719,000 kroner. The ports consist chiefly of the necessary articles consumption. The chief exports consist of ber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, erals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed k, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. The ncipal domestic exports from Norway to the ited Kingdom in 1907 were paper and paper-king materials, timber, fish, and condensed k; and the principal domestic imports from United Kingdom in 1907 were coal, steam-ps, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The Navy sists of 4 ironclads, 2 coast defence monitors, torpedo vessels, 11 gunboats, and a few aller vessels.

Education (*see* p. 669).

Communications.—The total length of railways n in 1908 was 1,605 miles, of which 251 miles e private lines. The length of telegraphs and phones belonging to the State in March, 1908, 9,984 miles. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec., 5, consisted of 7,611 vessels, of 1,547,884 tons.

	1905–1906. Kroner.	1906–1907. Kroner.
venue	100,080,871	114,209,224†
penditure	100,414,594	109,800,410‡
blic Debt	342,406,510	338,798,088
al imports (1906-1907)	343,524,300	385,707,800
from U. K. (,,)	95,669,500	104,778,800
al exports (,,)	245,922,700	253,100,900
to U. K. (,,)	95,428,800	95,051,500

ITAL, Christiania. Pop. Feb. 1 (1908), 231,687.

ish Minister, Sir Arthur J. Herbert, C.V.O. £2,500
Secretary, W. G. Max Muller, M.V.O. ... 500
n. Attaché, Viscount Campden.
nulater—Henry C. Dick 200
n. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.
sul, Francis Edward Drummond Hay, M.V.O. 600
ice-Cons., John Bentinck Martin.....
rendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig..
rgen—Vice-Consul, E. F. Gray ...£300 to 500
odö—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen ...
hristiansand—V.-Con., Gottlob Carl Reinhardt
hristiansund—V.-Con., Gram Parelius
rammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveaas..
gersund—Vice-Cons., O. M. Puntervold
lekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde..
redrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. Klein ...
redrikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thiis ...
ammerfest—V.-C., Charles Robertson..
augesund—V.-C., B. A. Stolt-Nielsen

Krageröe—Vice-Consul, Thomas Parker...
Larvik—Vice-Consul, Christian Nielsen
Lofoten(Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John.Berg
Mandal—Vice-Cons., Tönnes F. Andorsen
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll .....
Moss—Vice-Consul, Jörgen H. Vogt .....
Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschield
Porsgrund—Vice-Cons., James Franklin
Risör—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne .....
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. Waage.....
Tönsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmsen ...
Tromsö—Vice-Con., Ulrik F. C. Aagaard
Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.....
Vadsö—V.-Cons., Bernhard Akermand
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Gustav Gundersen

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMĀN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyīd Feysal bin Turki, G.C.I.E., *born* 1864, *succ.* 4 June, 1888.

Omān (area 81,000 sq. miles, pop. 400,000) is a Mohammedan State in N.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The rainfall averages only about 5 inches annually. Among the Bedouins the authority of the Sultan is nominally recognised, but in the interior his authority is slight, and trade is hampered by tribal warfare and robbery. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence. Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and nine treaties and conventions have been made. British warships have upheld the Sultan's authority against rebellious tribesmen. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Omān has no independent coinage except copper pice; the Indian rupee is the chief currency at Muscat and the Maria Theresa dollar in the interior. Muscat, the capital, with its commercial suburb of Muttra (pop. 30,000), possesses the only good harbour, and has a considerable trade, amounting in 1907–8 to £939,500. About 76 per cent. of the foreign trade is with England and India, and 86 per cent. of the shipping is British. Indians (who numbered 1,300 in 1903) do most of the business, Bombay serving as an *entrepôt*. Dates, the staple food product, are the chief export, and rice, arms, sugar, petroleum, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The imports from the United Kingdom were about £103,000 in 1907–8. An import duty of 5 per cent. is levied. There are four British steamship lines and a weekly mail service to Karachi and Bombay, and there are also German and Russian steamship services with Europe. There is a cable to India *via* Jask.

British Consul and Political Agent, Capt. F. McConaghey, I.A.

Transit, 18 to 20 days.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Domingo de Obaldia, *born* 1845, *assumed office* Oct. 1, 1908, for four years.

Vice-President, José Agustin Arango.

* 8 kroner = 1 £.
† Including loans, &c.
‡ At the end of the fiscal year.

Secretary of Government and Justice, Ramon M. Valdes.
Foreign Affairs, José Agustin Arango.
Treasury, Carlos A. Mendoza.
Public Instruction, Eusebio A. Morales.
Public Works, José E. Lefevre.
Minister in London, Ricardo M. Arango.
Consul General, C. E. Zachrisson, 35 Chapel Walk, Liverpool. (*Vice-Cons.*, J. B. Chevalier.)
Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. A treaty was concluded with the United States which guarantees the independence of the Republic, and also paid ten millions of dollars, in return for which Panama grants to the United States, in perpetuity, a zone of land for the construction and operation of a canal, of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side, with sovereign rights within the strip. A new port has been established at Cristobal, in the Atlantic, and Port Ancon, on the Pacific, is also administered by American officials and laws. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1904) about 330,000. There are 165 primary schools, at which 9,181 children attend; the present system of public instruction is to be thoroughly reorganised and reformed. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked along the North coast. The prosperity of the State depends upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. Until 1896 Panama and Colon were free ports. A general import duty is now levied at the rate of 10 per cent. gold on the value of all imports, except liquors, which are provided for separately. A special agreement between the U.S. and Panama was signed in December, 1904, establishing free trade between the Republic and the Canal Zone. Merchandise entering the zone for consumption pays import dues to the Panama Government identical with those levied on the importations into the Republic. All supplies imported for account of the Isthmian Canal Commission are exempted from all taxation. A railway 47 miles in length (fare, first class $2.40, second class $1.50) (luggage 2 cents a lb.) (U.S. gold) joins the two oceans. The imports in 1906 were valued at £1,470,619 (from U.S., £729,684, exclusive of canal materials; from U.K., £387,114; from Germany, £152,966), and consisted chiefly of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. The exports (principally gold dust and bars, hides, rubber, mother-of-pearl shells, cabinet woods, bananas, and medicinal plants) at £200,000.

The Panama Canal.—A ship canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881, but in March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. A French syndicate then assumed charge of the property and continued the works at the Culebra cut until the sale of the property to the U.S. for forty millions of dollars in 1904. A lock canal has been definitely decided upon, in 85 ft. level, with 6 locks; 3 will be located at Gatun, 1 at Pedro Miguel, and 2 at Miraflores, all in duplicate. With the work already done it is estimated it can be completed by 1915. Total length will be about 46 miles, and at surface of water 150 ft.; depth, 30 ft.

Panama—Min. Resident and Con. Gen., Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (also to Costa Rica) £800
Vice-Consul, Francis W. Manners...£300 to 500
Bocas del Toro—Cons. Agent, C. H. Engelke.
Colon—Vice-Cons., H. O. Chalkley £300 to 500
Pedregal—Cons. Agent, T. C. S. Preedy.

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *vid* New York 14 days.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, *assumed office* 5 July 1908 (for 4 years) £1,900
Foreign Secretary, Eusebio Ayala.
Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris, Señor Eusebio Machain.
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.
Consul in London, A. F. Baillie.

An inland State of South America, situate between 22° 4′—27° 30′ S. lat and 54° 32′—62° 20′ W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population (1900) of about 635,600. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oranges. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber; the Quebracho, used for tanning, and the "Yerba Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant; there are also hardwood and other timber trees and medicinal plants. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, and timber. The army numbers about 50,000 men; there is no navy. There were revolutions of several months' duration in 1904 and 1908. A railway, 155 miles in length, belongs to an English company.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Estimate)	£320,231	£441,216	£614,400
Expenditure	262,774	389,949	577,953
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports.....	710,165	713,126	935,793
Exports.....	850,730	417,838	1,046,554

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population (1903), 60,000.
British Minister, Walter B. Townley (Buenos Aires).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul, G. E. W. Griffith £600

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Mohammed Ali, Shah, *b.* 21 June, 1872; *suc.* 9 January, 1907.
Heir-Apparent, Sultan Ahmed Mirza.
Prime Minister, Mushir-es-Sultaneh.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ala-es-Sultaneh.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Plenp. in London, (vacant), Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
Chargé d' Affaires, Mirza Mehdi Khan, 36 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster.
Do. for Scotland, Sigismund Moritz.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises 630,000 square miles. The population, widely scattered, is estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W.

rsia respectively in which each had, for geo-
phical and economic reasons, special interests.
ssia engaged not to seek political or commercial
ncessions (for railways, mines, &c.) beyond a
e running from the Afghan frontier *viâ* Gazik,
jand, and Kerman to Bunder Abbas, while
eat Britain made a like engagement as regards
ine running from Kasr-i-Shirin *viâ* Ispahan,
zd, and Kakhk to a point on the frontier at
intersection of the Russian and Afghan
ntiers. Russia did not deny the special
erests of England in the Persian Gulf, the
ult of British action in those waters for over
years. The ill-defined western frontier of
rsia marches with Turkey, with which there
ve been serious boundary disputes during 1906
1908.

Persia is mostly a bare and arid table-land,
ircled, except on the east, by mountains,
se in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The
tral and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.
e only navigable river is the Karun, which
s opened to foreign navigation from Moha-
rah to Ahwaz in 1888. Messrs. Lynch Bros.,
ed by a British-Indian subsidy, run a fort-
htly steamer to Ahwaz, whence there is a
v road to Ispahan made by British capital.
e Upper Karun, navigable as far as Shuster, is
erved to the Persian flag. There is one
lgian) railway of eight miles running south
m Tehran. Most of the telegraphs are managed
the Indo-European Telegraph Department of
Government of India. The main telegraph is
m Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire,
ence there is a cable to Bombay. The con-
tion for this telegraph lasts till 1925. A new
d telegraph has been constructed by British
ncy from Karachi (India) *viâ* Quetta, Robat,
zd, and Kerman, to Tehran. It is leased to the
rsian Government, but maintained by British
ectors and staff. The chief routes to Persia are
se *viâ* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht,
structed and controlled by Russians, and
sed to non-Russian merchandise, except tea;
Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the
nder Abbas route to Kerman, Yezd, and Seistan,
ble to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan
te, long and difficult; the Bussorah-Baghdad-
rmanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy
ds; and the increasingly popular Moham-
rah-Ahwaz-Ispahan route, shorter, cheaper,
d better than the Bushire route. Several good
t-roads have been made or are in progress.
e Kazwin-Hamadan and Julfa-Tabriz roads
ssian) were completed in 1905 and 1906.
veiling is mostly by caravans, and transport
pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, there-
e, very heavy. The chief products are cereals,
ton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and
um. The minerals (little worked) are salt,
a, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with
quoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have
n successfully worked by an English com-
ny since 1902. The only important manu-
ture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a
mestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton
rics are also produced. There are extensive
sts in the north and west. Sheep and goats
numerous, and good wool is produced.
e principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000),
briz (180,000), Ispahan (60,000). Meshed (80,000),
rman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).
e Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans;
ere are many adherents of Babism and Ar-
nian Christians. The laws and popular educa-
tion are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General. Owing to increasing popular misery and to discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The *Mejliss* (National Council or Consultative Assembly) consists of 162 representatives of the princes (kajars), clergy, nobles, landowners and agriculturists, merchants and tradesmen, who are elected by their peers. The peasant and working classes are not represented. The Council may deliberate on all important State affairs, and have a right to free expression of opinion on reforms. The first elections were held in Oct., 1906. During 1907 and 1908 there has been much internal disorder from political causes. On 31 Aug., 1907, the Persian Premier was assassinated. A new Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in Sept., 1907. In Oct., 1907, the Shah signed a new constitution, limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. But he broke his pledges and violently dissolved the *Mejliss*. As a result there has been serious political unrest, especially at Tabriz. The revenue, estimated at £7,000,000 for 1907–8, is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, and lease of monopolies. Foreign trade is developing. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1906–7 were £8,621,000, and the exports £7,068,000. Russia had about 51 per cent. of the imports and 64 per cent. of the exports; the British Empire 31 per cent. of the imports and 10 per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participators. Proximity to the best cultivated and most populous provinces, railways in Transcaspia, bounties on sugar, &c., a preferential tariff, and new roads from the frontier, have extended Russia's trade and influence. Persia's trade with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian (on which only Russian vessels are allowed) or by the Trans-Caspian Railway, and with England and British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire and Bunder Abbas, and *viâ* Baghdad. There are several English firms at Bushire, the chief port on the Gulf and an *entrepôt* for trade with Shiraz, Ispahan, and Tehran, and many European business houses at Tehran, now the central exchange and money market, and at Tabriz, the *entrepôt* for European goods coming *viâ* Trebizond. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is almost wholly British. A subsidised Russian line runs four steamers a year from Odessa, and a German line has been inaugurated. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from England, India, and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with woollen goods, silk goods, cotton yarn, tea, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, carpets, and silk cocoons. A new specific tariff on imports and exports was introduced in 1903, when vexatious internal dues were abolished. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by European officials. Native dealers are reputed to be dishonest, and legal redress is hard to obtain. The

(English) Imperial Bank of Persia has its head office at Tehran, with branches in the chief cities, and issues notes. There are also one Russian and two native banks. A concession for a German bank was granted in 1907. A national bank is to be established. The foreign debt of Persia is about £3,400,000, at 6 per cent., borrowed in 1900 and 1902 from the Russian Banque d'Escompte for 75 years, and irredeemable for 10 years. It is guaranteed by the Russian Government, and secured on the customs.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1907 ... £698,010
Imports into ditto, 1907 390,555

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 300,000.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir George Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. £4,500
Councillor, ... 750
Military Attaché, Major C. B. Stokes (*I.A.*) 500
3rd Sec., Percy L. Loraine 250
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill ...£400 to 600
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. .....£300 to 400
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 600
Vice-Consul (vacant) .....£350 to 450
Resht—Vice-Consul, H. L. Rabino ...£350 to 450
Bushire—Consul-Gen. & Political Resident, Maj. P. T. Cox, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,750 *per mensem*
Vice-Consul (vacant).....£350 to £450
Bunder Abbas—Consul, Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., Thos. G. Grahame... 800
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Yezd—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kerman—Consul, Major Claude T. Ducat Rs. 1,600 *per mensem*
Kermanshah—Consul, Capt. L. B. H. Haworth .....Rs. 1,100
Khorassan—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India (Meshed), Major Percy M. Sykes, C.M.G. .....Rs. 2,400 *per mensem*
Vice-Consul, Capt. Geo. D. Franklin.
Mohammerah—Consul, Wm. McDouall ... £600
Ahwaz—Consul, Capt. D. R. L. Lorimer Rs. 1,018
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Major R. L. Kennion Rs. 1,700 *per mensem*
Vice-Con., Capt. C. T. Daukes Rs. 900 *per mensem*
Shiraz—Consul (vacant) £600
Tabriz—Cons.-Gen., A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G. 800
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens .....
Turbat-i-Haidari—Vice-Con., Capt. T. H. Keyes ....Rs. 900 *per mensem*

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Augusto B. Leguia, *installed* 24 Sept., 1908, for four years.
Premier and Finance, Eulojio Romero.
Foreign Affairs, Meliton F. Porras.
Justice and Public Instruction, Manuel V. Villarquan.
Interior, Miguel Rojas.
War and Marine, Comm. Ontaneda.
Agriculture and Public Works, Francisco Alayza.

Minister in London, Don Carlos G. Candamo (*Legation*: 104 Victoria St., S.W.).
Secs., Don R. E. Lembcke; Don F. G. Calderon.
Attaché, Don P. E. Caballero.
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen., Don Eduardo Lembcke, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.
Consul at Liverpool, Don M. D. Derteano.
Do., Southampton, Carlos G. Estenos.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 68° 6′ and 81° 20′ 45″ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is still occupied by Chili. The question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica is due to be settled by a *plebiscite*, which will determine to which of the two countries these territories are to belong, but it has not yet been possible to arrive at an arrangement for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Ancon concerning these two provinces. Peru has a coast line of about 1,300 miles. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. Peru has boundary questions with all the neighbouring republics. It is customary to estimate the area of Peru at about 500,000 square miles, but if the extreme claims of Peru be taken into consideration, the area is, of course, infinitely larger. The population is estimated at 4,000,000 by the Lima Geographical Society, but no census has been taken since 1876. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco, and many others in neighbouring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona (or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide the guano.

The total length of the railways open (1907) was 1,471 miles. A railway from Guaqui, on the Bolivian side of Lake Titicaca, to La Paz, has been completed, and extensions are contemplated on other lines, from Sicuani to Cuzco and from Oroya to Juaja. There is also steam navigation on that lake and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft.

The Navy consists of six vessels, all in good condition, including two swift cruisers built at Barrow. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

For *Education*, see pp. 669-70.

Peru has no foreign debt. An arrangement

ras concluded in January, 1890, by the Peruvian overument for the cancelling of the external ebt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, o over £50,000,000), under which the State ailways, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain ights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast racts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The disputes between the Government nd the Corporation were settled in June, 1907. loan of £600,000 has been concluded with the erman Bank, guaranteed by the salt tax.

The total amount of the capital of the interest-earing funded debt is £2,660,645, bearing nterest at the rate of 1 per cent. Claims of very kind upon the Government are being conerted into a non-interest bearing funded debt alled *Deuda de Amortizacion*), redeemed at a ow rate, which fluctuates. On 30 June, 1907, the apital of this debt was £2,171,165.

Peru has now a gold standard. Exchange uctuates at about 24*d.* to the $.

	1906.	1907.
ublic revenue	£2,527,766	£2,679,266
ublic expenditure	2,178,252	2,107,041
otal imports	4,499,046	5,514,787
otal exports	5,788,567	5,747,732
nports from U.K., India & Colonies	1,344,992	...
xports to U. K. and British Colonies	1,665,396	...

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1903), 130,000.

ritish Minister, Charles Louis des Graz... £2,000
ice-Consul, Robert A. Clay .....
Arequipa—*Vice-Consul*, Geo. Stafford.
Cerro de Pasco—*Cons. Agent*, Henry Stone.
Mollendo—*Vice-Consul*, Jas. Golding.
Payta—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).
Perené—*Vice-Consul*, J. A. Furlong ...
Pisco—*Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....
Salaverry and Trujillo — *Vice-Consul*, Juan Dalman .....
allao—*Cons.-Gen.*, Lucien J. Jerome £800
,, —*Vice-Consul*, George G. Wilson ... 400
uitos—*Consul*, David Cazes.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *vid* Southampton. days, or *vid* New York & Colon, about 32 days.

PORTUGAL.

ing, Dom Manuel, *born* 15 November, 1889; *succ.* 1 February, 1908.
eir Presumptive, Dom Affonso Henriques, Duke of Oporto, *born* 31 July, 1865.
resident of Council and Minister of the Interior, Admiral Ferreira do Amaral.
oreign Affairs, Wenceslau de Lima, G.C.V.O.
inance, Manuel Affonso Espregueira.
ustice, Arthur Alberto de Campos Henriques.
ar, General Sebastiano Custodio de Souza Telles.
arine and Colonies, Rear-Admiral Augusto Vidal de Castillio e Noronha.
ublic Works, João de Sousa Calvet de Magalhaes.

nvoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London, Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 12 Gloucester Place, W.
ouncillor of Legation, J. da Camara Manoel, C.V.O.
d Sec., Count de Leça.
ttaché, Marquis de Jacome Correa.

Commercial Attaché & Consul-General, J. Batalha Reis, M.V.O.
Financial Agent, B. Perestrello.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula; it lies in 37° —42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,254 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,016,267, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 406 865) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 5,423,132. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1906) numbered 630 steam and sailing vessels, of which only 17 steam and 5 sailing vessels exceeded 500 gross tonnage. Railways 1,504 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1906, and there are 5,301 miles of telegraph wire in 1902. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The Navy consists of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,898 sailors.

Education (*see* p. 670).

	1907–1908.	1908–1909.
Revenue (estimate)	£15,174,000	£14,106,000
Expenditure (estimate)	15,402,000	14,540,000
	1906.	1908.
Debt, Consold. (June 30)	188,151,000	154,122,800
,, Floating	16,299,000	15,968,600
	1906.	1907.
Imports	17,016,000	15,959,600
Imports from U.K	3,258,436	2,696,852
Exports	10,394,000	9,778,600
Exports to U.K.	3,338,975	2,317,400

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 365,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,500
1st Secretary, Ernest Rennie, M.V.O. 500
3rd Secretary, Edward Hope Vere 150
Consul, Philip A. Somers Cocks 800
Translator, H. Oakley .. .. £200 to 300
Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones .....
Belem—*V.-Cons.*, Charles J. Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—*Vice-Consul*, Candido P. dos Santos .....
Portimão—*V.-Cons.*, José P. d'Azevedo
Setubal—*Vice-Cons.*, Joaquim P. Fryxell
Villa Real de San Antonio—*Vice-Consul*, Francisco José L. Tavares.....

Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. 600
Lourenzo Marques—Consul, H. G. A. Mackie 600
Vice-Consul, Wm. S. R. Brock ...
Lobito—Vice-Cons., J. W. H. Fussell.
St. Thomé—Cons. Agent, Francisco O. Marin .....
Lorenzo Marques—Consul, R. C. F. Maughan .....
Beira—Vice-Consul, L. E. Keyser £300 to 500
Chinde—V.-Cons., Stanley H. Fletcher £532
Mozambique—V.-Cons., Arthur Frei .....
Inhambane—Vice-Cons., J. E. B. Horsfall
Quilimane—Vice-Consul, Gustave Bovay
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Con., Robert A. Becher .....
Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant 600
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley
Leixoes—Vice-Consul, T. Coverley.
Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, João de Castro .....
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, Maj. J. G. Baldwin .....
Bissau—Vice-Consul, J. V. E. De Laet
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read.
Vice-Consul, Antonio J. Viveiros .....
Fayal—Vice-Consul, A. W. R. Dart 100
Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay .....
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...
St. Vincent—Consul, W. Rice .....
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. G. B. Langdon.....
St. Jago—Cons. Agent, J. R. da Silva ...

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

MADEIRA (imports, 1906, £454,506; exports, £232,840) and the AZORES are an integral part of Portugal proper; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the Cape of that name in Senegambia, consist of St. Antonio, St. Nicolas, Fogo, Santiago, Boavista, Sal, and some smaller islands, having a total area of 1,490 square miles, and a population of about 150,000; the capital is St. Vincent. In West Africa a portion of the GUINEA COAST, with the BISSAGOS ISLANDS, was acquired in 1885; the capital is Cacheo, and the territory has an area of 14,370 square miles with about 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the Gulf of Guinea the two islands of ST. THOMAS (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £1,715,000; principal export, cocoa) and PRINCIPE were obtained in 1879; area 420 square miles (population about 40,000). Between the French Congo and the Free State are the territories of LANDANA and CABENDA, area about 2,030 square miles (population 30,000); and extending from the left bank of the Congo river to the right bank of the Cumene river is the vast province of ANGOLA, *Gov.-Gen.*, Maj. H. de Paiva Conceiro (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £2,163,000; principal export, rubber), with about 1,350 miles of coast-line and an area of 510,670 square miles (population about 4,000,000). The capital of Angola is St. Paul de Loanda; railways, 300 miles open, and about 250 miles of telegraph wires. LORENZO MARQUES and MOZAMBIQUE together constitute PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, *Gov.-Gen.*, Col. Freire d'Andrade; area about 297,750 square miles, population 2,000,000. In the southern province are the ports of Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) and Beira, and in the northern, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Ibo: the exports of Portuguese East Africa amounting to £1,500,000 in 1903, and the imports to £750,000. Parts of Mozambique are leased to the Mozambique Company and to the Nyassa Company; Railways—Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marques north-west to join the Transvaal system on the frontier, about 90 miles, and the Beira Railway, from Beira to Umtali on the borders of Rhodesia, about 200 miles. PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The territory of GOA contains an area of 1,301 sq. miles, and a population of 475,513 (1901). The city of NOVA GOA (New Goa or Panjim), capital of that territory, and of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for its cathedral and ancient buildings. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the harbour of Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in British India. The chief products are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of natives of British India. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, rice, kerosene, sugar, tobacco, &c.; the principal exports are coco-nuts, salt, fish, betel-nuts, &c. The other Portuguese possessions in India are DAMAUN (area 149 sq. miles, pop. 41,671), to the north of Bombay; and DIU, a town and fort on an island off the Gujarat coast (pop. 14,614, area 20 sq. miles). Of the total population (531,798) of Portuguese India, 262,648 are Catholics, 260,144 Hindus, and 8,431 Mohammedans. The revenue of the Portuguese possessions amounts to about £155,000.

Governor-General, H.E. Señor Horta e Costa.

Portugal also possesses rather more than half the island of TIMOR in the East Indian Archipelago and MACAO, an island near the mouth of the Canton river.

	1905.	1906.
Imports from U.K.....	£3,518,548	£3,893,046
Exports to U.K.	341,208	394,777

RUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *born* 20 April, 1839 (O.S.); *elected Hereditary Prince* 26 Mar., 1866; *confirmed* 24 Oct., 1866; *proclaimed* King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; *crowned* 22 May, 1881; *mar.* 15 Nov., 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Sylva), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, *born* 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, *born* 24 August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 March, 1889; *mar.* 10 January, 1893, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and has *issue* Carol, *b.* 15 (28) October, 1893, Elizabeth, *b.* 1894, Marie, *b.* 1900, and Nicolas, *b.* 5 (18) August, 1903.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Demetrius Sturdza.
Interior, Ion Bratiano.
War, General Avaresco.
Finance, E. Costinesco.
Instruction, Spiru Haret.
Agriculture and Lands, Anton Carp.
Public Works, V. G. Mortun.
Justice, Toma Stelian.
Commerce and Industry, L. Djuvara.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotent., Al. Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
1st Secretary of Legation, Prince Antoine Bibesco, 12 Half Moon St., W.

nsul-General, Alfred Stead, 49, Parliament Street, S.W.

The Kingdom of Rumania consists of the oldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 ly, 1878, were recognised as an independent ate, and the territory of the Dobruja added to em. On the 26th March, 1881, Rumania was ised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 50,702 uare miles, with a population of about 50,000. The dominating religion is that of e Greek Church (5,200,000); Roman Catholics, 4,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The il is among the richest in Europe, and, but for e fearful summer droughts, would be also the ost productive. The climate is extreme, for mmer heats and winter colds are intense. The ricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, illet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and uits are abundant. The forests are of great tent and importance, but the riches of the untry consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. inerals and precious metals are said to be undant, but only salt and petroleum are obined. The imports are chiefly the manufactured ods of Western Europe; the exports consist incipally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum ver £1,000,000 in 1906), rock-salt, spirits, hides, ood and cattle. The total length of railways 2,295 miles (1904), and there are 223 telegraph fices with 9,925 miles of wire.

An International Commission, created by the reaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were alarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its at at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers er the navigation of the Danube; the British presentative is Hamilton E. Browne, Consul-eneral. Its income, principally derived from ipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 r annum. On November 10, 1892, a large ock was opened at Ibraila, and in 1896 a nal through the "Iron Gates" rendered that therto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). There is a all navy of 45 vessels.

Education (*see* p. 670).

	1906-7.	1908-9.
evenue (Budget)	£11,464,949	£16,440,441
xpenditure (Budget)	9,389,638	16,349,631
ublic debt (1905)	57,000,000	...

	1905.	1906.
otal imports	£13,500,000	£16,531,900
nports from U.K.	1,670,319	2,457,000
otal exports	18,250,000	19,269,020
xports to U.K.	3,623,414	2,060,894

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 300,000.

ritish Minister, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. £2,400

t Secretary, C. de R. Barclay, M.V.O. £300 to 500

nsul, Oliver Wardrop 600

Vice-Cons., W. G. Boxshall .....

alatz—Danube Commissioner, Hamilton E. Browne 400

,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Lucas Shadwell £300 to 500

Constantza—Vice-Consul, T. Broadwood £300 to 500

Ibraila—Vice-Consul, Wm. J. Norcop £300 to 500

Sulina—Vice-Consul, Fredk. Watson £300 to 500

Transit, 2½ days.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Tsar, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, *b.* 6 (19) May, 1868; *suc.* 20 Oct (1 Nov.), 1894; *m.* 14 (26) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicholaievitch, *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, *b.* 15 (27) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, *b.* 10 (22) June, 1897, Marie, *b.* 26 June (8 July), 1899, and Anastasia, *b.* 18 June (1 July), 1901.

Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch (Cesarevitch), *b.* 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904.

President of the Council of the Empire, M. Akimov.

Minister of Imperial Household, General Baron de Fredericks.

President of the Council of Ministers, M. Stolypine (also *Minister of Interior*).

Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolsky.

Finance, M. Kokovtsov.

Public Instruction, M. Schwarz.

Public Works, General Schaffhausen.

War, General Rödiger.

Marine, Admiral Dikoff.

Justice, M. Stcheglovitoff.

Commerce, M. Shipoff.

Agriculture and Crown Domains, A. Krivosleyn.

Ambassador to France, M. Nelidoff; *Germany*, Count Osten-Sacken; *Austria-Hungary*, Prince Urusoff; *Italy*, M. Muravieff; *Turkey*, M. Zinovieff; *U.S.A.*, Baron Rosen.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.

Councillor, M. S. Poklewski-Koziell.

1st Secretary, M. Sevastopoulo.

2nd Secretaries, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, M. B. de Siebert.

Attaché, Baron Meyendorff.

Military Attaché, General Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Behr.

Agent of Ministry of Finances, M. Rutkowski.

Consul-General Baron A. de Heyking.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28′—76° 33′ N. and 17° 40′—64° 33′ E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until 1867 included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

	English Sq. Miles.	Population 1/14 Jan. 1907.*
European Russia:		
Russia Proper (50 Provs.)	1,859,195	111,279,500
Poland (10 Provs.)	49,084	12,138,700
Finland (Grand Duchy)	144,211	2,925,300
Asiatic Russia:		
Caucasia (11 Provs.)	181,550	10,653,900
Siberia (8 Provs. and Regions)	4,817,687	6,893,900
Central Asia (10 Provs. and Regions)	1,327,317	9,118,000
	8,379,044	152,009,300

Of the total population 75,970,700 were men and 76,038,600 women, and the population is 61·1 per

* Figures taken from the Annual (Official) Publication of Statistics, issued by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for the year 1907, and published June, 1908 (St. Petersburg).

sq. mile in European Russia, 60·2 in Caucasia, and 18·3 for the whole Empire.*

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (1,678,000), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Riga (256,197), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,880), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nijni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nijni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world.

Nationalities (1905)*.—The various nationalities were represented about as follows: —Russ, two-thirds of the whole population, or 65·5%; Poles, 6·2%; Lithuanians, 2·4%; Germans, 1·6%; Armenians, 0·9%; Jews, 3·9%; Caucasians, 0·9%; Finns, 4·5%; Turco-Tartars, 10·6%; Mongols, 0·4%; various, 2·0%.

Religions (1905)*.—The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were:—Orthodox, 69·9%; Mussulman, 10·83%; Roman Catholics, 8·91%; Protestants, 4·85%; Jews, 4·05%; other Christian beliefs, 0·96%; other non-Christian beliefs, 0·50%.

European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi and Verkhoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

Agriculture.—A great portion of Russia is unfit for cultivation; in the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. †The chief cereals raised in 1907 were rye (winter-sown, 19,699,200 tons; spring-sown, 573,000 tons), wheat (winter, 4,343,387 tons; spring, 9,341,450 tons), barley (7,577,250 tons), oats (4,881,390 tons in 1907, against 13,416,130 tons in 1906), millet (2,260,800 tons), maize (1,273,220 tons), buckwheat (1,003,320 tons); making a total, with other crops, of about 50,000,000 tons. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (28,169,370 tons in 1907) and tobacco (100,000 tons).

Minerals.—The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 410,000,000 poods (of 36 lbs.) in 1905. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). †The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1906 was 21,000,000 tons; other mineral products in 1907 were pig iron (4,227,419 tons); gold, 1904 (1,193,936 oz.); platinum (306 poods = 6 tons, being 95 per cent. of the world's output), steel and rails (1906. 2,000,000 tons), copper (14,401,000 pounds in 1907), and quicksilver (325 tons in 1904). Russia is still suffering from the late war with Japan and from internal unrest, and the mining and metallic industry shows in many instances a reduced output in 1906 and 1907.

Ports.—The principal ports are Petersburg, the naval depot and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

Trade and Commerce.—Exports in 1907 were of smaller value than in 1906, but the imports show a considerable increase. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow and bristles. †The trade of Russia in 1907 was divided among the principal commercial nations as follows (in millions of £ sterling):

Imports from:—

	1906.	1907.
Germany	28·1	32·7
U.K.	11·2	12·6
U.S.	4·7	5·6
France	1·3	3·0
Holland	0·78	1·2
Belgium	—	0·95

Exports to:—

	1906.	1907.
Germany	29·9	30·5
U.K.	33·7	24·0
U.S.	0·6	0·8
France	7·7	7·7
Holland	11·3	12·0
Belgium	4·3	3·9

* *See* foot-note on preceding page.

† Figures so marked are from the Annual Consular Report on Russia for 1907.

	1906.	1907.
nports from U.K. ...	£15,942,057	£12,029,894
xports to U.K.	30,051,348	24,081,052
	1905.	1907.
otal Imports	£55,700,000	£91,300,000
otal Exports.....	103,800,000	113,900,300

The chief Russian exports in 1907 to the United ingdom were (*B. of Trade*):—

icon	£133,804	Iron Ore	£331,781
utter	3,080,821	Manganese ore ..	456,113
orn, wheat	4,158,072	Oil-seed cake	351,610
,, oats	992,737	Paper, &c.	278,549
,, barley	2,047,129	Petroleum	680,905
,, maize	1,817,290	Poultry & Game..	314,105
ristles	101,381	Seeds (linseed, &c.)	489,116
ggs.....	2,392,014	Skins and Furs..	366,978
lax and tow	2,483,903	Wood, hewn or sawn	8,254,479
emp	433,824		
ides	217,836		

The chief British imports into Russia in 1907 ere (*B. of Trade*):—

oals, &c.	£3,946,362	Machinery	£2,029,677
hemical products	281,793	Do., steam engines	200,466
otton yarn and manufactures ..	868,465	Metals, all kinds	1,158,478
rease and Fat ..	131,438	Wool and yarn....	1,475,739
errings	791,722	Woollen manufactures	194,644
mplements & tools	165,096		

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The Navy or which £9,117,000 was allowed in 1908) onsisted of the Baltic Fleet, the Caspian flotilla, nd the Black Sea Fleet, there being 17 battleships (of which 4 building), 16 cruisers (2 building), 3 "squadron" and 81 "numbered" torpedo oats, and other craft. Of these, 10 battleships, 5 cruisers, and 119 torpedo boats were in the altic; 12 battleships, 2 cruisers, and 35 torpedo oats in the Black Sea; and 1 transport and 5 steamers in the Caspian. The Navy was anned by 2,442 officers and 52,901 men.

Education (*see* p. 670).

†*Communications.*—The total length of lines pen for traffic in 1907 was over 41,371 miles 38,029 Government, and 13,343 private lines), xclusive of 2,069 miles in Finland, and 1,071 iles of the Eastern China Railway. The outhern portion of the Manchurian Railway is o longer under Russian control. In 1907 the oss revenue amounted to £51,121,730, as ompared with £49,549,120 in 1906. The number passengers carried was 95,800,353, and goods raffic amounted to 102,802,935 tons.

*There were (1906) 14,340 post-offices, carrying 528,574,412 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there ere (1906) 7,153 offices, with 300,000 miles of line. The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 907 of 687 steamers, with a total tonnage of 10,198, and 672 sailing vessels of 217,713 gross ons; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire comparatively insignificant, but the internal ake and river) shipping is considerable.

Finance.—The main source of revenue is the quor traffic. The revenue (1907) from the overnment spirits monopoly (which has now een introduced practically throughout the Empire) was, gross revenue £71,000,000, and net £51,000,000.

Budget Revenue—	1906.	1908.
Ordinary.....	£214,000,000	£238,600,000
Extraordinary	210,000	19,500,000
Expenditure—		
Ordinary.....	£214,000,000	£231,200,000
Extraordinary	52,000,000	27,000,000

National Debt.—The National Debt amounted in January, 1907, to £861,000,000. The total of gold in the State Bank at the close of 1907 was £99,400,000, being an increase of £6 200,000 as compared with 1906. On the other hand, the gold deposited by the Bank abroad fell from £31,100,000 at the close of 1906 to £27 400,000 at the close of 1907. In the course of the year (1907) the value of the bank notes in circulation was reduced from £125,700,000 to £121,500,000.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Governor-General, General Beckman.
Adjoint, General Seyn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,532 miles of railway; and a merchant fleet of 2,962 vessels (mostly small), of which 379 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The revenue in 1907 was £5,375,290, and the expenditure £5,213,607; the debt amounts to £5,556,410. The imports in 1907 were £15,132,000 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £10,608,000. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 160,000 (including Russian garrison).

Education, see p. 670.

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population (1903), 1,534,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.	£7,800
Embassy, 4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg.	
Councillor of Embassy, H. J. O'Beirne, C.B., C.V.O.	1,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. Aubrey Smith, R.N.	800

* Figures taken from the Annual (Official) Publication of Statistics, issued by the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for the year 1907, and published June, 1908 (St. Petersburg).
† Figures so marked are from the Annual Consular Report on Russia for 1907.

Military do., Col. G. P. Wyndham, M.V.O. £800
1st Secretary, Hon. Ernest Scott, M.V.O.
£300 to 500
2nd Secretary, G. J. Kidston ..... 300 to 500
3rd Secretary, Neville Henderson 250
Attaché, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice .....
Hon. Attaché, Claude Radcliffe.
Translator, Captain Rowland Smith ... 300
Consul, Arthur W. Woodhouse 600
Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackie .....
Archangel—V.-Con., Sir C. Wolseley, Bart.
Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick .....
Fredericksham—Vice-Con. (vacant).
Narva—Vice-Consul, Edward Siricius ...
Revel—Vice-C., Baron E. G. de Soucanton
Batoum—Cons., Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens
Baku—Vice-Cons., A. E. Ranald McDonell 700
Novorossisk—Vice-Consul, O. Geelmuyden
Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (*acting*)
Helsingfors—Consul, C. J. Cooke..... 400
Abo—Vice-Consul, S. W. Waneke .....
Borga—Consular-Agent, R. Lindroth ...
Lorisa—Vice-Consul, Gustav Hamberg.
Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, Karl Kurten
Tammerfors—V.-Con., Baron G. Cronstedt
Uleaborg, Vice-Consul, B. Blunt ....
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, H. O. Gulbrandsen
Kieff—Consul, Harry Paton Smith .....
Moscow—Consul, Henry M. Grove 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, B. M. Hallward .....
Omsk—Vice-Consul, S. R. Randrup .....
Odessa—Cons.-Gen., Chas. S. Smith 1,000
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....£300 to 500
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, J. E. Greaves
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin
Kherson—Vice-Cons., E. Carnana (*acting*)
Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton ...
Nicolaieff—Vice-C., J. Picton Bagge £300 to 500
Rostof-on-Don—Vice-Cons., E. B. St. Clair
Sebastopol—Vice-Con. (vacant) .....350 to 450
Taganrog—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dickie 300 to 500
Theodosia—Vice-Consul, M. Carassarini
Riga—Consul, Arthur Woodhouse 650
,, *Vice-Consul*, Thos. N. Conlter .....
Libau—Vice-Consul, C. J. Hill .....
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks .....
Windau—Vice-Consul, E. H. Reuffmann
Vladivostock—Vice-Consul, R. MacLeod Hodgson .....£300 to 500
Warsaw—Consul, C. Clive Bayley 600

St. Petersburg, *viâ* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days.

SALVADOR (REPUBLIC OF).

President, General Fernando Figueroa, *b.* 4 March, 1849; installed 1 March, 1907, for four years.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Salvador Rodriguez.
Public Instruction and Interior, Dr. Tomas G. Palomo.
War and Marine, The President.
Finance, Lopez Mencia.

Consul-General, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,230 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. *A railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the country has of late years suffered comparative immunity. There are 85 post-offices and 168 telegraph offices, with 2,800 miles of wire.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£644,855	£682,917	£678,760
Expenditure	704,800	762,024	979,746
Imports.....	802,075	869,214	832,738
Exports	1,327,089	1,127,907	1,304,684
Internal debt.....	733,060	832,431	893,049
*External debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Imports from U.K.	260,693	262,799	282,452
Exports to U.K. ...	293,341	172,950	80,845

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 60,000.
British Minister, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....
Consul, Walter E. Coldwell .....
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson .....
La Union—V. Cons., J. B. Courtade .....

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 33 days.

SAMOS.

Prince Governor, A. Kopassy Bey.
Senators, Th. Anezirinis, M. Carathanassis, T. Levendis, and S. Chastas.

A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia (1832), is one of the Anatolian Islands, with an area of 180 square miles and about 50,000 inhabitants, the capital (Vathy) having a good harbour. The whole island is fertile, and wine, raisins, olive-oil, and tobacco are produced and exported. The imports are valued at about £200,000 (of which about 25 per cent. are British), and the exports at the same figure, principally wine, and including cigarettes and tobaccos. The revenue for 1906–7 was £25,500, and expenditure £25,000. Antimony, silver-lead, manganese, emery, and copper are known to exist in the island.

CAPITAL, Vathy. Pop. *circ.* 25,000.
British Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 11,000. There is an army of about 100. The village of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the protection of Italy.

British Consul, Maj. W. P. Chapman (Florence).

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* The external debt was extinguished in 1899 by a Financial Syndicate, who also purchased the railway and obtained a concession to complete it as far as the capital.

Consul-General for Great Britain, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Consul, Commendatore William Le Queux, Minories Chambers, Birmingham, and Villa Renata, Florence, Italy.
Vice-Consul, Birmingham, E. Clutterbuck.

SERVIA.

King Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), *b.* 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, *married*, 1883, Princess Zorka of Montenegro (who *died* 1890), and has issue Princes George (below) and Alexander, *b.* 1888, and Princess Helène, *b.* 1884.
Heir Apparent, Prince George, *b.* 1887.
Premier, Petar Velimirovitch.
Interior, Svetozar Milosavlievitch.
Foreign Affairs, Milovan Milovanovitch.
War, General Stepan Stepanovitch.
Justice, Kosta Timotievitch.
Public Instruction, Andra Nikolitch.
Commerce and Agriculture, Kosta Glavinitch.
Finance, Michael Popovitch.
Public Works, Milosh Savtchitch.

Minister in London, (vacant), 40 Pont Street, S.W.
Chargé d'Affaires, Slavko Y. Grouitch.
Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, 17 Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 2,500,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (16 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1902) 369 kilometres of railway, and, in 1894, 3,174 kilometres of telegraph, with 111 post-offices and 92 kilometres of telephone.
(For *Defence*, see p. 657.)
(For *Education*, see p. 670.)

	1906.	1907.
Revenue ..	£3,568,283	£3,618,110
Expenditure	3,566,604	3,615,489
Public debt	18,439,613	...
Total imports	1,773,145	2,823,333
Imports from U.K.	182,516	408,811
Total exports	2,864,163	3,259,650
Exports to U.K.	2,622	93,498

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1901, 72,000.
British Minister. Jas. B. Whitehead £1,800
Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney .....
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G.
Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 4½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdeth Phra Paramindra Maha Chulalonkorn, *b.* 21 Sept., 1853; *succeeded* 1 Oct., 1868.
Crown Prince, Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, *b.* 1880; *procl.* 17 Jan. 1895.
Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya Visutr Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
Consul-General (vacant).
Financial Agent, C. J. Rivett-Carnac.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muong T'ai, (area 220,000 square miles; pop. in 1905, 6,686,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1891. By the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1896, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the rivers Menam, Petchaburi, and Petriu, was neutralised, the two Governments agreeing not to send troops or obtain any exclusive advantages in it, while retaining freedom of action in the regions west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion, adjoining British territory, includes the Malay States dependent on Siam. The eastern portion, the Mekong Valley, including Battambang and Angkor, adjoined Cambodia and the territories acquired by France under the treaty with Siam in 1893. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904, both Powers disclaimed any intention of annexing the Siamese territory in their respective spheres of influence. By an arrangement with Siam France abandoned Chantabun and the 25-kilometre neutral zone of the 1893 treaty; but the port of Krat became French, thus giving Cambodia access to the sea, while France received trading concessions on the right bank of the Mekong and power to make railways where navigation of the river is impossible. The provinces of Melupre and Bassac were recognised as French. By a further treaty in 1907, the territories of Battambang, Siem-reap, and Angkor (total area 20,000 sq. kils., pop. 200,000), on the frontier of Cambodia, were ceded by Siam to France, which, in return, gave back to Siam the district of Krat, and made slight concessions in Dansai (Laos), at the same time concluding an arrangement for the gradual abandonment of the ex-territorial privileges hitherto enjoyed by French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam. The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Siam contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,200 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over 80 per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping now largely exceeds British through the purchase of certain British steamship lines. Norwegian shipping also exceeds British. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There are about 60 rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in

English hands. In 1906 rice constituted 78 per cent. and teak 12 per cent. of the exports; while pepper, hides, and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1906 the total imports by sea were £4,866,809, and the exports £7,082,087 (rice £5,546,926, and teak £819,647). Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch. He appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with a general European adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, six royal princes, and from ten to twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed as departmental advisers. The administration of the revenue and of justice and the police has been improved. The revenue (about 50,000,000 ticals) is derived from opium and spirit monopolies, land and capitation taxes, customs, &c. Gambling monopolies have been abolished, and increased land and fishery taxes and customs duties substituted. The first Siamese loan was raised in 1904 at 95, £1,000,000 being required for railways. A second loan of £3,000,000 was raised in 1907 at 93¼. Siam has an army of about 26,000 men, and a few small gunboats. Over 600 miles of railways (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Bangkok is connected by rail with Petchaburi (95 miles), and with Korat (165 miles). A State line that is being constructed to Chiengmai (pop. 50,000), the second town in size, and near the Burma-Siam frontier, has reached Utaradit. A line to Tachin was opened in 1905; and lines from Bangkok to Patriew and Chantabun are under construction. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the tical; the introduction of a gold standard is contemplated whereby the value of the tical will be fixed. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is current. The Government issues notes.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1907...	£895,641
Imports into United Kingdom, 1907...	628,185

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 400,000.

British Minister and Consul-General, R. Paget, C.V.O., C.M.G.	£2,000
Bangkok Consul, W. R. D. Beckett	800
Vice-Consul, W. N. Dunn	450
Chiengmai — Consul, Thomas Harold Lyle	700
Nakawn Lampang—Vice-Con., G. H. R. Moor	450
Kedah—Consul, Meadows Frost	500
Senggora—Vice-Consul, W. A. R. Wood	450
Judge of H.B.M. Court for Siam, Skinner Turner	1,000
Asst. Judge, Arthur R. Vincent	700

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(*French Possession; see p.* 620.)

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886; *married* 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* 24 Oct., 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* 10 May, 1907.
Premier, Antonio Maura.
Justice, Marqués de Figueroa.
War, General Primo de Rivera.
Marine, General Ferrandiz.
Finance, Augusto Besada.
Interior, Juan de la Cierva.
Public Instruction, Faustino Rodriguez San Pedro.
Public Works, Sanchez Guerra.
Foreign Affairs, Manuel Allendesalazar.

Ambassador in London, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Minister, and Councillor of Embassy, Marquis of Villalobar, K.C.V.O.
2nd Secretary, Don Antonio Plá.
Attachés, E. Martinez, E. Peña.
Military Attaché, Major Julio Vicens.
Consul-Gen., J. M. Torroja, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Alfredo Amigo.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the ancient Provinces still best understood are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary Isles and the Balearic Isles (Majorca and Minorca), comprising a total area of 196,173 English square miles, and a population (at the census of 1900) of 18,618,086. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 540,000), Barcelona (533,000), Valencia (214,000), Seville (150,000), Malaga (130,000), Murcia (112,000), and Saragossa (100,000); and there are also twelve other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton,

spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The mercantile marine in 1905 consisted of 257 sailing vessels over 100 tons, and 515 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 711,509; during 1906 vessels of 17,344,980 tons entered, and of 17,965,581 tons cleared at Spanish ports; 4,367,559 tons of cargo were landed, and 13,678,707 tons were shipped.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 11,268 miles of normal gauge were open in 1906; there are 18,000 miles of telegraph.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1907 were:—

Copper	£1,809,721	Raisins	£413,335
Cork	262,779	Pyrites	1,002,791
Fruit, Preserved	230,585	Quicksilver	247 800
Grapes, Raw	606,617	Esparto, &c.	212,018
Oranges	1,994,339	Onions	528,425
Iron Ore	5,338,326	Silver Ore	182,512
Lead	1,985,162	Wine	464,848
Nuts (inc. Almonds)	459,057		

And the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1907 were:—

Chemicals	£271,614	Manure	£644,106
Coal and Coke	1,438,234	Metals, all sorts	550,672
Cotton Manufacts.	264,266	Wool, &c.	283,982
Machinery, all sorts	516,062	Yarn, Jute & Linen	159,777

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667).

The Navy was almost entirely destroyed during the war of 1897 with the U.S.A., and there now remain one second-class battleship of 10,000 tons, the *Pelayo* (1886); a cruiser of 10,122 tons, the *Carlos V.* (1895), and three of 7,000 tons, the *Cardinal Cisneros* (1897), *Cataluña* (1900), *Princesa de Asturias* (1896); two old armoured coast defence ships of 7,300 tons, *Numancia* (1863) and *Vitoria* (1865); the royal yacht *Giralda*, 2,057 tons; four cruisers of over 1,000 tons, four destroyers, three training ships, and small craft.

Education (*see* p. 670).

Finance.—By Law of 28 Nov., 1899, the financial year was fixed to begin on 1 Jan., ending on 31 Dec.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Budget)	£37,634,000	*£37,952,670
Expenditure (Budget)	36,094 000	*36,507,475
National Debt	...	332,057,595
Debt Charges	...	14,732,819
	1904.	1905.
Total imports	£34,743,000	£39,551,000
Total exports	34,788,000	36,140,000
Imports from U.K.	6,302,000	6,112,000
Exports to U.K.	11,606,000	11,567,000

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1900), 540,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. £5,500
Councillor of Embassy, E. M. Grant Duff 700
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, M.V.O., D.S.O. 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. £800
and Secretary, Arnold Robertson £300 to 500
3rd Secretary, Sir Somerville Head, Bart. 250
Archivist & Consul, Arthur Jackson £250 to 350
Chaplain, Rev. F. Bullock-Webster 200
Barcelona—Consul-Gen., J. F. Roberts 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. B. Gilliat-Smith £300 to 500
,, *Vice-Consul*, Geo. R. Smither.
Alicante—V.-Cons., Jasper W. Cumming
Burriana—Vice-Cons., Edward N. Wait
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand
Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, F. Romaguera
Teiza—Vice-Cons., José S. Lopez .....
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas ...
Palma (Bal. Is.)—V.-Con., B. Bosch y Cerda
Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero ...
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils .....
Saragossa—V.-Cons., Enrique Miret .....
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, James Hawes
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, M. Ballester ...
Valencia—Vice-Consul, Edward Harker
Bilbao—Consul, Allan Maclean 600
Vice-Consul, James Innes .....
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., R. V. Shade
San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O. .....
Santander—Vice-Consul, M. Piñeiro .....
Corunna—Consul, Arthur F. H. Medhurst 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, Thomas Guyatt .....
Carril and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker .....
Corcubion—Vice-Cons., Manuel Pomiano
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton .....
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.....
Marin (Pont Vedra)—Vice-Con. (vacant)
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. McKenzie
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Andres
Malaga—Consul, P. J. F. Staniforth 600
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton .....
Adra—Cons. Agent, Henry Benet .....
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel
Almeria—V.-Cons., John Murison .....
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, John C. Gray
Garrucha and Villaricos—Vice-Consul, Francis Ford Walker .....
Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenhill
Linares—Vice-Consul, John M. Power ...
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...
Porman—Cons. Agent, M. Zapata.....
Teneriffe—Consul, John E. Croker 600
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Vice-Consul, Peter Swanston .....
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid...
Seville—Consul, Arthur L. Keyser 600
Vice-Consul, A. Henderson .....
Algeciras—V.-Cons., Wm. J. Smith .....
Cadiz—Consul, R. Calvert .....
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr...
Huelva—Vice-Consul, W. A. Bicc.....
Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck .....
Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman
San Lucar—V.-Con., Arthur Williams ...
San Roque—V.-Cons., Geo. F. Cornwell-

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

SPANISH OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS.

The over-sea possessions are regarded as an integral part of Spain, the head-quarters of the local administration being Teneriffe, in the

* Budget estimates converted at 27½ *pesetas* = £1.

Canary Islands. In the Gulf of Guinea, the island of FERNANDO PO, and ANNOBOM, CORISO and ELOBY islands off the coast of French Congo. On the mainland CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni, with the district bounded on the north by the German Cameroons, on the east by the 9th meridian E. of Paris, and on the south by the Muni river, while the district between Capes Bojador and Blanco is under protection. To the north-west are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 334,521), the capital being Santa Cruz (Tenerife). In Morocco are several "Presidios": *IFNI, near Cape Non, TETUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000), opposite Gibraltar, and the coast towns of Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Zaffarin Islands. The total area of these possessions is about 244,000 square miles, with a population of about 135,000.

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Gustaf V., *born* 16 June, 1858; *suc.* 8 December, 1907; *marr.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skane, Crown Prince, *born* 11 Nov., 1882; *married* 15 June, 1905, Margaret, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, *born* 15 January, 1882.

Prime Minister, S. A. A. Lindman.

Foreign Affairs, E. B. Trolle.

Minister of Justice, G. A. Petersson.

War, Major-General O. E. Malm.

Marine, Commodore Count C. A. Ehrensvärd.

Interior, Count H. E. G. Hamilton.

Finance, C. J. G. Swartz.

Instruction, A. H. Hammarskjold.

Agriculture, A. Petersson.

Ministers sans portefeuille, C. F. W. Hederstierna and G. W. A. Roos.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel. *Legation*, 73 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Bon C. A. Beck-Friis.

Attaches, Bon K. C. Bonde, Count C. G. Bonde.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. J. C. Schneidler.

Chancellor of Legation, J. G. Kihlman.

Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 10 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.

Vice-Consul, C. W. Espersson.

The Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were united under one sovereign from 1814 until the dissolution of the union in 1905.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Lan," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1907, of 5,377,713, nearly all Protestant. Nearly 51 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 299,000 being owners and 53,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luien on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief domestic exports to Great Britain in 1906 were butter, iron, paper and paper-making materials, and timber; and the chief domestic imports from Great Britain in 1906 were coal, machinery, metals, wool and woollen manufactures.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 8,218 miles in length of which 2,693 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1907; and 18,910 miles of telegraph wires (exclusive of 14,431 railway telegraph wires), 178 stations, and 1,598 railway and 743 other telegraph stations (1906). There were at the same date about 168,000 miles of telephone wires.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). The Navy consists of 92 fighting vessels (493 guns), 24 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles and some training ships, &c.

Education (*see* p. 670).

	1908.	1909.
Revenue (Budget)	£11,144,000	£11,945,600
Expenditure (Budget)	11,144,000	11,945,600
*Debt (Jan.)	25,570,476	...

1906.	
Imports	£35,475,104 ...
Do. from U.K.	8,850,426 ...
Exports	27,768,968 ...
Do. to U.K.	9,414,146 ...

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1907), 337,460.

British Minister, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, K.C.M.G. £2,500

1st Sec., H. G. Dering, M.V.O. ..... £300 to 500

Archivist and Vice-Consul, Wm. Sterling 200

Chaplain, Rev. B. Selwyn Smith, B.A....

Consul, Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O. 600

Vice-Consul, C. A. E. Bolinder .....

Bocahohn—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erickson

Gade Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick ....

Harnosand—Vice-Con., Paul Burchardt

Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Ammens .....

Kalmar—Vice-Consul, John Jeansson...

Lulea Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg...

Norrkoping—Vice-Cons., Gustaf Fredrik August Enhorning .....

Nykoping—Vice-Con., A. Helander .....

* Expended in the construction of railways.

* At his trial at Gibraltar, Major Spilsbury, relying on the Treaty of Tetuan, 1859, and the on "common knowledge" as demonstrated by the above entry in Whitaker's Almanack, pleaded that Ifni was a Spanish Possession. The court martial decided, however, that Ifni was part of the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

Oland—Vice-Con., Capt. Svante Olivier Theodor Matthiesen .....
Ornsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhngren
Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren
Skellefteå—Vice-Consul, Emil Forssell...
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-C., Jakob K. Barth.....
Umeå—Vice-Consul, Andreas Grahn ...
Västervik—Vice-Con., Erik W. Tillberg
Visby (Gotland)—Vice-Consul, Edvard Cramér .....
Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff .....
" *Vice-Consuls*, Richard Duff ...
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schéle .....
Hälsingborg—Vice-Cons., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Con., Gustaf W. Albrecht .....
Landskrona—V.-Con., Fred. E. Neess...
Malmö—V.-Con., F. J. Carter .....
Marstrand—V.-Cons., C. A. Christenson
Strömstad—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren .....
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles David Thorburn .....
Varberg—Vice-Consul, C. R. T. Jobson
Ystad—Vice-Consul, Emil A. Borg .....

Stockholm, 1,132 miles ; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

President (1909), M. A. Deucher £680
Vice-President (see note).
Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.
Commerce, Industry, &c. (vacant).
Department of War, E. Müller.
Interior, M. Ruchet.
Justice, E. Bremner.
Finance, R. Comtesse.
Posts and Railways, L. Forrer.
Pres. of National Council, C Deroppet.
Pres. of Council of States, A. Wirz.
Federal Chancellor, G. Ringier.
Federal Tribunal (Lausanne), 19 members and 4 representatives, *President*, Dr. Karl Jager.
Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Henri Morel.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Hans Weber.
Director-General of Posts, Henri Lutz.
" " *of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place, S.W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 5° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of about 3,313,000 in 1901, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1901) 150,000, Geneva 105,000, Basle 113,000, Berne 64,000, and Lausanne 56,000. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior ; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c. ; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1899 there were 2,396 miles of railway in working order, and 4,384 miles of telegraph.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 147 members, and a Council of States of 44 members ; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £720 ; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years ; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President ; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council. (For *Defence*, see p. 667 ; for *Education*, see p. 670.)

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£5,172,132	£5,335,820
Public expenditure	4,668,648	5,142,276
National debt	4,101,068	4,031,040
Federal reserve	4,414,000	4,285,020
Total imports	55,194,000	58,762,000
Total exports	38,772,000	42,994,000
Imports from U.K.	2,752,000	3,348,400
Exports to U.K.	7,007,700	7,104,300

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1900, 64,064.

British Minister, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart. £1,450
2nd Secretary, Harry B. Brooke (*acting*).
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Pring, M.A.
Consul, Gaston de Muralt .....
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable
Geneva—Consul, Sir George Phillippo ...
" *Vice-Consul*, Lewis Stein .....
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland.....
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (*to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons*), Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G. .....
" *Vice-Consul*, John C. Milligan £300 to 500
Bâle—Vice-Consul, E. Paravicini .....
Davos—Cons., Dr. W. R. Huggard.
Lucerne—Consul, Louis A. Falck .....
Lugano—Vice-Consul, R. H. Hamilton
St. Gall—Vice-Consul, J. J. Nef-Kern.
St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

TIBET (see p. 537).

TONQUIN (see pp. 617-8).

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec. ; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Field-Marshal Rejeb Pasha, *appointed* August, 1904.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. Formerly (1713–1835) it was under a native (Karamanly) dynasty, and passed under direct Turkish control in 1835. It comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarificks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, the latter being under the direct government of Constantinople since 1875. It has an area of 410,000 square miles, and a population of over 1,000,000 in Tripoli proper and Cyrenaica. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. The military force of the country now numbers 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes, but steps are being taken to co-ordinate the incidence of taxation with that obtaining in other parts of Turkey. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, has seriously diminished of late years. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total imports	£361,000	£443,600	£429,800
Total exports	386,500	377,400	370,100
Imports from U.K.	84,500	89,800	86,200
Exports to U.K.	175,000	137,920	157,700

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

Consul-Gen., Justin C. W. Alvarez, L.S.O. £800
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson..... £350 to 450
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.....
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.....
Benghazi—Consul, R. A. Fontana 600
Derna—Vice-Consul, G. Farrugia .....

TUNIS.

(*French Protectorate.*)

Bey, Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; *born* 1855; *succ.* 12 May, 1906.
Heir Apparent, Mohamed Ben Mahmoun Bey.
French Resident-General, Gabriel Alapetite (7 Feb., 1907).

The Regency of Tunis—the ancient Lybia—was occupied (it is believed) by the Phoenicians so far back as the 14th century B.C.; by the Romans in 146 B.C.; by the Vandals in 439 A.D.; and by the Arabs in 698 A.D. This latter period witnessed a succession of powers—Berber (1048), Spanish (1535), Turkish (1573), and Husseinite (1705). Finally, by the Treaty of "The Bardo" (12 May, 1881), the Regency passed into the hands of France, and is under the control of a French Resident General. By its terms the occupation is to terminate when both French and Tunisian authorities mutually recognise that the local Government is capable of maintaining order. By a convention of 18 Sept., 1897, all previously executed treaties and conventions between the U.K. and France were extended to Tunisia, and Article 2 of this convention, dealing with British cotton goods, remains in force up to the end of 1912. By convention of 10 July, 1882, the Bey is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the Beylical princes £30,000. The Regency of Tunis lies almost midway on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. Area, 44,920 square miles. Population, 1,800,000. *Exports:* Barley, beans, blankets, bran, carpets, cork, dates, esparto grass, Fez caps, goats, hides, lead, oats, olive oil, phosphates, sheep, silk goods, tan bark, tunny fish, wheat, wine, wool, zinc, &c. *Imports:* Alcohol, boots and shoes, building material, clocks and watches, coal, cotton goods, cars and carriages, flour, glassware, hardware, milk (condensed), motors, rail and tram cars, wrought iron, and steel.

The chief town, Tunis (pop. 227,519 composed of—Moslems 100,000, Jews 50,000, French 18,626 Italians 52,076, Maltese 6,174), is an inland port, with a basin of 1,800 square mètres with 21½ feet of water, 1,875 feet of quays, cranes up to 20 tons, connected with the sea by a canal 10 kilometres long, 98 feet wide, and dredged to 21½ feet. Port dues 1 fr. per ton (phosphates 50 c.), harbour dues 30 c., sanitary dues 18 c. N.E. of Tunis is the site of ancient Carthage (15 kilometres). There are 713 miles of railroad and 3,906 of telegraph.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£1,537,159	£1,720,000
Expenditure	1,274,898	1,370,208
*Debt (Consolidated 1884)	9,287,260	9,287,260
Imports	3,573,978	4,114,408
Exports	3,223,805	4,134,442
Domestic imports from U.K.	353,702	390,420
Total exports to the U.K.	371,766	610,638

Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B..... £900
V.-Cons. (vacant) .....£300 to 500
,, R. Schembri.....
Bizerta—Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke
Gabes—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja .....
Gerba, Cons. Agent, Giacomo Pariente ...
Mehdiah -Cons. Agent, G. Violante .....
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Dincono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi .....
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea.....
Tunis, 1,350 miles.

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., *b.* 22 September, 1842; *proclaimed* 31 August, 1876.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mehemmed Reshad Effendi, *born* 3 Nov., 1844.

* This total includes £7,667,320, unpaid balance of Consolidated Debt (1892), £1,494,949 unpaid balance of Railway Loan (1903) and £125,000, being the amount of a Loan (1903) for the creation of a "Caisse de Prêts Communaux," which means practically a central fund from which to issue Municipal Loans.

Prime Minister (*Grand Vizier*), Kiamil Pasha.
Foreign Affs. (*Khardjie-Nazîri*), Tevfik Pasha.
Interior, Hakki Bey.
Finance, Zia Pasha.
Justice, Hassan Fehmi Pasha.
Public Instruction, Ekrem Bey.
Marine, Arif Pasha.
War, Ali Riza Pasha.
Commerce and Public Works, Gabriel Effendi Noradunkian.
Pious Foundations (*Evkafs*), Shemseddin Bey.
President of Council of State, Tevfik Pasha.
Mines and Forests, Mavrocordato Effendi.

Police, Sami Pasha.
Director Gen. of Customs, Raif Pasha.

Turkish Ambassador to France, Naoum Pasha; *Russia*, Turkhan Pasha; *Germany*, Osman Nizami Pasha; *Austria-H.*, Rechid Bey; *Italy*, Zia Pasha; *U.S.A.* Kiazim Bey.

Ambassador in London, Rifaat Pasha, 69 Portland Place, W.
Councillor of Embassy, Djevad Bey.
1st. Sec., Essad Bey.
2nd do., Abdul Hak Hussein Bey.
3rd do., Damial Bey.
Hon. Attaché, Lucien Moril Bey.
Imam, Mehmed Redjai Effendi.
Consul-General, Refet Bey, 140, Leadenhall Street Place, E.C.

Area.—The Ottoman Empire comprises an area of about 66,500 square miles in South Eastern Europe, about 680,000 square miles in Asia, and about 399,000 square miles in Africa, containing altogether about 25,000,000 inhabitants. The Sultan is also suzerain of Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and Egypt; and until the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, and the declaration of independence by Bulgaria in 1908, of those territories also.

Government.—A form of constitution modelled on that of Western European countries was suggested by various reformers from 1856–1878, but until 1908 the rule of the Sultan was based on the precepts of the Koran. On 24 July, 1908 an Imperial Iradé promulgated a constitution which embraced an elective legislature.

I. TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population (1901) of about 6,000,000, including about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,500,000 are Mohammedans. European Turkey comprises the vilayets of Adrianople, Salonika, Monastir, Kossovo, Scutari, and Janina, together with the administrative district of Constantinople and the separate sanjak of Chatalja. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital (pop. 1,100,000), Salonika (120,000), and Adrianople (80,000). A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. The principal rivers are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, barley, millet, sesame and other oil seeds and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, Valonia oak, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. About 1,200 miles of railway were open in 1901.

II. TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, has a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants. *Asia Minor* (pop. about 9,400,000) comprises the following vilayets: Broussa, Smyrna, Castamouni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas, Trebizond, the islands of the Archipelago, and the Mutessarifats of Ismid and Bigha; in *Armenia* (pop. about 2,500,000) the vilayets of Erzeroum, Mamouret-ul-aziz (Kharput) Diarbekir, Bitlis and Van; in *Arabia* (pop. about 2,500,000) Mossul, Baghdad, Basra, Hedjaz and Yemen; in *Syria* (pop. about 3,250,000) Aleppo, Zor, Syria and Beyrout, with Jerusalem (*see* pp. 603-4) and Lebanon. The principal towns are Smyrna (200,000), Baghdad (145,000), Damascus (200,000), Aleppo (125,000), and Beyrut (120,000). Not far from Baghdad is Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the (British) Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The foreign trade, which passes chiefly through Bussorah, is mainly in the hands of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Beyond the Arabian desert, and lying along the N.E. coast of the Red Sea are the Turkish vilayets of the *Hejaz* and *Yemen*. The *Hejaz* includes the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, the home of Mohammed, with the port of Jeddah (pop. 40,000), the mainstay of which is the pilgrim traffic. In *Yemen* are the towns of Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. For some years past Yemen has been the scene of a serious rebellion. Hodeida (pop. 33,000), is its chief port. The Damascus-Mecca railway was opened for traffic as far as Medina in Sept., 1908. The Sinai peninsula belongs politically to Egypt.

In AFRICA, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (*see* p. 654).

Commerce.—The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the Anatolian railway by German enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce was established at Stamboul, Constantinople, in 1887, with branches at Smyrna and Salonica, and in the North of England (Manchester); *Pres.*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.; *Sec.*, H. E. Mountain. The commercial marine of Turkey consisted in 1901 of about

180 steamers, 60,000 tons, and 200 sea-going sailing vessels, 50,000 tons.

There are British Post-offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrut, and Baghdad.

The principal domestic exports to the United Kingdom are corn, fruit, wool, and mohairs; the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom are coal, Manchester goods, metals, and woolleus.

Defence (for Army, *see* p. 667). In 1906 the Navy consisted of 50 ships (including 16 armoured vessels) and 40 torpedo craft; of which only 5 armoured and 2 unarmoured vessels, with 20 torpedo craft, are fairly modern and fit for service. It has a total peace force of about 15,000 men. Besides this, there is the Makhsussa Fleet of about 75 steamers of various sorts, worked by the Government and available as transports, storeships, and coastguard cruisers.

Education (*see* p. 670).

Finance.—The Budget of the Turkish Empire is not published officially, but the revenue for the year 1906–7 is estimated at about £18,680,000. The external debt of Turkey in September, 1907, amounted to £79,306,624, necessitating an annuity of £3,455,618 for the service of interest and sinking fund. The floating debt is unknown, but it is estimated at about £13,000,000. The Russian war indemnity continues to be paid off at the rate of £318,181 per annum, the amount still outstanding being £21,520,000.

Turkish Debt (Loans)	£79,306,624
Floating Debt	13,000,000
Indemnities owed	21,520,000
Total Imports, 1900	21,050,000
Total Exports, 1900	14,030,000
Total Imports from U.K., 1906	8,009,000
Total Exports to U.K., 1905	5,948,000

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1904), *circ.* 1,100,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B. £8,000
Councillor of Embassy, C. M. Marling ... 1,000
Naval Attaché, Com. A. H. Williamson, R.N. 800
Military Attaché, Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 800
Judge of Sup. Court, R. B. P. Cator 1,000
Assistant Judge, George B. Piggott 800
Chief Dragoman, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £900 to 1,000
1st Secretary, T. B. Hohler ..... £300 to 500
Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley, C.M.G. 800
2nd Secretary, Ellice M. Hicks Beach £300 to 500
Consul-General, Harry C. A. Eyres 800
Consul and Dragoman, Alex. T. Waugh 650 to 750
Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A. ... 300
Physician, Frank G. Clemow, M.D. 700
3rd Secretary, Hon. Patrick Ramsay 350
,, Reginald H. Hoare 350
,, Edmund St. J. Monson 250
Hon. Attaché, Lord Vernon .....
Dragoman and Archivist, P. J. Colquhoun McGregor ..... £700 to 800
2nd Dragoman (Embassy), A. Ryan ... £600 to 800
Vice-Cons. Interpreter, W. S. Edmonds 350 to 450
Brussa—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbertson .....
Dardanelles—V.-Consul, A. B. Geary £350 to 450
Dede-Agatch—Vice-Cons., J. A. Missir...
Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, W. Grech .....
Izmidt—Cons. Agent, A. Amat .....
Konieh and Mersina—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie (*acting*) £300
Panderma—Cons. Agent, M. Summa ...
Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Edmond Dussi ...
Adrianople—Consul, Maj. L. L. R. Samson 500
Aleppo—Consul, Henry Z. Longworth 600
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, Augustine Catoni .....
Antioch & Swedia—Vice-Consul, David Douëk .....
Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General, Maj. J. Ramsay, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500 per month. *Paid by India.*
Kerbala, &c. — V.-Cons., Muhammad Hassan Mohsin.....
Mosul—Vice-Consul H. Wilkie Young £350 to 450
Basrah—Consul, Francis E. Crow..... 700
Beyrut—Cons.-Gen., H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. 1,000
Haifa—V.-Con., (vacant).....
Latakia—V.-Consul, Nicholas Vitali ...
Safed—Vice-Consul, C. L. Micklasiewitz
Sidon—Vice-Consul, Joseph Abela .....
Tripoli—Vice-Consul, (vacant) .....
Damascus—Consul, Geo. P. Devey 600
Erzeroum—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. 800
Bitlis—Vice-Consul, (vacant).....£350 to 450
Diarbekir—Vice-Cons., Wm. B. Heard £350 to 450
Van—Vice-Consul, Capt. B. Dickson, R.A. 500
Jeddah—Consul, J. H. Monahan 600
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Shaikh Mohammad Hussain .....
Hodeida—Vice-Con., Geo. A. Richardson
Jerusalem—Consul, E. C. Blech 700
Gaza—Consular Agent, A. A. Knesevich
Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (*acting*) 300
Monastir—Consul, W. J. Heathcote 600
Salonica—Cons.-Gen., Harry H. Lamb ... 1,000
Cavalla—Vice-Cons., Stanislas Pecchioli
Drama & Serres—Vice-Cons., C. A. Greig £350 to 450
Janina—Cons. Agent, Mario Camicia (*acting*).....
Prevesa—Cons. Agent, C. Conemenos (*acting*) .....
Uskub—Vice-Consul, H. E. Satow £350 to 450
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. 900
,, *V.-Consul*, C. E. Heathcote-Smith £350 to 450
,, *Clerk*, E. F. A. Eldridge .....200 to 300
Adalia—Vice-Consul, Gustave A. Keun
Aidin—Vice-Consul, Robert Lorimer ...
Aivali, &c. — Vice-Consul, Assimaki Eliopulo .....
Mitylene—V.-Consul, Fredk. Hadkinson
Rhodes—Vice-Consul, (vacant) .....
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc.....
Scala Nuova—Vice-Con., John Alexachi
Scio and Tchesmé—Vice-Cons., Dr. G. Ananissaki.
Tenedos—Vice-Cons., D. A. Tolmides
Trebizond—Cons., J. F. Jones..... £600
Samsoon—Cons. Agent, D. Papadopoulos

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit by ordinary daily train, 84 hours; by express, thrice weekly, or *vid* Constanza, twice weekly, 72 hours. A favourite route is *via* Marseilles per Messageries steamer, 5 to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea is 14 days *exclusive of stoppages en route.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**President*, Theodore Roosevelt, *born* 27 Oct., 1858; came into office 14 Sept., 1901; *re-elected* 8 Nov., 1904 (*term expires* 4 March, 1909) £10,000

Sec. of State, Hon. Elihu Root 2,400
,, *Treasury*, Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou 2,400
,, *War*, Hon. General Luke E. Wright 2,400
,, *Navy*, Hon. Victor H. Metcalf 2,400
,, *Interior*, Hon. James R. Garfield 2,400
,, *Agriculture*, Hon. James Wilson 2,400
Postmaster-General, Hon. George Von L. Meyer 2,400
Attorney-General, Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte 2,400
Commerce & Labour, Hon. Oscar S. Straus 2,400
Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Melville Weston Fuller 2,500
American Ambassador to France, Henry White; *Germany*, David J. Hill; *Italy*, Lloyd C. Griscom; *Russia*, John W. Riddle; *Austria-Hung.*, Charles S. Francis; *Japan*, Thomas J. O'Brien; *Turkey*, John G. A. Leishman .....

Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary in London, Hon. Whitelaw Reid. *Address*, Dorchester House, Park Lane, W. 3,500
Secretary of Embassy, John Ridgely Carter, 15 Chesham Street, S.W. 600
2nd Secretary, Craig W. Wadsworth, 105 Mount St., W. 400
3rd Secretary (vacant) 240
Sec. to Ambassador, Sheldon Whitehouse.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Com. John H. Gibbons
Military Attaché, Capt. Sydney Cloman...
Consul-Gen. in London, Robert J. Wynne, 12 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 2,400
Vice & Deputy do., Richard Westacott ...
Deputy Con.-General, Francis W. Frigout
Consular Office, 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.

A Federal Republic, consisting of 45 partially independent States, 5 organized and 2 unorganized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30' W., and also the territory of Alaska and the island of Hawaii. The area is estimated at 3,622,933 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 55,562 square miles, excluding the water area of Alaska and Hawaii. This area includes the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme northwest of the continent, purchased from Russia 18 October, 1867, comprising 590,884 square miles. About one-third of the country is estimated to be in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1900, was 76,356,000. In 1890 the Indians on reservation numbered 133,417; off reservation, 115,836 (including 58,806 civilised Indians); Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska, 32,052 (23,531 Indians). The increase in the ten years, 1880–1890, was 12,466,467, and 1890–1900, 13,018,609, exclusive of certain districts above alluded to.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt and lead, which in Missouri, Colorado, and Idaho appears inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in large quantities.

Finance.—The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The following is a statement of the debt on 1 Oct., 1907 and 1908:—

	1907.	1908.
2 % bonds	$676,250,150	$700,882,130
3 % bonds	63,945,460	77,881,960
4 % bonds and certificates	118,489,900	118,489,900
On which interest has ceased	8,272,545	3,823,195
Bearing no interest	400,592,067	356,239,038
Certificates & Treasury notes offset by cash	1,200,319,869	1,335,020,869
Total debt	$2,467,869,991	$2,632,337,092
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	1,589,871,183	1,664,073,442
Actual indebtedness	$877,998,808	$968,263,650

* *President-Elect* (assuming office 4 March, 1909). William Howard Taft, *born* 15 Sept., 1857, *elected* 3 Nov. 1908.

The total decrease in the debt since 31 August, 1865, when, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, it amounted to $2,756,431,571, to 1 Oct., 1908, has been $1,788,167,921.

Balance Sheet for Years ending 30 June, 1907 and 1908.

RECEIPTS:—	1907.	1908.
Customs	$332,233,363	$286,113,130
Internal Revenue	269,666,773	251,711,127
Miscellaneous sources	61,240,198	63,301,862
	$663,140,334	$601,126,119
EXPENDITURE:—	1907.	1908.
Civil & Miscellaneous	$180,244,532	$175,420,409
War Department	122,576,466	175,840,453
Navy Department	97,128,469	118,037,097
Indians	15,163,609	14,579,756
Pensions	139,309,514	153,892,467
Interest on public debt	24,481,158	21,426,138
For the sinking fund	30,590,889	34,342,600
	$609,494,637	$693,538,920

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE U.S. NAVY.

(To 30 June, 1908.)

Type.	Completed.	Building.	Authorised.
First-class battleships	25	4	2
Second-class "	8	..	..
Armoured cruisers	11	1	..
" ram	1	..	..
Single-turret monitors	4	..	..
Double-turret "	6	..	..
Protected cruisers	22	..	..
Unprotected "	3	..	..
Scout "	2	1	..
Gunboats	9	..	..
Light-draft gunboats	3	..	..
Composite "	9	..	..
Sheathed training ship	1	..	..
Training ships	2	..	..
" brig	1	..	..
Gunboat for Great Lakes not begun	..	..	1
Special class	2	..	..
Gunboats under 500 tons	12	..	..
Torpedo-boat destroyers	16	5	10
Torpedo-boats, steel	35	..	..
" " wood	1	..	..
Submarine torpedo-boats	12	7	8
Iron cruising vessels, steam	3	..	..
Wooden " "	5	..	..
" sailing vessels	5	..	..
Tugs	42	2	..
Auxiliary cruisers	5	..	..
Converted Yachts	22	..	..
Colliers	15	2	5
Supply ships and hospital ships	11	..	..
Wooden vessels unfit for sea service	12	..	..
Receiving ships and prison ships	7	..	..
TOTAL	304	22	26

Enlisted men, October 13, 1908 (active list), 42,200; commissioned officers (active list), 2,062; warrant officers, &c. (active list), 603.

Marine Corps: Commiss. officers, October 21, 1908 (active list), 268; privates and non-com. officers (do.), 9,293.

Army (see p. 667).—*Education* (see p. 670).

Constitution and Government.—The government of the United States is, by the Constitution, entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex-officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 90 members, and the House of Representatives of 357 representatives and territorial delegates.

The supreme judicial authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

The imports from, and domestic exports to, the U.K. are given below (merchandise only):—

	Imports.	Dom. Exports.	Total.
1865	$ 83,240,527	$ 93,626,922	$176,867,449
1875	142,445,648	271,101,911	413,547,559
1885	114,686,954	332,274,029	446,860,983
1895	134,577,520	341,339,703	475,917,223
1900	133,256,394	461,062,414	594,318,808
1905	147,259,920	485,418,985	632,678,905
1906	174,928,658	535,160,199	710,088,857
1907	205,443,333	563,202,827	768,646,160
1908	190,355,475	574,439,726	764,795,201

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1907 were (*B. of Trade*):—

Animals, living	£6,103,872	Fish	£265,259
Apples	859,820	Hardware	169,395
Bacon	6,042,579	Lard	3,800,426
" (Hams)	2,385,400	Leather	3,295,174
Beef (fresh)	5,179,593	Machinery	3,116,217
Boots & Shoes	420,386	Oil seed cake	660,430
Cheese	337,502	Oleo-margarine	472,692
Chemical Manufrs.	728,859	Paper, &c.	356,848
Coffee	555,407	Paraffine Wax	1,113,627
Copper, &c.	3,112,308	Petroleum	4,250,661
Corn, wheat	8,089,883	Pork	394,984
" Barley	921,991	Preserved Meat	515,769
" Oatmeal, &c.	234,202	Rosin	693,665
" Maize	3,918,017	Skins and Furs	853,392
" Wheatmeal & flour	4,741,382	Sugar	802,790
Cotton, raw	46,911,291	Tobacco	3,337,551
Drugs	316,266	Turpentine	814,532
		Wood, all kinds	4,901,467

nd the chief imports of domestic produce from
he United Kingdom in 1907 were (*B. of Trade*):—

eer and Ale ..	£301,860	Leather	£390,192
ooks	453 098	Linens	3,996,247
hemicalproducts	2,202,519	Machinery	764,853
otton manfrs.	4,421,800	Metals, all kinds	5,015,339
,, yarn ..	845,891	Rags, &c.	478,594
arth & chinaware	624,164	Silk & manufrs.	309,618
ish	449,152	Skins and furs..	967,001
ides, raw	137,567	Wool	918,439
ute manufrs...	1,361,075	Woollens	1,562,424

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On July 1, 1908, it consisted of 25,425 vessels, of which 10,926 were steamers, and 14,499 other than steamers, the total gross tonnage being 7,365,445.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Merchandise only.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1792	...	...	20,753,098
1860	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176
1865	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883
1870	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176
1875	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147
1880	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084
1890	857,828,684	789,320,409	1,647,139,093
1895	807,538,165	731,569,965	1,539,508,130
1900	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266
1905	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737
1906	1,743,864,500	1,226,562,446	2,970,426,946
1907	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503
1908	1,860,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,138

The total domestic exports for the last four fiscal years ending June 30 have been: 1904, $1,435,179,017; 1905, $1,491,744,641; 1906, $1,717,953,382; 1907, $1,853,718,034; 1908, $1,834,786,357.

RAILWAYS.—For the year ending June 30, 1907, the length of single track mileage was 229,951 miles, an increase of 5,588 since 1906. The mileage of tracks of all kinds for which operations were reported (including 227,455 miles of single track) was 327,975, increase 10,892 miles, and the gross earnings $2,589,105,578; the number of railway employees was 1,672,074.

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1907, was 62,659. The postal revenue (1904) was $143,582,624. The number of inland money orders issued was 50,712,168, and the amount $383,452,373. Of international money orders the number issued was 388,730, value $37,876,265; postal expenditure, $2,362,116.

PRECIOUS METALS.—The Director of the U.S. Mint estimates the (1907) production of gold at 4,874,827 fine oz. (£90,435,700), silver 56,514,700 fine oz. ($37,299,700 commercial value), the total value therefore being $127,734,400.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In the year 1898 the U.S.A. became involved in war with Spain on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbouring island of Cuba. The result of the war was the freedom of that island from Spanish control and the cession of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam, the Island of Puerto Rico, which was captured during the war, being retained; these conditions were confirmed by a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (10 Dec., 1898). During the year the independent islands of the Hawaiian group were annexed by a resolution of Congress, and in 1899, under the provisions of the Samoan Convention, those islands of the Samoan Archipelago not annexed by Germany fell to the share of the U.S.A.

In a few months, therefore, the U.S.A. assumed the responsibility of a vast over-sea dominion, with between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

Hawaii is a group of islands in the N. Pacific in lat. 19° to 22° 15′ N., and long. 154° 48′ to 160° 20′ W., with a total area of about 6,449 sq. miles, and a population of about 170,000 (Orientals 95,000, Latins 27,000, Teutons 13,000, Hawaiians 35,000). The capital is Honolulu in Oaku, pop. about 39,300.

The Samoan Islands.—By the Anglo-German agreement of 14 Nov., 1899, the island of Tutuila and all other islands in the Archipelago east of 171° E. long. were reserved to the U.S.A.

In the West Indies: The Island of PUERTO RICO, captured during the war, has an area of about 3,600 square miles, and 953,243 inhabitants; the capital, San Juan, has a population of 32,048, Ponce (27,952) and Mayaguez (15,187) being also towns of importance. The products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

In the East Indies: The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS have an area of about 121,395 square miles, with a population (1903) of 7,635,426 (civilised, or partly so, 6,987,686; wild and uncivilised 647,740). The capital is Manila, in the island of Luzon (population 219,928), other large towns being Laoag (34,459), Lipa (37,943), Bauan (39,094), Batangas (33,131). The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo, and copra, in addition to the tobacco plant, which is extensively grown in the island of Luzon. The total trade in 1907 was $30,453,810 for imports, and $33,097,867 for exports.

Guam, the largest island of the Ladrone (or Marianne) group, is situated in 145° E. and 14° N., and has an area of about 150 square miles, with about 11,490 inhabitants. The capital is Agana.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. 1900, including the District of Columbia), 278,718.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M. £10,000
Embassy—Connecticut Avenue, Washington.
Councillor of Embassy, A. Mitchell-Innes ... 900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. B. James 500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Chas. F. Sowerby, R.N. 800
2nd Secretary, George Young, M.V.O. £300 to 500
2nd ,, Howard W. Kennard... 300 to 500
3rd ,, Esmond Ovey, M.V.O. 250
Attaché, H. T. Beresford-Hope .....
Hon. Attaché, Hugo Charteris .....
Baltimore, Md.—Consul, Gilbert Fraser ... 900
,, *V.-Cons.*, Joseph Pyke ..... £300 to 500
Newport News—V.-Cons., J. Haughton...
Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, Barton Myers
Richmond, Va.—V.-Con., Arthur P. Wilmer .....
Boston, Mass.—Cons., Gen. F. P. Leay..... 800
,, *V.-Cons.*, Constantine Graham, £300 to 500
Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating
Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen. Alex. Finn..... 800
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. A. Adams ... £300 to 500
Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons., Alfred Crebbin .....
Detroit.—Vice-Cons., H. G. Meredith ...
Duluth—Vice-Cons., Henry Taylor .....
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall .....

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission.	Area.	Population 1900, White and Coloured.
		sq. m.	
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.			
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	411,588
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	2,805,346
Rhode Island (R.I.) ...		1,248	428,556
Connecticut (Conn.) ...		4,965	908,420
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	7,268,894
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	1,883,669
Pennsylvania (Pa.) ...		45,126	6,302,115
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	184,735
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,188,044
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	1,854,184
North Carolina (N.C.).		52,426	1,893,810
South Carolina (S.C.)..		30,989	1,340,316
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,216,331
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,147,174
Vermont (Vt.).....	1791	9,564	343,641
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,020,616
Maine (Me.).....	1820	33,040	694,466
Texas (Tex.).....	1845	265,896	3,043,710
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	958,800
Ohio	1802	41,040	4,157,545
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,381,625
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,516,462
Mississippi (Miss.).....	1817	46,865	1,551,270
Illinois (Ill.).....	1818	56,665	4,821,550
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	1,828,697
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,106,665
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,311,564
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	2,420,982
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	528,542
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,231,853
Wisconsin (Wis.).	1848	56,066	2,069,042
California (Cal.).....	1850	158,297	1,485,053
Minnesota (Minn.).....	1858	84,682	1,751,394
Oregon (Oreg.).....	1859	96,699	413,536
Kansas (Kans.)	1861	82,158	1,470,495
Nevada (Nev.).....	1864	110,690	42,335
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,066,300
Colorado (Colo.).....	1876	103,948	539,700
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	319,146
South Dakota (S. Dak).	1889	77,615	401,570
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,572	243,329
Washington (Wash.)...	1889	69,127	518,103
Idaho	1890	84,313	161,772
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	92,531
Utah	1896	84,990	276,749
‡Oklahoma (Okla.).....	1907	70,057	790,391
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1850	122,634	195,310
Arizona (Ariz.)	1863	113,956	122,931
Hawaii	1898	6,449	154,001
Alaska	1867	590,884	63,592
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	278,718
Total	.....	*3,026,789	†76,303,387
OTHER JURISDICTION.			
Porto Rico (P.R.)	1898	3,435	953,243
Philippine Is. (P.I.)...	1898	115,026	6,961,329
Guam.....	1898	201	11,000
Tutuila, Samoan Is. ..	1899	88	*6,100

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

St. Paul—*Vice-Cons.*, C. E. Hamilton ...
Galveston, Tex.—*Consul*, H. D. Nugent ... £800
,, ,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes .....
Sabine Pass—*Vice-Cons.*, Jn. R. Adams
Honolulu (Hawaii)—*Cons.*, A. E. Wileman 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Theophilus C. Davies
Manila—*Cons.-Gen.*, R. de B. M. Layard 1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, (vacant) 500
Cebu—*Vice-Consul*, J. T. Knowles .....
Iloilo—*Vice-Consul*, E. St. Cyr Purdon...
New Orleans, La.—*Cons.*, H. T. Carew-Hunt 1,100
,, *V.-Cons.*, Chas. H. C. Ricardo £300 to 500
Apalachicola—*V.-Cons.*, Thos. F. Porter
Biloxi -*V.-Cons.*, J. J. Lemon.....
Fernandina, Fla.—*V.-Con.*, E. V. Nicholl
Jacksonville, Fla.—*V.-Con.*, Capt. J. W. Morris .....
Key West, Fla.—*V.-C.*, Wm. J. H. Taylor
Mobile, Ala.—*V.-Con.*, Edmund J. Seiders
Pensacola, Fla.—*V.-C.*, C. A. S. Perceval
£300 to 500
Port Tampa, Fla.—*V.-C.*, Jas. W. Morris
New York, N.Y.—*Cons.-Gen.*, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. 1,200
,, *Consul*, Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O. 600
,, *Vice-Con.*, E. W. Paget-Thurstan £300 to 500
,, ,, Norman King .....300 to 500
,, ,, J. P. Smithers ..... 300 to 500
Providence, R.I.—*Vice-Consul*, Geo. A. Stockwell .....
Philadelphia, Penn.—*Con.*, Wilfred Powell 900
,, *V.-C.*, Chas. L. M. Pearson £300 to 500
Portland, Oregon—*Cons.*, J. Laidlaw 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. E. Laidlaw .....
Astoria, Oregon—*Vice-Consul*, P. L. Cherry
Nome, Alaska.—*Vice-Consul*, Col. L. R. Stuart Weatherley .....
Port Townsend, Washington—*Vice-Con.*, Oscar Klocker .....
Seattle, Vice-Consul, Bernard Pelly .....
Tacoma, Washington—*Vice-Con.*, Chas. E. L. Agassiz .....
Porto Rico (San Juan)—*Consul*, Wm. B. Churchward 800
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. G. Waymouth
Arecibo—*Vice-Consul*, D. Wilson .....
Arroyo de Guayama—*V.-Cons.*, (vacant)
Mayaguez—*Vice-Con.*, Adolf Steffers ...
Naguabo & Fajardo—*V.-C.*, Antonio Roig
Ponce—*Vice-Consul*, Fernando M. Toro
Vieques.—*Vice-Cons.*, Rev. L. Read .....
St. Louis, Mo.—*Cons.*, T. E. Erskine 600
Kansas City, Mo.—*V.-C.*, H. W. Mackirdy
San Francisco, Cal.—*Cons.-Gen.*, Walter R. Hearn..... 1,000
,, *Consul*, Wellesley Moore 600
,, *V.-Cons.*, Major H. D. Gerrard .....
Los Angeles, Cal.—*V.-C.*, C. W. Mortimer
San Diego, Cal.—*V.-C.*, Allen Hutchinson
Savannah, Ga.—*C.*, James A. Donnelly ... 600
Brunswick, Ga.—*V.-C.*, Rosendo Torras
Charleston, S.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Alexander Harkness .....
Darien—*V.-Cons.*, R. Manson.....
Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C.—*V.-C.*, Jn. E. Kessler.....
Wilmington, N.C.—*V.-C.*, James Sprunt

New York (pop. 3,437,202), transit, 5–6 days; Philadelphia (pop. 1,293,697), 6½ days; San Francisco (pop. 342,782), 11 days; Chicago (pop. 1,698,575), 8 days. There are also three cities with over 500,000, four with over 300,000, eight with over 200,000, and thirteen with over 100,000 inhabitants. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles.

URUGUAY.

resident, Dr. Claudio Williman, *elected* 1 March, 1907, for four years.
oreign Affairs, Antonio Berchini.
nterior, (vacant).
ar and Marine, General Eduardo Vasquez.
ublic Works, J. Lamolle.
inance, Dr. Blas Vidal.
ndustry and Instruction, Dr. Cabral.

inister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Daniel Muñoz.
ecretary of Legation (*Chargé d'Affaires*), Dr. Alfonso S. de Zumaran, 12 King's Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
nsul-Gen., Carlos Nery, 5 Clements Inn, W.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30° – 35° S. d long. 53° 25′ – 57° 42′ W., containing an area 72,172 square miles, and an estimated popula- on of 950,000 (1907); was formerly a dependency Spain. United to the Argentine Confederation rly in the present century, it was afterwards nexed by Portugal, and became later a pro- ince of Brazil; but through the bravery of the triotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing the Brazilian yoke and declared its independ- ce 25 August, 1825. A war in consequence suing between Brazil and the Argentine Con- deration, both the Powers agreed, through the ediation of Great Britain, to recognise Uruguay a sovereign and independent State. The im- rts from the U.K. are numerous, the principal ng woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and ils. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, r, tallow, and jerked beef. Wheat, barley, and ize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country obtained from its pasturage, which supports ge herds of horned cattle (7,000,000 in 1906) d sheep (20,000,000 in 1906), the wool of which f excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuña- ú. The principal river is the Uruguay and its uents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. ere are 1,220 miles of railway open (1907), all British hands, and the prolongation of the atral Railway eastern extension from Nico- ez to Artigas on the Brazilian frontier is now mpleted, and 4,945 miles of telegraph in 1907. ere are about 300 kilometers of electric tram s in Monte Video.

	1908-9.
venue (Estimate)	£4,485,087
penditure	4,484,113
al debt (31 Dec., 1906)	27,079,985
t charge	1,503,625
orts (1906)	7,330,833
from U.K.	2,925,352
orts	7,114,444
to U.K.	1,018,019

APITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1907), 310,000.

ritish Minister Resident and Consul-eneral, Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G. ... £1,600
e-Consul, H. Hall-Hall ..... £300 to 500
haplain, Rev. B. A. Allpass, B.A. .....
ruay Bentos—*V. Consul*, Luis Meyer ...
aldonado—*V.-Consul*, Hy. W. Burnett
aysandu—*Vice-Consul*, John Chaplin
ldo—*Vice-Consul*, J. J. Armstrong...
onte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 21 days.

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

ident, General Castro, *born* 12 Oct., 1860, *summed* office 24 Oct., 1899, became Constitu- onal President, 23 May, 1905, for six years.
ign Affairs, Dr. José de J. Paul.
rior, Dr. R. Lopez Baralt.
Finance, Dr. Arnaldo Morales.
War and Marine, General Diego Bautista Ferrer.
Instruction, Dr. José A. Baldo.
Public Works, Juan Casanova.
Development, H. J. R. Herrera Irigozen.

Minister to Great Britain (vacant).
Consulate-General, , 31 King William Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, (vacant)
Consul at Southampton, Leopoldo Laudaeta.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 54′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 14 States and 5 territories. The area, according to the latest official statistics, is 599,358 square miles, but no account appears to have been taken of the territories recently adjudged by arbitration to form part of British Guiana and Colombia respectively. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1891 gave the population as 2,323,527; it was estimated to be 2,646,835 in 1907. The total value of imports for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1907, was £1,987,657 (U.K., £755,275; U.S., £505,090; Germany, £394,683; Netherlands, £183,560). The principal imports were cotton prints, £133,019; and cotton drill, £162,041. The total value of the exports was £3,116,149, U.S., £1,142,782; France, £783,345; Netherlands, £370,280; U.K., £269,764; and Germany, £192,572. The principal articles of export were, coffee, £1,460,245; cacao, £551,008; balata gum, £228,941; cattle, £214,217; and hides, £209,776.

The prevailing religion of the country is Roman Catholic, there being but few of the Protestant faith. Education, which is in a very backward condition, is nominally free. The State provides schools for primary instruction; there are also some secondary schools and two universities. The Army has a nominal strength of nearly 9,000 men, and service in the national militia is compulsory. The Navy is composed of 8 vessels (3 gun-boats, 1 tug, 2 transports, 1 torpedo boat destroyer, and 1 torpedo boat). Owing to recent decrees of President Castro the formerly flourishing trade with Trinidad and Curaçao is now considerably reduced. The length of railways opened and under construction is 526 miles. The following figures are estimated, congress meets only once every two years:—

	1907.
Revenue	£2,115,385
Expenditure	2,115,385
Debt, 31 Dec., Interior	2,429,685
,, ,, Exterior	5,744,605
Imports from U.K. (1906-7)	755,275
Exports to U.K. (1906-7)	269,764

N.B.—At 20 bolivares = £ .

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1907), 85,000.

British Minister, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. £2,000
Chaplain, Rev. Canon Trotter ..... *hon.*
Vice-Consul, Henry Tom ..... £300 to 500
La Guayra—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer ...
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, F. Schröder
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Ricardo Kolster .....
Bolivar—Consul, C. H. de Lemos .....
Guiria—Vice-Consul, E. J. Permuy ...
Puerto Tablas—Cons. Agt., E. Mathison
Caracas, 4,760 miles; transit from London, *viâ* Barbados, about 21 days.

THE following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity (dry and liquid), and weight in use in foreign countries. Those measures which appear in italics may be regarded as obsolete. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Müuz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Tabelle" (Leipzig), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, London). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metric System is fully given on p. 428.

Annam (Cochin China).

1 Tak	=	1·92 inches.
1 Thuok	=	19·2 inches.
1 Truon (2 Ngu)	=	16·0 feet.
1 Saö	=	24·0 feet.
1 Maö	=	240·0 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	486·0 yards.
1 Dam	=	972·0 yards.
1 square Saö	=	64·0 sq. yards.
1 Haö	=	6·222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Taö	=	12·444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6·015 Tr. grains.
1 Luong (10 Dong)	=	601·562 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1·375 lb. av.
1 Yen	=	13·75 lb. av.
1 Binah	=	68·75 lb. av.
1 Ta	=	137·5 lb. av.
1 Kwan	=	687·5 lb. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metric System.

1 *Pie* (12 *Pulgada*)	=	11·365 inches.
1 *Vara* (3 *Pie*)	=	2·841 feet.
1 *Braza* (2 *Vara*)	=	5·682 feet.
1 *Cuadra* (150 *Vara*)	=	142·065 yards.
1 *Legua* (40 *Cuadra*)	=	3·228 miles.
1 *Quintal*	=	90·251 lb. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metric, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 *Faust* or *Hand*	=	4·148 inches.
1 *Fuss* (12 *Zoll*)	=	1·037 feet.
1 *Elle*	=	30·613 inches.
1 *Vienna Klafter*	=	2·874 yards.
1 *Post Mile*	=	4·713 miles.
1 *square Fuss*	=	1·075 sq. feet.
1 *square Klafter*	=	4·301 sq. yards.
1 *Joch*	=	1·422 acres.
1 *Metze*	=	1·692 bushels.
1 *Muth* (30 *Metze*)	=	6·347 quarters.
1 *Mass*	=	1·246 quarts.
1 *Eimer*	=	12·463 gallons.
1 *Loth*	=	9·877 drams av.
1 *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·234 lb. av.
1 *Centner*	=	123·472 lb. av.

Belgium.

The Metric System.

1 *Pied* (10 *Pouce*)	=	11·811 inches.
1 *Aune* (4 *Pied*)	=	3·937 feet.
1 *Toise* (6 *Pied*)	=	5·905 feet.
1 *Perche* (10 *Pied*)	=	9·842 feet.
1 *Arpent*	=	38750·02 sq. feet.
1 *Pot*	=	·880 pint.
1 *Muid*	=	88·097 pints
1 *Boisseau*	=	3·303 gallons.
1 *Livre*	=	1·102 lb. av.
1 *Quintal*	=	110·231 lb. av.

Bolivia.

As old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Brazil.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha)	=	1·093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	=	13·123 inches.
1 Covado	=	26·247 inches.
1 Vara	=	1·215 yards.
1 Braca	=	2·430 yards.
1 Estadio	=	285·235 yards.
1 Milha	=	1·296 miles.
1 Legua	=	3·889 miles.
1 square Vara	=	1·476 sq. yards.
1 square Braça	=	5·906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	=	1·476 acres.
1 Oitavo	=	·380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)	=	·825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	=	1·1004 bushels.
1 Fanga	=	1·523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	=	·614 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	=	2·44 quarts.
1 Almuda	=	3·684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	=	55·335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	=	442·687 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel	=	1·0118 lb. av.
1 Arroba	=	32·379 lb. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel)	=	101·186 lb. av.

And the Metrical System.

Bulgaria, As Turkish (*q.v.*).

The Metric System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (*q.v.*); and,

1 Pulgat	=	1·0 inch.
1 Taim, or Maik (8 Thit)	=	5·5 inches.
1 Toung or Saading (4 Taim)	=	22·0 inches.
1 Lan (4 Toung)	=	88·0 inches.
1 Tha (7 Toung)	=	154·0 inches.
1 Okethapah	=	85·56 yards.
1 Tain	=	1069·44 yards.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	2·430 miles.
1 Uzena	=	15·555 miles.
1 Lamyet	=	1·0 gill.
1 Salay	=	1·0 pint.
1 Sah	=	1·0 gallon.
1 Saik	=	1·0 peck.
1 Teng	=	1·0 bushel.
1 Coyan (100 Teng)	=	12·5 quarters.
1 Large Ruay	=	3·937 Tr. gr.
1 Bai, or Anna	=	15·75 Tr. gr.
1 Moo	=	31·5 Tr. gr.
1 Mat	=	63·0 Tr. gr.
1 Tikal, or Kyat	=	252·0 Tr. gr.
1 Viss, or Piakthah	=	3·6 lb. av.

Chile.

The Metric System, and,

1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	33·367 inches.
1 Cuadra	=	3·9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine)	=	7·749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra)	=	101·42 lb. av.

Also as old Spanish (*q.v.*).

China.

Ts'un (10 Fan)	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih (10 Ts'un)	=	14·1 inches.
Chang (10 Ch'ih)	=	141·0 inches.
Yin (10 Chang)	=	117·5 feet.
Ch'ih	=	1·0 Kung.
Kung	=	1·0 Chang.
sq. Chang (1 Ching)	=	121·0 sq. feet.
Ching (1 Chüo)	=	1815·0 sq. feet.
Chüo (1 Mou)	=	7260·0 sq. feet.
10 Mou (1 Ch'ing)	=	72600·0 sq. feet.
Ho	=	2·0 pints.
Shêng (10 Ha)	=	*circ.* 20 pints.
Tou (10 Shêng)	=	*circ.* 100 pints.
Tael, or Liang	=	1·333 oz. av.
Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael)	=	1·333 lb. av.
Picul, or Tan (100 Chin)	=	133·333 lb. av.

British weights and measures also are used at ong Kong and other Treaty Ports.

Colombia.

The Metric System since 1857. Previously, d still occasionally, the old Spanish.

Denmark.

1 Tomme (12 Linie)	=	1·029 inches.
1 Fod (12 Tomme)	=	1·029 feet.
1 Alen (2 Fod)	=	2·059 feet.
1 Favn (3 Alen)	=	6·178 feet.
1 Rode (2 Favn)	=	12·356 feet.
1 Mil (2000 Rode)	=	4·680 miles.
1 square Fod	=	1·060 sq. feet.
1 square Rode	=	16·965 sq. yards.
1 Tönde	=	1·363 acres.
1 Pægle	=	·4247 pint.
1 Flaske (3 Pægle)	=	1·2743 pints.
1 Pot (3 Pægle)	=	1·6991 pints.
1 Kande	=	3·398 pints.
1 Viertel (4 Kande)	=	1·6991 gallons.
1 Anker	=	8·0709 gallons.
1 Tonde (136 Pot)	=	28·885 gallons.
1 Oxehoved	=	48·425 gallons.
1 Fad	=	193·702 gallons.
1 Skeppe	=	·4778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingkar	=	·9557 bushel.
1 Tönde	=	3 823 bushels.
1 Læst	=	45·876 bushels.
Liespfund	=	17·63 lb. av.
1 Pfund	=	1·00 Tr. oz.
1 Centner	=	100·21 lb. av.

Dutch Indies.—*Java.*

1 Duim	=	1·3 inches.
1 Voet	=	12·36 inches.
1 Ell	=	27·082 inches.
1 Djong (4 Bahu)	=	7·0149 acres.
1 Sack	=	61·034 lb. av.
1 Pecul (2 Sack)	=	122·068 lb. av.
1 Timbang (5 Pecul)	=	610·340 lb. av.
1 Coyan (30 Pecul)	=	3662·042 lb. av.
1 Kan	=	·328 gallon.
1 Leager	=	127·337 gallons.
1 Tael	=	·0848 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1·356 lb. av.
1 Pecul (weight)	=	135·631 lb. av.
1 Large Bahar	=	1831·021 lb. av.
1 ommercial Pound	=	7576 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

1 empo	= 4·5 in.	1 Hailoh	= 1·0 yard.
1 ukal	= 9·0 in.	1 Tung	= 4·0 yards.
1 tto	= 18·0 in.	And as in Netherlands.	

Ecuador.

Metric since 1857, and as old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Egypt.

1 Kirat	=	1·125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat)	=	6·75 inches.
1 Draâ, or Pike	=	27·0 inches.
1 Draâ Istambuli	=	26·654 inches.
1 Draâ Belendi	=	22·736 inches.
1 Endasch	=	25·134 inches.
1 Pike Nili	=	21·287 inches.
1 Nubian Draâ	=	26·654 inches.
1 Gasab	=	3·0 yards.
1 Feddan (400 sq. Gasab)	=	1·1019 acres.
1 Ardeb (Alexandria)	=	7·4457 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Cairo)	=	4·9246 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Rosetta)	=	7·8131 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Nubia)	=	5 0069 bushels.
1 Mörrhi (12 Maud)	=	7·703 bushels.
1 Dirhem	=	47·661 Tr. gr.
1 Uckieh (12 Dirhem)	=	571·938 Tr. gr.
1 Rottolo (12 Uckieh)	=	·9804 lb. av.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli)	=	98·046 lb. av.
1 Oka (400 Dirhem)	=	2·723 lb. av.
1 Trade Oka (420 Dirhem)	=	2·859 lb. av.
1 Kirat (jewels)	=	2·9788 Tr. gr.
1 Metikal	=	71·492 Tr. gr.

France.

Metric System, and old "Système Usuel."

1 *Pied* (10 *Pouce*)	=	11·8112 inches.
1 *Aune* (4 *Pied*)	=	3·937 feet.
1 *Toise* (6 *Pied*)	=	70·864 inches.
1 *Perche* (10 *Pied*)	=	118·1123 inches.
1 *Pot*	=	·8809 pint.
1 *Brande*	=	22·048 pints.
1 *Maid*	=	88·097 pints.
1 *Livre*	=	1·1023 lb. av.
1 *Quintal*	=	110·231 lb. av.
1 Barrique (Bordeaux)	=	401·28 pints.
1 Barrique (Marseilles)	=	394·24 pints.
1 Millerole	=	112·64 pints.
1 Pièce (Bordeaux)	=	668·8 pints.
1 Pipe	=	1091·2 pints.
1 Tonneau	=	2204·6 lb. av.

Germany.

The Metric System was legalized throughout the Empire, Jan. 1, 1872, but French nomenclature is as far as possible avoided. The millimètre is also called Strich; the centimètre, Neu Zoll; the mètre, Stab; the décamètre, Kette; the litre, Kanne; the half-litre, Schoppen; the hectolitre, Fass; the décagramme, Neu Loth; the half-kilogramme, Pfund. The Centner is 50, and the Tonne is 1,000 kilogrammes. The chief obsolete measures are:—

Prussian *Fuss* (12 *Zoll*)	=	1·0297 feet.	
,, *Elle*	=	2·1881 feet.	
,, *Ruthe*	=	4·7188 yards.	
,, *Meile*	=	4·6805 miles.	
,, *Morgen*	=	2·5207 roods.	
,, *Hufe* (30 *Morgen*)	=	18·929 acres.	
,, *Metze*	=	3·024 quarts.	
,, *Scheffel* (4 *Viertel*)	=	1·512 bushels.	
,, *Tonne*	=	·756 qr.	
,, *Last* (60 *Scheffel*)	=	11·340 qr.	
,, *Oassel*	=	1·007 pints.	
,, *Anker* (60 *Oassel*)	=	7·559 gallons.	
,, *Ohm* (2 *Eimer*)	=	30·237 gallons.	
,, *Fuder*	=	181·422 gallons.	
,, *Zollpfund* (30 *Loth*)	=	1·1023 lb. av.	

Germany—*continued.*

Prussian Old *Pfund*	=	7217·886 Tr. gr.
Saxon *Fuss*	=	11·1464 inches.
,, *Stab*	=	44·5976 inches.
,, *Scheffel*	=	2·892 bushels.
,, *Kanne*	=	1·647 pints.
,, *Fass* (2 *Oxhoft*)	=	88·937 gallons.
Hanoverian *Fuss*	=	11·5 inches.
,, *Last*	=	10·284 qr.
,, *Anker* (4 *Viertel*)	=	8·570 gallons.
Brunswick *Fuss*	=	11·235 inches.
,, *Anker* (10 *Stubschen*)	=	8·24 gallons.
Oldenburg *Fuss*	=	11·649 inches.
,, *Anker* (26 *Kanne*)	=	7·860 gallons.
Baden *Fuss*	=	11·811 inches.
,, *Maass*	=	1·320 quarts.
,, *Pfund*	=	1·1023 lb. av.
Würtemburg *Fuss*	=	·9399 foot.
,, *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·0311 lb. av.
Hamburg *Fuss*	=	11·2825 inches.
,, *Anker*	=	7·9735 gal.
,, New *Pfund*	=	1·1023 lb. av.
Bremen *Fuss*	=	11·3919 inches.
,, *Anker*	=	7·8 gallons.
Lubeck *Fuss*	=	11·323 inches.
,, *Anker*	=	8·006 gallons.
,, *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·0725 lb. av.

Greece.

The Metric System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimeter ; daktylos = centimeter ; palame = decimeter ; pecheus = meter ; stadion = kilometer ; skionis = myriameter ; stremma = are ; kybos = milliliter ; mystron = centiliter ; kotyle = deciliter ; litra = liter ; koilon = hectoliter ; kokkos=centigram ; obolos=decigram ; drachme = gram ; mna = 1½ kilogram.

Hayti, as in France.

India.—*Bengal.*

Under "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870," the standard of weight is the Ser (Kilogramme) = 2·20462 lb. av. ; the standard of length is the mètre = 3·280899 feet ; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1·760773 pints, or 61·027046 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Ungulee)	=	3 inches.
1 Hâth (21 Unguilee)	=	18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Bath	=	35·334 inches.
1 Güz	=	1 yard.
1 Coss	=	2000 yards.
1 Jojun	=	8000 yards.
1 Beegah	=	1600 sq. yards.
1 Beegah (N.W. Provs.)	=	3025 sq. yards.
1 Ser	=	2·20462 lb. av.
1 Ser	=	1·76195 pints.
1 *Tola*	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 *Seer* (16 *Chittaks*)	=	2·059 lb. av.
1 *Factory Maund*	=	74·66 lb. av.
1 *Bazaar Maund*	=	72·33 lb. av.
1 *Imperial Maund*	=	82·287 lb. av.
1 *Masha* (8 *Ruttee*)	=	15·0 Tr. grains.
1 *Seer* (4 *Powah*)	=	1·961 pints.
1 *Maund* (40 *Seer*)	=	9·8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tusson)	=	27 inches.
1 Beegah (20 Pund)	=	3927 sq. yards.
1 Seer (72 Tank)	=	7 lb. av.
1 Maund	=	28 lb. av.
1 Candy	=	560 lb. av.
1 Sattara Candy	=	3055 lb. av.

Madras.

English Measures, and,

1 Kole or Guz	=	33 inches.
1 Moolum	=	19½ inches.
1 Puddee	=	2·8852 pints.
1 Mercal	=	2·8852 gallons.
1 Parah	=	14·4261 gallons.
1 *Tola*	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 *Cutcha Seer*	=	4320 Tr. grains.
1 *Viss*	=	3·0857 lb. av.
1 *Maund*	=	24·6857 lb. av.
1 *Candy*	=	493·7142 lb. av.

Italy.

The Metric System.

1 Roman *Miglio* (1000 *Passo*)	=	1627·783 yards.
1 Roman *Scorzo*	=	1381·648 sq.yd.
1 Roman *Quaterello*	=	1·012 bushels.
1 Roman *Foglietta*	=	·8015 pint.
1 Roman *Boccale*	=	3·2101 pints.
1 Roman *Denaro*	=	18·2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman *Oncia* (24 *Denaro*)	=	436·2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman *Libbra* (12 *Oncia*)	=	·7477 lb. av.
1 Naples *Miglio*	=	1·1507 miles.
1 Naples *Oncia*	=	412·512 Tr. gr.
1 Sicilian *Miglio*	=	1625·793 yards.
1 Tuscan *Miglio*	=	1·0275 miles.
1 Lombard *Miglio*	=	1093·63 yards.

Japan.

1 Bu (10 Ring)	=	·1193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu)	=	1·1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11·931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	=	5·965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	=	3·314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	=	119·305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	=	2·44034 miles.
1 Kujirad Shaku	=	14·913 inches.
1 Cho	=	2·4507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	32·211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	118·61486 sq. yd.
1 Tsubo	=	3·9538289 sq. yd.
1 Shaku	=	·98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	=	·003176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	·03176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku)	=	·3176271 pint.
1 Shō (10 Gō)	=	3·176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō)	=	3·703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4·9629237 bushels.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	=	5·797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	=	57·97 Tr. grains.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	=	0·5797 Tr. grains.

Malta.

1 Piede	=	11·166 inches.
1 Palmo	=	10·2757 inches.
1 Misura	=	41·103 inches.
1 Canna	=	2·283 yards.
1 Salma (16 Tumulo)	=	4·964 acres.
1 Salma	=	7·9372 bushels.
1 Pint	=	·8331 pint.
1 Barrile (wine)	=	9·35 gallons.
1 Libbra (12 Oncia)	=	4886 Tr. grains.
1 Rotolo	=	1·745 lb. av.

Mexico.

As old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Netherlands.

Since 1820 the Metric System. Streep = millimeter ; Duim = centimeter ; Palm = decimeter ; El = meter ; Roede = decameter ; Mijle = kilometer ; Wisse = Stere ; Vingerhoed = centiliter ; Maatje = deciliter ; Kan = liter ; Vat = hectoliter ; Korrel = decigram ; Wigtje = gram ; Lood = decagram ; Onze = hectogram ; Pond = kilogram.

Norway.

The Metric System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	=	38 inches.
1 Fersakh (*Parasang*)	=	4·5 miles.
1 Chenica.....	=	·289 gallon.
1 Capicha...	=	·578 gallon.
1 Collothum	=	1·809 gallons.
1 Artata	=	1·809 bushels.
1 Seer (16 Miscal).....	=	284 Tr. grains.
1 Ratel.....	=	1·014 lb. av.
1 Batman, or Maund.	=	6·491 lb. av.
1 Karwar.....	=	649·142 lb. av.
1 Batman Rei	=	27 lb. av.

Peru.

Metric, old Spanish, and British; but Vara (3 pie) = 2·780 feet: Fanega (wheat) = 135 or 140 libra; Carga = 150 libra.

Philippine Islands.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)...	=	·927 inch.
1 Pie	=	11·125 inches.
1 Vara	=	33·375 inches.
1 Gantah	=	·8796 gallon.
1 Caban	=	21·991 gallons.
1 Libra (16 Onzo)	=	1·0144 lb. av.
1 Arroba	=	25·360 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1·394 lb. av.
1 Pecul (100 Catty) ...	=	139·482 lb. av.

Poland.

As in Russia, and.

1 *Cwiere* (6 *Cal*) = 5·606 in.	1 *Sznurow* = 47·245 yds.	
1 *Stopa* .....=11·212 in.	1 *Mila*..... = 5·304 mls.	
1 *Loziec*.....=22·425 in.	1 *Morgow*. = 1·382 acs.	

Portugal, Rumania, and San Domingo.

The Metric System.

Russia.

1 Stopa (8 Vershok)	=	14 inches.
1 Arschine (16 Vershok).	=	28 inches.
1 Saschen (3 Arschine) ...	=	7 feet.
1 Verst (500 Saschen) ...	=	1166·66 yards.
1 Desatine	=	13066⅔ sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tscharkey).	=	2·704 gallons.
1 Anker.....	=	8·114 gallons.
1 Chetvert.....	=	46·2 gallons.
1 Sarokowaja	=	108·196 gallons.
1 Tschetwerik.....	=	2·885 pecks.
1 Pajak	=	1·442 bushels.
1 Last	=	11·540 quarters.
1 Zolotnick (96 Doli).....	=	65·830 Tr. gr.
1 Funt (12 Lani).....	=	·9028 lb. av.
1 Pood (40 Funt).....	=	36·1127 lb. av.
1 Berkowitz	=	361·273 lb. av.
1 Packen	=	1083·382 lb. av.

Servia.

The Metric and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	=	·83 inch.
1 Kü'p (12 Niws)	=	10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Kü'ps)	=	19½ inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	=	80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs).....	=	44·4 yards.
1 Yot (400 Sens)	=	9⅞ miles.
1 Rôeneng	=	2·525 miles.
1 Thang	=	3·75 gallons.
1 Coyan	=	375 gallons.
1 Tael (4 Bat).....	=	936·25 Tr. grains.
1 Chang, or Catty.....	=	2·675 lb. av.
1 Hap, or Pecul.....	=	133·75 lb. av.
1 Keean (20 Piculs) ...	=	1675 lb. av.

Spain.

The Metric System was made compulsory on July 1, 1868. In many countries that were colonized by Spain some of the old Spanish measures are still used, *e.g.*:—

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	·927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	=	5·564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	=	2·782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara).....	=	5·564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile).....	=	4636·66 yards.
1 Fanegada.....	=	1·6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capo).....	=	·1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre).....	=	·8879 gal.
1 Arroba Mayor (or Cantara)	=	3·5517 gal.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	=	56·276 gal.
1 Medio (2 Quartillo)	=	·0621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio).....	=	·1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	=	1·5076 bushl.
1 Cahiz.....	=	18·0919 bushl.
1 Tomin (12 Grano).....	=	·02113 oz. av
1 Onza	=	·0634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	=	1·014 lb. av.
1 Quintal.....	=	101·442 lb. av.
1 Tonelada.....	=	1014·42 lb. av.

Sweden.

The Metric System since 1875.

1 *Fot* (10 *Tum*).....	=	11·689 inches.
1 *Mil* (360 *Ref*).....	=	6·6416 miles.
1 *Kanna*	=	4·608 pints.
1 *Skoalpund* (100 *Ort*).....	=	·937 lb. av.

Switzerland.

The Metric System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 *Fuss* (10 *Zoll*)	=	11·8112 inches.
1 *Stunde* (1600 *Ruthe*).....	=	2·9826 miles.
1 *Malter* (10 *Viertel*)	=	4·126 bushels.
1 *Maass* (4 *Schoppen*).....	=	2·641 pints.
1 *Pfund* (16 *Unze*)	=	1·1023 lb. av.

Tripoli.

1 Pike	=	26·416 inches.
1 Draa.....	=	19·13 inches.
1 Orbah	=	1·476 gallons.
1 Hueba (4 Temen).....	=	2·552 bushels.
1 Necchie (4 Bozze).....	=	2·361 gallons.
1 Oka (40 Uckieh)	=	2·69 lb. av.
1 Centner (100 Rottoli)...	=	107·66 lb. av.

Turkey.

1 Pike or Arshen.....	=	27¼ inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land)..	=	29⅝ inches.
1 Halebi or Archim	=	27·9 inches.
1 Endazzeh (Silk)	=	25¼ inches.
1 Agatsch (3 Berri).....	=	3·1159 miles.
1 Jubbeh (12 Rottol).....	=	·4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Killow).....	=	3·8809 bushels.
1 Rottol (12 Okiejeh	=	2·513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	=	1·1519 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottol) ...	=	31·417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	=	124·08 av.
1 Okiejeh (100 Dirhem)...	=	·70854 lb. av.
1 Kélé or Oke (4 Okiejeh)	=	2·1975 lb. av.
1 Batman (dry)	=	16·92 av.

United States.

The Metric System, authorized 1866; also weight, length, and surface measures as in England, and old Winchester measure.

1 Pint (dry)	=	·9694 pint.
1 Gallon (dry)	=	·9694 gallon.
1 Bushel	=	·9694 bushel.
1 Quarter	=	·9694 quarter.
1 Pint (wine or spirit) ...	=	·8331 pint.
1 Gallon (wine or spirit)	=	·8331 gallon.
1 Pint (beer).....	=	1·2017 pints.
1 Quintal or Centner.....	=	100 lb. : v
1 Barrel (of flour)	=	196 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of beef)	=	200 lb. av.

Uruguay.

Metric System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic. Venezuela, the Metrical System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

Military Systems of the World.

BELOW will be found reproduced, in a succinct form, the detailed account of the military systems of foreign countries originally given in the ALMANACK for 1906.

Whilst the figures given may be accepted as substantially accurate, they cannot be used to determine by simple division the cost per head of the soldier, inasmuch as some States, for example Belgium, rely and expend relatively a great deal more than others, for example Japan, upon fixed defences and fortifications. The system of accounting, too, varies, some States providing for pensions and other non-effective services in separate Budgets, some charging their Army estimates with items reckoned by others in Naval votes.

The essential difference between "universal service" and "conscription" requires emphasis. The former involves the liability of *all* able-bodied males, and (where thoroughly administered) confines exemption to individual cases, *e.g.*, only sons of widows, young men entering upon a learned profession, clergy, &c.

The latter involves the *choosing by lot* of a regulated annual conscript contingent from amongst a considerably larger number of young men of military age, and the possibility of exemption on payment, or on finding a substitute.

This latter system has been almost universally abandoned.

In "Militia" armies and forces the training is *intermittent* only, and, as it is now recognised that troops thus maintained lack the solidity and *moral* essential for great or long-sustained operations in general, and for *offensive* warfare in particular, this system is relied upon only by States whose exterior policy is avowedly neutral, or by those whose neutrality is safeguarded by their more powerful neighbours.

Explanations.—Where two periods of service in an active army are mentioned, the shorter is that of the dismounted, the longer that of the mounted branches, the relative lengths being usually reversed during reserve service. A.A. = Active Army. A.R. = Reserve of Active Army. T.A. = Territorial Army. N.G. = National Guard. Trg. = Training. P.E. = Peace Establishment. W.E. = War Establishment. Formations legally available for interior defensive action only are enclosed in *square brackets*.

The Budgets are stated for 1908.

N.B.—Special attention is invited to the fact that, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, no country recruits *ad hoc* for its Territorial or Home Defence Force.

(1). *Countries that have adopted Universal Service*:—

Argentina.—National Militia; A.A., 10 yrs.; Initial trg. 3–12 mos., a subseq. trgs. each 1 mo.; *then*, N.G. 10 yrs., 4 trgs. each 15 dys., and [T.G., 5 yrs. no trg.]. *P.E.*, 1,560 offrs., 16,000 others. *W.E.*, 125,000 (excl. N. & T. Gs.). £1,695,209.

Austria-Hungary.—(i.). A.A., 3 yrs. (2 yrs. projected); A.R., 7 yrs., 3 trgs. each 1 mo.; Res. of Landwehr, 2 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. *Or*, (ii.) direct to Landwehr, 2 yrs., max. trg. in Austria 20 wks., in Hungary 25 wks.; *then* Land. Res. 10 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. *Or* (iii.) to Ersatz Res., trg. 2 mos.; *then* to age 42 in [Landsturm 1st Ban and do. 2nd Ban]. *P.E. Common Army*, 16,800 offrs., 293,000 others. £13,658,300. *Bosnian Contingent*, 400 offrs., 6,750 others. £325,000. *Austrian Landwehr*, 3,960 offrs., 34,450 others. £2,273,600. *Hungarian do.*, 3,700 offrs., 28,300 others. £2,019,000. *W.E.* Mobilised Field Army, 890,000. Other formations abt. 1,000,000.

Bulgaria.—A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., 18 or 16 yrs.; [T.A., 1st Ban, to age 44, T.A. 2nd Ban, to age 46]. *P.E.*, 3,417 offrs., 50,614 others. *W.E.* Orgd. formations only, 375,000. *Ord.* £1,203,450. *Extry.* £1,000,000.

Chile.—National Militia; A.A., Initial trg. 6 mos.; A.R., 9 yrs. [2nd Res. to age 45]. *P.E.*, 850 offrs., 10,800 others. *W.E.* 95,000. £1,220,000.

Denmark.—National Militia; A.A., 8 yrs. Initial trgs. 6½–19 mos.; *then*, [T.A., 8 yrs., 2 trgs. each 25 dys.]. *P.E.*, 14,000. *W.E.*, 75,000. £732,600.

France.—A.A., 2 yrs. (rigorously enforced, no exemption save for physical unfitness). A.R., 11 yrs. 2 trgs. each 1 mo.; *then*, [T.A., 6 yrs., 1 trg. 2 wks., and T.A. Res. 6 yrs. no trg.]. *P.E.* (not legally limited as in Germany), and excl. officers, &c. A.A., in France, 501,000; In Algeria, 56,000; in Tunis, 20,000 (one-third natives). "Colonial Army" (in France), 27,580. *W.E.*, excl. "Col. Army" and Algeria and Tunis, also excl. some 30,000 gendarmerie, &c. *Mobilised Field Army*, 725,000; *1st Res.*, 475,000; *Depôts*, 625,000. [*Organised T.A.*, 550,000; *unorgd. do.*, 700,000.] *Oversea Garrisons*, Indo-China, 14,000 Europs., 18,000 natives; Madagascar, 4,000 Europs., 8,000 natives. Minor forces in W. Africa, etc. *Home*, £25,939,000; *Colonial*, £1,494,000; *Algeria-Tunis*, £3,081,000: *Supplty.*, £2,758,000.

Germany.—(1.) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., 5 or 4 yrs., 2 trgs. each 2 mos.; *then*, Landwehr 1st Ban, 5 or 3 yrs., 2 trgs. each 14 dys. for dismtd. branches only; 2nd Ban to age 40, no trg.; *then*, [Landsturm, 2nd Ban to age 45]. *Or*, (ii.) to Ersatz Res., 3 trgs. of 10, 6, and 4 wks.; *then* to Landsturm. *Or*, (iii.) to [Landsturm 1st Ban to age 39, 2nd Ban, to age 45; 1st Ban incl. all able-bodied males age 17-39 not otherwise serving]. "One-year volunteers" accepted, pay all expenses. *P.E.*, 25,465 offrs., 587,156 combt. N.C.O.'s and men, 6,391 noncombts., 11,000 1-yr. vols. *W.E., Mobilised Field Army*, 1,165,000; *Orgd. Landwehr*, 600,000; Ersatz and [Landsturm] abt. 2,000,000. *Permanent charges*, £33,521,486; *Non-recurrent*, £6,361,796; *Extry.*, £2,831,215. *Oversea garrisons*, Kiau-Chau, 2,700; S.W. Africa, 4,600; Minor Colonies, 425 Europs., 3,800 natives.

Greece.—(i.) A.A., 2 yrs.; A.R., 10 yrs. [T.A., 8 yrs.; T.A. Res., 10 yrs.]. *Or*, (ii.) Ersatz, at present untrained. *P.E.*, 27,000. *W.E.*, orgd., 50,000; unorgd. 70,000. £734,000.

Italy.—(i.) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs. (frequently curtailed); "on leave" (A.R.) 7 or 6 yrs., 1 trg. of 2 wks.; Mobile Militia (Landwehr), 3 or 4 yrs.; and [T.A., 7 yrs., or to age 39]. *Or*, (ii.) Complementary Res., 8 or 9 yrs., 2 to 6 mos. trg.; *then*, to Militia, &c., as above. *Or*, (iii.) to [T.A.] direct, no trg. *P.E.*, 13,750 offrs., 271,000 others. *W.E.*, Mobilised Field Army, 400,000. 1st Res., 350,000. Militia, 250,000. [T.A., unorgd. and partly-trained, abt. 2,000,000]. *Ord.* £11,085,400. *Extry.* £700,000.

Japan.—(i.) A.A., 2 or 3 yrs.; A.R., 5½ or 4½ yrs., 2 trgs. each 60 dys.; *then*, Kobi (Landwehr) 10 yrs., 2 trgs. each 60 days; *then*, [Kokumin or T.A. 1st Ban, 2½ yrs., no trg.]. *Or*, (ii.) Hoju (Ersatz), 7½ yrs., 3 trgs. of 90, 60, and 60 dys.; *then*, to Kobi, &c., as above. *Or*, to [Kokumin 1st Ban direct]. One-year vols. as in Germany. *P.E.*, A.A., 225,000. *W.E.*, (a) fully trained, *Mobilised A.A.*, 550,000: *Depôts*, 150,000; *Kobi*

375,000 : [*Overseas garrisons*, 34,000] ; [*Kokumin* 1st Ban 115,000]. (*b*) Partly trained, *Hoju*, 375,000 ; *Kobi*, 400,000 ; [Kokumin 1st Ban, 55,000. (*c*) Untrained, [Kokumin 2nd Ban, abt. 3,000,000]. *Ord.*, £7,020,900. *Extry.* £3,880,600.

Norway.—National Militia. A.A., 6 yrs.; initial trg. 48–102 drs.; 3 subseq. trgs. each of 24 dys. ; *then*, [Landvärn. 6 yrs.; 2 trgs. each 24 dys.; and Landstorm, 4 yrs., no trg.]. *P.E.*, 18,000 ; *W.E.*, all branches, 165,000. £744,530.

Rumania.—Re-org. in progress. A.A., 2 or 3 yrs. "On leave" 5 or 4 yrs. ; *Res.* 5 yrs. ; *then*, Militia 3 yrs.; and [T.A., unorganised, 4 yrs.]. Intermittent serv. in Calarashi cavalry only, initial trg. 60 dys., subsequently periodic. *P.E. (Old org.)* 70,000. *W.E.* [excl. T.A.] abt. 175,000. £1,950,760.

Russia.—(i.) *European Army*, A.A., 3 or 4 yrs. ; A.R., 14 yrs., 2 trgs. each 6 weeks ; *then*, [T.A., 5 yrs.]. *Caucasian Army*, A.A., 3 yrs.; A.R., 15 yrs., [T.A. to age 44]. *Asiatic Army*, A.A., 4 yrs. ; A.R., 13 yrs. ; [T.A., to age 44]. *Or.* (ii.) to T.A. direct. *Cossack services*, prelim. trg. 3 yrs. ; embodied serv. 4 yrs. ; "on leave" 4 yrs.; Res. 4 yrs. ; Details of org. are too elaborate for inclusion. *Approx. W.E.*, European and Caucasian Armies, 1,500,000. Central Asiatic and W. Siberian Armies, 250,000. East Siberian Army, 250 000. [Orgd. T.A.'s Europe, 700,000. Remdr. ?]. *Ord.* £44,940,993. *Extry.* £5,400,000. *Manchurian War a/c* £4,800,000.

Servia.—A.A., 1½ or 2 yrs. ; A.R., 9 yrs. ; *then*, Landwehr 5 yrs. ; and [T.A., 7 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 35,000. *W.E.*, Field Army 100,000, others imperfectly orgd. abt. 150.000. £820,000.

Switzerland.—National Militia. Prelim. trg. in schools. *A.A. (Elite)* age 20–32. Initial trg. 65–90 dys. Annual courses 11–14 dys., and musketry. *Landwehr*, age 33 40. 1 trg. of 11 dys. disintd. branches only. *Landsturm*, age 41 48, no trg. *P. and W.E., Elite*, 138,252. *Landwehr*, 66,317. *Do. Sedentary*, 20,000. *Landsturm*, combt., 54,450. Non-combt., 249,978.

Turkey.—Christians excluded, but pay milly. tax in lieu. Partial exemp. purchasable. (*i.*) A.A. (Nizam), 3 or 4 yrs.. A.R., 6 or 5 yrs., 1 trg. of 6 wks. ; *then*, Redif (Landwehr) 9 yrs., 2 trgs., each 1 mo., and [Mustafiz Landsturm), 2 yrs., no trg.], *or* (ii.) to Redif and Ban direct (Inf. only). Irreg. Hamidieh (tribal) Cav. in Anatolia. *P.E.*, Europ. and Anatolian Ordus, 320 000. Hamidieh Cav., 16.000. Arabia, 30,000. Tripoli (Militia), 10,000. *W.E.*, Field Army Europe and Anatolia, 375,000. Redif 2nd Ban, 375,000. [Mustafiz unorgd., 90,000.] £4,500,000.

(2). *Countries relying upon voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription* :—

Belgium. Recruiting highly unsatisfactory. Nominal periods, A.A., 8 yrs. ; A.R., 5 yrs. Actually, vol. enl. for 5, 4, or 3 yrs. Conscript trg., 20 36 mos. *P.E.*, 45,744 (abt. one third vols.). *W.E., Field Army*, 100,000, *Sedentary*, 75,000. £2,283,900.

Brazil.—A.A., 2 yrs. ; A.R., 7 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. 2nd Res. : 1st Ban, 3 yrs., 1 trg. of 1 mo. ; 2nd Ban., 4 yrs., no trg. N.G., 4 yrs. [Res. of N.G., 4 yrs.]. *P.E.*, 25,000 ; *W.E.*, 45,000, excl. N.G. £3,125,707.

Netherlands.—National Militia : A.A., 8 yrs. ; initial conscript trg. 4–24 mos. ; 3 subseq. trgs. of 8–12 wks. [Landweer, 7 yrs., disintd. branches only, 2 trgs. each 1 wk.] *P.E.*, 542 offrs., 20,645 others. *W.E.*, 175,000. £2,313,200.

Dutch E. Indies.—Vol. eng. : Europs. 12,200, Natives (in the same units) 25,000. £2,732,000.

Sweden.—National Militia. Universal liability being gradually introduced. A.A., 8 yrs., initial trg. 150–280 days. : 3 or 2 subseq. trgs. of 1 mo. ; A.R., 4 yrs. [Landstorm, 8 yrs.].

(3) *Countries relying upon conscription* :—

Portugal.—A.A., 3 yrs. ; A.R., 5 yrs. ; 2 trgs. each 20 dys. 2nd Res., 7 yrs., 2 trgs. or more. [T.A. to age 40]. *P.E.*, 30,000. *W.E.*, 150,000, excl. unorg. T.A. *Colonial Army*, 3,400 Europs., 9,000 natives. *Ord.*, £1,776,800 ; *Extry.*, £166,000.

Spain.—A.A., nominally 3 yrs., actually 2 ; A.R., 3 or 4 yrs., annual trg., 1 mo. ; 2nd Res., 6 yrs., no trg. No T.A. *P.E.*, Peninsula and Islands, 100,000. N. Africa, 6,000. *W.E.*, Field Army. 200,000 ; Res. formations, 100,000. £5,303,130.

(4). *Countries relying upon voluntary enlistment* :—

China.—Former Banner Troops and Provincial Militias being replaced by modern forces, but organization is defective and results are unequal. A.A., 3 yrs. ; A.R., 3 yrs. ; T.A., 4 yrs. *P.E.*, new formations, abt. 45,000. *W.E.*, 85,000, *excl.* Provl. Militias of dubious value.

U.S.A.—Recruiting highly unsatisfactory and desertions frequent. Reg. Army, 3 yrs. No Reserves. State Militias, of varying efficiency, are, since May 1908, available for exterior war. Serv. in [Unorganized Militia] is legally comp. for all able-bodied males aged 18–45. *P. & W.E. Reg. Army*, U.S. and Alaska, combts. 2,677 offrs., 31,607 others. Non-combts., 3,223. Philippines, combts., 688 offrs., 12,091 others. Non-combts., 805. Porto Rico, &c., 3 offrs., 29 others. *Colonial Troops* (native). Philippines, 116 offrs., 4,346 others ; Porto Rico, 24 offrs., 572 others. Cuba, 276 offrs., 4,437 others. Hawaii, 12 offrs., 209 others. *State Militias* (in process of reorg.), abt. 100.000. Reg. Army, £25,015,665, excl. exp. on State Mil. and Pensions of about £28.000.000.

Great Britain.—*See* "Analysis of Army Estimates," pp. 675–678.

P. R. COLES.

Coal Exports 1906.

IN 1906 55,599,771 tons of coal were exported from the U.K. at prices varying from below 5s. to above 16s. per ton. The prices are given at the time of shipment and are exclusive of the duty. 954,638 tons did not exceed 5s. per ton : 4,969,422 between 5s. and 6s. ; 603,729 between 6s. and 7s. 5 808,425 between 7s. and 8s. : 10,211,584 between 8s. and 9s. : 8,969,926 between 9s. and 10s. : 4,614,958 between 10s. and 11s. ; 4,853,484 between 11s. and 12s. : 7,861,297 between 12s. and 13s. 3,632,560 between 13s. and 14s. : 1,936,704 between 14s. and 15s. : 591,808 between 15s. and 16s. ; and 591,236 exceeding 16s per ton ; total 55,599,771 tons. The export duty of 1s. per ton was imposed by the Budget of 1901-2 and repealed by the Budget of 1907-8. It produced £1,494,577 in the financial year 1906–7 ; £2,183,973 in 1905 6 : £2,052,774 in 1904-5 ; £2,051,652 in 1903 4 ; £1,991,764 in 1902-3 and £1,311,706 in 1901-2 ; a total of £11,086,649 in six years.

THE following summaries present in as brief a form as possible the various educational systems of the countries of the world.

Argentina.—(i.) *Primary:* Age 6–14; *Secular, free, and nominally comp.* (but only some 45 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by provincial taxation and controlled by provincial boards (in capital by National Council) with grants from Central Govt. (ii.) *Secondary:* Control by Central Govt.; lyceums, and normal schools. Average attendance, over 6,000. (iii) *Special Govt. Schools:* 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 agricultural. (iv.) *Universities: National*, Buenos Aires, Cordoba; *Provincial*, La Plata, Santa Fé, Parana.

Austria.—(i) *Primary:* Age 6-12, 13, or 14; *free and comp.* (91 p.c. attend). Schools maintained by local taxation, State grants exceptional. (ii.) *Secondary:* Controlled by Central Govt., including private schools; Gymnasia (8-yrs. course) and realschulen (7-yrs. course) prepare for the Universities and Govt. technical high schools. Attendance, over 129,000. Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as 1-yr. volunteers. (iii) *Special:* 8 Govt. engineering, 1 Govt. agricultural, 2 higher, 7 lower mining, numerous technical institutes, commercial, art, music, and industrial schools. (iv.) *Universities: State-maintained*, Cracow, Czernowitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Lemberg, Prague (2), and Vienna.

Hungary.—*Primary: free and comp.* Maintained by local taxation. *Infant Schools* (numerous), with nursing staffs; ages 3–6. *Lower Elementary*, 6–12; repetition courses, 12–15. *Higher do.* (sexes separate) with 3 yrs. course for boys, 2 yrs. for girls; *City High Schools*, 6 yrs. course for boys, 4 yrs. for girls; average attendance, over 77 p.c. (ii) *Secondary Schools* not State-maintained are State-aided; their 8-yrs. course prepares for University and Budapest Polytechnic. (iii.) *Special Schools* are less numerous than in Austria, but well attended. (iv.) *State Universities:* Budapest, Kolozsvar, Zagrab. Both in Austria and Hungary there is an extraordinary diversity of language—in the former German, Czech, and Slav dialects predominate, in the latter Magyar.

Belgium.—(i.) *Primary: comp. and free;* schools maintained by communal taxation with provincial and State grants; in addition, many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic predominating. (ii.) *Secondary:* 128 State high schools (40 for girls), and numerous private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools*, communal and private, abound; music and fine arts schools a special feature; 35 Royal Athenæums. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Ghent and Liège; *free*, Brussels and Louvain.

Brazil.—(i.) *Primary: Secular and free*, but not *comp.* Greater portion of population is illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* Controlled by Central Govt.; national gymnasium. (iii.) *Special:* 1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, 1 polytechnic, 4 law, 2 medicine. (iv.) No universities.

Bulgaria.—(i.) *Primary:* Age 8-12, *free and nominally comp.*, fees in higher grades only. State bears two-thirds, local taxation one-third cost. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* State bears one-half cost. Foreign schools numerous. (iii.) Very few special or technical schools. (iv.) *University:* Sofia. The recent formal separation from Turkey will doubtless give a stimulus to education.

Chile.—(i.) *Primary: Free*, but not *comp.* A large proportion of the population is yet illiterate. Nevertheless, existing schools have a good attendance. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lyceums (sexes separate) in provincial capitals. (iii.) Numerous special and technical schools. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Santiago; one private do.

China.—Persistent missionary zeal and imperative necessity of military re-organisation must share the credit of substituting occidental learning for the time-honoured study of Chinese classics, which, until the Imperial Edict of 1905, formed the only passport to State employment. Chinese Imperial Edicts, however, even if strongly worded, often fail to produce a full measure of results. Schools, nevertheless, spring up daily, the study of Japanese and European languages naturally assuming a peculiar importance in view of the lack of scientific textbooks in the vernacular. Japanese influence is strong, particularly in the now numerous military institutions, whilst there are many medical schools.

Denmark.—(i.) *Primary: free and comp.* Age 7–14. Schools maintained by local taxation. (ii.) *Secondary:* Schools that are not State-maintained are State-aided. (iii.) *Special* schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. (iv.) *University*, Copenhagen.

Egypt.—Of the ancient village schools, those proving most progressive are State-aided, and primary education is being greatly developed. (i.) *Govt. Primary Schools* (34 in 1907) with 4-yrs. course, prepare for admission to minor Govt. posts, the secondary schools, the agricultural college, &c. English predominates, and is ousting French. Majority of pupils pay small fees. (ii.) *Govt. Secondary Schools:* also a 4-yrs. course, admit to intermediate Govt. posts, or the three Cairo Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Staff usually English. (iii.) *Special schools* are numerous, keeping pace with the rapid development of the country. Private enterprise and benevolence does much, and foreign schools abound.

France.—Education system highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux, and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern

languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organization, course 5-6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education) Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

Germany.—Educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1906 disclosed only 92 illiterate recruits in a total of 261,893, and of these 32 were returned as born abroad. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special Schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (i.) *Primary: comp.* and *free*, age 6–14. Average attendance, 94 p.c. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes; city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-yrs. course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium; progymnasia, similar, but lacking the highest class of the gymnasia; Real gymnasia confining classical instruction to Latin; real progymnasia similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special tochterschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor comp., but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Gottingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tubingen, and Würtzburg.

Greece.—(i.) *Primary: free and nominally comp.*: age 5–12. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-controlled, backward, especially in country districts. (iii.) *Special:* ill-attended. Private Trade and Industrial Academy at Athens instructs in local agricultural and commercial pursuits. (iv.) *University*, Athens, largely attended by Turkish subjects.

Italy.—The law of July, 1904, imposing special disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over age 20 were thus classed. (i.) *Primary: secular, free and comp.* in the lower of two grades (age 6–9), where only lower grade schools exist, but comp. also in the higher grade (age 9–12) where schools have been provided. Evening continuation courses are compulsory for military recruits drafted to Territorial Army (see *Military Systems*), and illiterate recruits of the Acting Army are instructed in their corps. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. (ii.) *Secondary:* lyceums and gymnasia supply classical education and prepare for university, mainly State-maintained. (iii) *Special Schools*, State-maintained or State-aided, are increasing in numbers and attendance. (iv.) *Universities, State:* Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (*e.g.*, Bologna, A.D. 1200). *Free:* Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

Japan.—*Primary: Lower grade, comp., and free.* Age 6–10. Kindergarten and Schools numerous and well attended (82 p.c.). Some 55 p.c. complete the higher primary course, age 10–14, for which a small monthly fee of 30–60 sen (9*d.*–1*s.* 2*d.*) is required. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-aided public intermediate schools, 5-yrs. course. High schools prepare for the Universities with a 3-yrs. course, largely devoted to study of European languages. For girls, high schools, course 4–5 yrs., with extensions of 2–3 yrs. for special subjects. (iii.) *Special Schools* of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. (iv.) *Universities: State*, Tokio and Kyoto.

Mexico.—Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate, and these categories comprise some 80 p.c. of the total population. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*: maintained by local taxation, with Federal grants. Many private schools, mostly under clerical control. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* are not numerous, and attendance is not high. (iii.) *Special Schools* are better attended. (iv.) No University.

Netherlands.—System peculiar, in that private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though latter is provided by local taxation where private institutions are lacking. (i.) *Primary:* Age 7–13, *comp., and free* in public schools, maintained jointly by State and communes. Average attendance, 95 per cent. Disciplinary schools for neglected children. (ii.) *Secondary: not free*, numerous adult schools for working classes, others not numerous, but well-equipped and attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of agriculture and horticulture. (iv.) *Universities:* Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Utrecht, and a small private university.

Norway.—(i.) *Primary: comp. and free*, age 6–7 (town) or 7 (country) to 14. Schools maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary* schools are State, local, or private; latter mainly for girls, many of the others are mixed. A complete and practical reformatory system, age 6–18 or 12–21, is State-aided. (iii.) *Special Schools:* chiefly industrial and technical institutes. (iv.) *University:* Christiania.

Peru.—(i.) *Primary: only nominally comp.*,

free in towns. Average attendance scarcely 30 per cent. (ii.) *Secondary:* Govt. high schools in provincial capitals, charging small fees. A few private schools controlled by foreigners. (iii.) *Special Schools:* confined to Lima School of Mines and Engineering. (iv.) *University:* St. Mark's (Lima).

Portugal.—(i.) *Primary: nominally comp. and free,* but over 70 per cent. of population over 6 yrs. of age remains illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* a State lyceum in each of the provinces, and a few municipal schools, also a good many private institutions. (iii.) *Special:* fairly numerous, but attendance small. (iv.) *University:* Coimbra.

Rumania.—(i.) *Primary: free and nominally comp.*, but number of schools is quite inadequate. Nearly 80 per cent. of population over 7 yrs. of age remains illiterate. (ii.) *Secondary:* considerable number of high schools tolerably well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools:* mainly of agriculture. (iv.) *Universities:* Bucharest, Jassy.

Russia.—(i.) *Primary:* very backward, especially in country districts. Probably not more than 8 per cent. of total population have received instruction of any kind. Control and maintenance of primary schools divided nearly equally between Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod (governing body of Græco-Roman Church). To the latter is allotted a large proportion of the sum annually voted for education by the Central Govt. In many of the remoter district schools are said to exist only on paper, and the qualifications of teachers are frequently *nil*. However, a distinct advance is perceptible. (ii.) *Secondary Institutions* comprise gymnasia and progymnasia and realschools (main features similar to Germany, *q.v.*), both for girls and boys, but numbers and attendance are alike small considering the enormous territorial area and population. The foundations of the Empress Marie (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) are administered by a private Imperial cabinet, providing gymnasia and institutes. The Holy Synod has numerous seminaries and intermediate schools for both sexes, and there are a few private schools. The Cossack *voiskos* (districts) maintain their own gymnasia and progymnasia. A bill will shortly be laid before the Duma which should materially assist the progress of both elementary and secondary education. (iii.) *Special Schools* are few, and confined to the principal cities of European Russia. (iv.) *Universities:* Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Tomsk, Yuriev, and Warsaw.

Finland.—(i.) *Primary: comp.*; age 7–15 yrs.; well-attended. (ii.) *Secondary:* lyceums (half being State-maintained); realschools and country high schools for both sexes, also well attended. (iii.) *Special Schools* make a feature of cattle-farming, dairy and agricultural instruction. (iv.) *University:* Helsingfors (admits women).

Servia.—(i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but attendance does not exceed 25 p.c. State-aided. (ii.) *Secondary:* gymnasia and progymnasia, and girls' high schools, State-maintained. (iii.) *Special:* Schools are few. (iv.) *University:* Belgrade.

Spain.—(i.) *Primary: Nominally comp. and mainly free,* public schools maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and recent legislation provides for closer supervision of their curricula, condition, and staffs. (ii.) *Secondary:* A high school in each province, curriculum defective. (iii.) *Special:* Schools few. (iv.) *Universities:* Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Sweden.—(i.) *Primary: Comp. and free.* Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and a few private faculties.

Switzerland.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary: Free and nominally comp.*, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and the Neuchâtel Academy.

Turkey.—(i.) *Primary education (nominally comp.)* takes the form of instruction by Mahommedan priesthood attached to principal mosques, and is consequently deficient. (ii.) *Secondary:* Schools far from numerous; in a few, French or English is taught. (iii.) *Special Schools* scarcely exist. (iv.) The University of Constantinople, supposed to have been founded in 1900, has not yet materialized. Under the new *régime* conditions may improve.

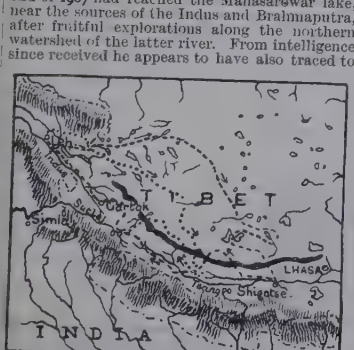
United States of America.—System of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only Central Organisation being the Bureau of the Educational Commission, charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 p.c. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary:* Age 8–14 yrs., *free and comp.* in majority of States, though in *all* the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary:* Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium, or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is *co-education* of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. The advantages of this have recently been strenuously disputed. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities:* Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princetown, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale.

P. R. COLES.

Europe.—Mention was made in this column a year ago of a disaster to an expedition to Iceland under Prof. von Knebel, who, with a companion, was thought to have been drowned in the lake of the Askja volcano. Some doubts having arisen as to the correctness of the first accounts, the *fiancée* of the missing explorer, Fräulein von Grumbkow, has in 1908 undertaken an expedition to the scene of the disaster, accompanied by a geologist, it being proposed to carry out geological research on the route across the island from the south coast. Accounts of the progress of the expedition have not yet been received, but meanwhile another traveller, Herr Erkes, has visited the Askja lake without finding any distinct clue to the fate of the travellers, though there is unfortunately no doubt that they have perished.

Political events in the Balkan peninsula during the autumn of 1908 seem likely to result in a permanent reconstruction of the map of this part of Europe, but matters are still so far from settled as to render any definite statement useless.

Asia.—The expedition which has attracted most attention during 1908, through the publicity given to it by journalistic enterprise, is that of Dr. Sven Hedin, who when heard of about the end of 1907 had reached the Manasarowar lake, near the sources of the Indus and Brahmaputra, after fruitful explorations along the northern watershed of the latter river. From intelligence since received he appears to have also traced to



ROUTES OF DR SVEN HEDIN
1906 ----- 1907 .....

their ultimate sources in the Himalayan glaciers some of the streamlets which feed the headstreams of those rivers. At the end of 1907 he set out on a new expedition in N.W. Tibet. Turning sharply east from the northern route to Khotan, and passing through an area previously explored by Capts. Deasy and Rawlings, he made his way south-east across a tract that had previously been quite unknown, suffering many hardships from the severity of the weather. Having assumed the disguise of a servant of his caravan-leader, he succeeded for some time, though with difficulty, in eluding the suspicions of the Tibetans; but after reaching the Brahmaputra valley in about 85° E., his disguise was penetrated by the authorities, and he was compelled to turn his steps homewards. On the return journey, as on the outward route, he considerably enlarged his acquaintance with the great range bounding the Brahmaputra valley on the north, known but vaguely prior to his journey to the same region in 1907. It was crossed in all some ten times by passes reaching to altitudes of 18,000 and 19,000 feet. Dr. Hedin was back at Simla in September.

Another meritorious traveller whose work was referred to in last year's summary, Dr. M. A. Stein, completed his journey in 1908, having gained equally valuable results in its later as in its earlier stages. As the traveller is a trained archæologist, they are of special interest from the light which they throw on the early history of the region. Leaving Aushi, on the southern border of the Gobi desert, he made for the snowy ranges of the Nanshan, discovering the ruins of an ancient town, and proving that the Great Wall of China had in the 2nd century B.C. a considerably greater extension west than has been supposed. With the help of his Indian surveyor, Ram Singh, he explored in detail a considerable part of the central Nanshan, which has peaks of 18,000 to 19,000 feet. Crossing the Gobi to Hami and Turfan, he continued his archæological work in Eastern Turkestan, both on its northern and southern borders, bringing to light many hitherto unknown antiquities, while the native surveyor, Lal Singh, who had now replaced Dr. Stein's former companion, did some valuable work in the Kuruk Tag and elsewhere. The expedition made a venturesome journey across the arid sand-dunes of the Takla-Makan desert to the termination of the Keriya river, which proved to have shifted its course within recent years.

Another of the great ranges of Central Asia, the Tian Shan, has been explored by Dr. Merzbacher, who had left Europe in company with the late Prince Arnulf of Bavaria in April, 1907. Before the severe winter of 1907–8 set in he had traced to their sources the principal rivers of the north-central parts of the range, bringing to light a number of glaciers and investigating the geology. Farther east the Russian explorer Kozloff started early in 1908 on a new expedition across the Gobi to N.E. Tibet, and reached the Kuku-nor region in June, having done good work *en route*. His intention was to continue his explorations in the difficult mountain region between Tibet and N.W. China. This same region was traversed during the year by the French traveller, Capt. D'Ollone, who, starting from Tong-king, had made his way north through some of the least-known parts of Western China, including the country of the independent Lolos, an interesting aboriginal tribe. Other French travellers who have been at work in western China are M. Bacot, who entered the south-eastern borderlands of Tibet; Dr. Legendre, who went south from Chengtu into south-western Sechuan; and M. Bons d'Anty, consul at Chengtu, whose itinerary extended also into Hunan. M. Bacot has given a useful account of recent political events on the western Chinese frontier, where the Chinese authorities seem to have thoroughly crushed the power of the Tibetan lamas. In the island of Hainan, the French traveller, M. Madrolle, has shed new light on the interior mountains and their primitive inhabitants.

An interesting journey, made in Burma in 1905 by Messrs. Litton and Forrest up the little-known middle course of the Salwin, has only recently been described in detail. During the summer of 1908 the American alpinists, Dr. and Mrs. Workman, carried out further explorations in the Himalayas, visiting, *inter alia*, the Hispar glacier in the extreme north-west of the range. Mention should be made of the publication by the Indian Survey Department of an important monograph on the Himalayas and neighbouring parts of Central Asia, and of investigations by the Geological Survey of India into the glaciers of the same range.

In western Asia, a journey on the northern border of the desert of Arabia has been carried out by Capt. S. S. Butler, and one which has as its object more extended topographical and antiquarian research in the same region has been begun by the Austrian savant, Prof. Musil. The arrival of the Turkish Hejaz railway at the holy city of Medina in the summer of 1908 was an important event for this part of the world, while an arrangement for the continuation of the Anatolian railway across the Taurus and Upper Euphrates to northern Mesopotamia was arrived at early in June.

Africa.—The most important expedition of the year in Central Africa was that of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who had started in 1907 on a journey across the continent from East to West, accompanied by a large staff of scientific experts. Important results—topographical, geological, botanical, and zoological—have been obtained from the region between the Victoria Nyanza and the eastern borders of the Congo basin, especially in the region of Lake Kivu and the great volcanoes to the north of it. Several of these were ascended and light thrown on their topography and geological history, while much was done to elucidate the distribution of plants and animals in this interesting borderland between the East and West African subregions. The zoological collections in the great equatorial forest through which the journey was continued to the Congo and West Coast were also of much interest.

No other very important expedition has been on foot during the year, though painstaking work has been done in various quarters. The German scientific expedition to the Kamerun, under Professors Hassert and Thorbecke has gained new insight into the physical geography of the Kamerun mountain and the tract extending north-east into the interior. An interesting journey has also been made by Baron von Stein in the central parts of the territory in and to the north of the basin of the Sanaga. In Nigeria steady progress has been made with the extension of British control over outlying portions, as well as with railway construction. A French expedition under Lieut. Ayasse (1907) to the oases north of Lake Chad has yielded some useful results from the point of view of geology, etc., while Lieut. Cortier has started south from Algeria on a new expedition for the astronomical determination of positions in the south-central and western Sahara.

In British East Africa journeys have been made by Mr. Darley in the region west of Lake Rudolf, and by Capt. Aylmer in the tract between the Athi and Tana rivers, in each case through districts that had previously been little known. The result of further levelling operations between the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas have been published, and have given an altitude for the latter which must be correct within very narrow limits. Explorations by Lieut. Comyn in the Sobat basin in 1904, and in the desert west of Wadi Halfa in 1906, have only lately been described.

Precise surveys in connection with various international boundaries have been actively proceeded with, *e.g.*, on the disputed frontier between British East Africa and the Congo; along both the northern and south-east frontiers of Nigeria; between Dahome and Togo, Liberia and the neighbouring French territories, and between German and Portuguese East Africa.

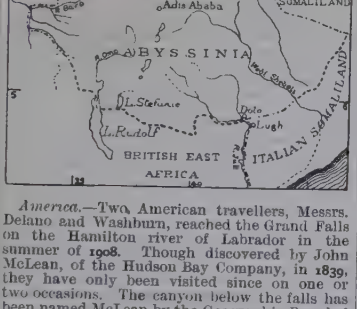
In political geography the most important event of the year has been the taking over of the Congo Independent State as a Belgian colony, after long and heated debates in the Belgian Chamber. The territory must henceforth be known as the Belgian Congo. By an agreement signed at Berlin on April 18, 1908, the eastern frontier of the Kamerun, with the neighbouring territory of French Congo, has at last been

THE NEW FRONTIER OF THE KAMERUN.

definitely settled, the line provisionally adopted some years ago having been considerably modified. Its new course, as laid down on the basis of recent precise surveys, is shown on the accompanying sketch. The southern frontier of Abyssinia was settled by agreements with Great Britain in January, and with Italy in May, 1908, and is also shown by a sketch map (p. 648). It will be seen that Italy has secured the important commercial centre of Lugh on the Jub river, which had been in the hands of Abyssinia for the past few years. East of the Webi Shebeli, the line is drawn at a distance of about 180 miles from the coast. The frontier of the Italian colony of Eritrea with Abyssinia in the Danakil country was also fixed as a line running at a distance of 60 kilometres from the coast.

Of the islands in the Indian Ocean the Komoro group was attached to the Government of Madagascar by a decree of April 9, 1908, while the small

British island of Coetivy was transferred from Mauritius to the Seychelles by Letters Patent dated January 13.



America.—Two American travellers, Messrs. Delano and Washburn, reached the Grand Falls on the Hamilton river of Labrador in the summer of 1908. Though discovered by John McLean, of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1839, they have only been visited since on one or two occasions. The canyon below the falls has been named McLean by the Geographic Board of Canada. A surveying journey, made in 1907, by Messrs. Bruce, Mostyn and Johnson in connection with a proposed railway across the northern half of Newfoundland, has been described in the *Geographical Journal*. In regard to recent changes in the region of the Lower Colorado, referred to in former issues of this Almanack, the formation of a new main mouth of the river on the east side of the head of the Gulf of California has been reported. An unusual rise in the level of the Great Salt Lake was also reported early in 1908, and seems to negative the current idea that the lake is drying up. Further progress has been made with the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska, both along the 141st meridian and in the more southern section defined by the arbitration of 1903. The exact determination and marking of the whole southern frontier of Canada with the United States was provided for by a treaty signed at Washington on April 11, 1908, and ratified on June 4. No definite alterations of the existing frontier are contemplated, but where the boundary is formed by branching watercourses established usage is to determine the exact course of the line, even though it may be at variance with the letter of previous treaties. The execution of the work is placed in the hands of Commissioners, and provision is made for arbitration if need arise. In South America, an interesting journey was made in 1907 by Prof. Hiram Bingham, accompanied by Dr. Hamilton Rice, along the route covered by the army of President Bolivar in 1819, through the interior parts of Venezuela and Colombia. Dr. Rice has since made further explorations in the extreme south-east of Colombia about the little-known headwaters of the Rio Negro. In Dutch Guiana the systematic exploration which has been in progress for some years under the auspices of the Dutch Geographical Society and other bodies has been continued in 1907 and 1908 by expeditions under Mr. de Goeje and Lieut. de Haan respectively. In south central Brazil additions to knowledge have resulted from the operations of Major Rondon for the construction of a telegraph line through the west of Mato Grosso, some of the routes having interseeted the headstreams of the Tapajos tributary of the Amazon. On the headwaters of the Madeira investigations, mainly anthropological, have been carried out by an expedition under Dr. Farabee (supported by the Peabody Museum at Boston), who is still in the field. An expedition to neighbouring parts of Peru and Bolivia has been undertaken by Dr. R. Schuller, also an anthropologist; while a German scientist, Prof. Knocke, has started for the Andean tableland for the purpose of physical research.

Further south the puzzling hydrography of the Pilcomayo (the main western tributary of the Parana), which has been the subject of many explorations during the past 25 years, has been further elucidated by the journey of two young Swiss-Argentines, the brothers Smied, who claim to have discovered the true course of the river (which forms the mutual frontier of Argentina and Paraguay), through the swamps between 22° and 24° S. Lastly, the Swedish expedition of Mr. Skottsberg to the extreme south of the continent has done some excellent work (geological, botanical, etc.) in the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, and south-west Patagonia.

Something has been done during 1908 towards a decision of pending boundary questions in South America. A treaty between Brazil and Colombia, signed in 1907, ratified April 20, 1908, fixed the mutual frontier between the Rio Negro and the Yapura, but a final settlement is delayed by the claims of Ecuador and Peru to territory south of the Yapura. Negotiations have also been in progress between Brazil and Peru respecting the disputed territory between 8° and 11° S. lat., and it has been agreed that a settlement is to be arrived at not later than May 31, 1909. The question in dispute between Peru and Bolivia, which was submitted to the arbitration of Argentina by the treaty of 1902, is still under consideration, the point at issue being the ownership of the territory immediately east of the Andes and south of 11° S. The two countries have, however, presented their arguments and replies, and a decision is expected shortly. The question of the ownership of the Chaco, which was assigned to Paraguay (as against Argentina) by the award of the President of the United States in 1878, but has since been claimed by Bolivia, has also been submitted to the arbitration of the President of the Argentine Republic, a protocol laying down the basis of a settlement having been agreed upon by the two countries concerned. A noteworthy event of the year has been the completion of the railway from Guayaquil to Quito, the capital of Ecuador being thus for the first time brought within easy reach of the ocean.

Australasia and Pacific.—A few areas in the Southern Alps of New Zealand remain imperfectly known, but this reproach seems in a way to be shortly removed. The great Douglas glacier, in Westland, situated in one of the most inaccessible parts of the range, was the goal of an expedition carried out in 1907 by Dr. J. M. Bell, Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, who described his explorations before the Royal Geographical Society in November of the same year. The glacier is noteworthy for the stupendous cliff—4,000 feet of ice and rock—separating the gathering ground from the main trunk. Other explorations, by Messrs. Grave, Marshall and others, in the difficult region between Milford Sound and Lake Te Anau, were

carried out in 1906 and previous years, though only lately brought within general knowledge. In Tasmania a more precise knowledge of the Ben Lomond range has resulted from the work Col. Legge and Messrs. Giblin and Piesse. In New Guinea—now one of the last remaining regions of promise for the explorer—an important expedition was carried out in 1907 by Mr. C. A. W. Monckton, who ascended the almost unknown Waria river near the Anglo-German frontier on the north-east coast, and crossed the island by a new route behind Mount Yule and down the valley of the Lakekamu river. At the opposite end of the island the Dutch have shown much exploring activity during recent years. The expedition of Mr. Lorenz, which started in the autumn of 1907 from Oost Bay on the south coast with a view to reaching the snowy range in the interior, was forced to turn back after penetrating to a point over 7,000 feet in height, whence a peak with an estimated altitude of 16,400 feet was seen, the same height being assigned to the snowy range further west.

Various German expeditions have been organised for ethnological research in the Western Pacific. The leader of one of these, Dr. Stephan, a young scientist of promise, died in May, 1908, and has been succeeded by Dr. Krämer, well known for previous work in the same field. The well-known writer, Mr. Louis Becke, has started on an expedition to the little-known island of Bougainville, in the Solomon group, the interior of which he hopes to explore. Scientific research of all kinds in the Pacific has been taken in hand by an organisation formed at Honolulu and known as the Pacific Scientific Institution. The magnetic survey of the same ocean has been completed by the United States ship *Galilee*, and it is understood that a special vessel is being built for the prosecution of similar work in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A German expedition for investigations into the phenomena of evaporation over the ocean has been undertaken by Dr. R. Lutgens.

Polar Regions.—Several expeditions have been in the field during 1908, but most of these have not yet reached a stage at which an appreciation of results is possible. Commander Peary has once more set out on his persevering quest of the North Pole, having sailed from Sydney, Cape Breton, on July 17. His safe arrival in northern Greenland has since been announced. As before, he intends to establish a base on the northern shore of Grant Land, but hopes to transport sufficient stores over the ice to enable him to start on the final dash with fully-laden sledges. Dr. F. A. Cook, who, as announced a year ago, started in 1907 on an expedition towards the Pole by a route to the west of Ellesmere Land, had not been heard of at his base down to August, 1908. In the same quarter the Dane, Knud Rasmussen, made a sledge expedition across Smith Sound to Ellesmere Land in 1907, with a view to studying the possibilities of a more extended expedition through the Arctic Archipelago to the west. He returned to Denmark in 1908, and is understood to be planning a new expedition. The Danish expedition to East Greenland, under Rasmussen's former chief, Mylius Erichsen, has experienced disaster in the loss of the leader and two companions, though the rest of the party have reached home in safety. Various sledge parties had made their way in 1907 to the north-east coast of Greenland, and that under Erichsen himself perished in a vain attempt to return, its fate not being ascertained until the next spring. Researches were meanwhile carried out by the other members of the expedition, both on the east coast and on the inland ice.

During the summer of 1908 a Swedish expedition, under Prof. de Geer, carried out surveys and observations in the neighbourhood of Ice Fiord, Spitsbergen; while a French expedition, under Capt. Bénard, sailed early in the year with a view to research in the fields of oceanography, marine biology and meteorology on the coasts of Novaya Zemlya and the Kara Sea. Its vessel, built specially for the purpose, is named the *Jacques Cartier*.

Of prospective expeditions, the most important is that of the Norwegian, Capt Roald Amundsen, of North-West Passage fame, who proposes to drift across the North Polar basin by a route starting from the vicinity of Bering Strait.

The British Antarctic Expedition, under Mr. E. H. Shackleton, sailed from Lyttelton, New Zealand, on Jan. 1, 1908, its vessel, the *Nimrod*, being towed as far as the ice by the *Koonya*, belonging to the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand. The *Nimrod* returned in March, reporting that the explorers, 15 in all, had landed at winter quarters near Mount Erebus, Mr. Shackleton's intention of using King Edward VII. Land as a base having been frustrated by the heavy ice and severe weather encountered. It was hoped to make a bold push towards the Pole from the winter quarters. The *Nimrod* sailed again in the autumn to re-open communications with the wintering party, of whom news may be expected next spring. A second Antarctic Expedition, that of the French savant Dr. Charcot, is also in the field. A new ship, the *Pourquoi pas?*, was built for the purpose and left Havre on August 15. The field of work, as on Dr. Charcot's former expedition, is the region south of Cape Horn, and the explorer expects to be absent two years.

General.—An encouraging sign of geographical progress in this country is the general movement lately manifested for the establishment of Chairs of Geography at the Universities. Early in 1908 Mr. G. G. Chisholm was appointed to the newly-created Professorship of Geography at Edinburgh University, while a similar appointment is expected to be made before long at Glasgow. At Sheffield Mr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, a member of the recent Scottish Antarctic Expedition, has been appointed Lecturer in Geography. The teaching of geography at Cambridge has been reorganised and additional lecturers appointed. A new British Geographical Society has been formed at Leeds, and was inaugurated by an address from Sir Clements Markham on October 2.

Literature.—Among the narratives of travel published during the past year are: Capt. Amundsen's "North-West Passage;" Mr. A. H. Harrison's "In search of a Polar Continent;" Lieut. Boyd Alexander's "From the Niger to the Nile;" Dr. and Mrs. Workman's "Ice-bound Heights of the Mustagh;" Count de Lesdain's "From Pekin to Sikkim;" Mr. R. F. Johnston's "From Peking to Mandalay;" and Dr. F. A. Cook's "To the Top of the Continent" (Mt. McKinley, Alaska). Other important works are Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt," and Sir H. Johnston's "Richard Bentley and the Congo."

EDWARD HEAWOOD.

An Analysis of the Army Estimates, 1908–1909.

ARMY Estimates may be investigated from many standpoints and on many widely divergent lines, according to the predilections of the critic and the nature of the statistical information he desires to extract.

One of these standpoints, however, and one of these lines of investigation, though by no means the most frequently selected, stand out from all the others as being of pre-eminent importance.

The military potential of the State is to be measured primarily by the numerical strength and technical efficiency of its matured, fully-trained, and fully available combatant elements.

It is of particular moment that this line of investigation should be inculcated to-day, when a tendency is becoming increasingly apparent to substitute for an erstwhile dangerous reliance on "fortifications" and fixed defences an equally fallacious reliance on organisations whose *personnel* is, by reason of the limitations imposed upon it by legal constitution and terms of enlistment, but partially trained, whilst available only for the internal defence of the United Kingdom, i.e., *strategically immobile*.

In other words, whilst it seems highly improbable that the recently constituted Territorial Army can ever approach very closely to its nominal establishment on a basis of voluntary engagement, it is to be feared that the efforts made to accomplish this end may bring about, in the uninstructed popular estimation, an overshadowing of the more vital needs of the Regular Army in general and of the Regular *Field* Army in particular.

There is evidently grave danger of both money and attention being diverted from their proper destination in the Regular Active Army and its Reserves to strategically immobile formations, and the inevitable weakening of our military position, already sufficiently precarious.

It cannot be urged too emphatically that the predominant strategic need of the British Empire is the availability for prompt transport (*wherever required*) of the largest and most efficient Field Army that can be maintained in these islands with due regard to population, economy in finance, and continued assurance of that maritime superiority upon which our existence and any oversea operations must ever depend.

When a considerable Field Army has been despatched oversea, to act in close concert with the Fleet, the local security of the British Islands will be best assured by the presence therein, not of large forces available for that purpose alone, but of forces which, whilst *disposed* so as to repel raids, and *numerically formidable* enough to render prospects of invasion prohibitively unattractive, are yet (at least as regards the major portion) so trained and organised as to be available on demand both for the maintenance and

TABLE A.—DETAIL OF FORCES MAINTAINED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Combatant Branches and Units only.)

MOBILE FORMATIONS.

	Branches.	No. of Units on P.E.	P.E., all Ranks.	Requirements of the Expeditionary Force.	
				Units.	*Personnel.*
	(a) Fully-trained Troops.				
Regular Active Army.	Household Cavalry	3 regts.	1,296	14 regts.	7,866
	Line Cavalry	13 ,,	9,295		
	Royal Horse Artillery	14 btys.	2,202	16 btys. & A.C.'s	2,042
	Royal Field Artillery	66 ,,	9,363	66 btys. & A.C.'s	25,632
	Do. temporarily retained	—	2,404		
	Royal Garrison Artillery	6 btys.	872	6 btys.	1,380
	Royal Engineers	various	3,169	33 units	4,900
	Foot Guards	8 bns.	6,357	73 bns.	79,824
	Line Infantry	70 ,,	56,106	4 bns. / 12 cos.	MI
	Total Combatant Establishment		91,064		
	(b) Partly-trained Troops.		P.S. or Cadres (Regulars).	Others (partly trained).	
Special Reserve	Irish Horse	2 regts.	12	952	2 sq. 330
	Field Artillery	31 corps.	217	15,376	? ?
	Reserve Bns. Infantry	70 bns.	2,246	42,420	? ?
	Extra Reserve Bns. Infantry	31 ,,	1,169	18,845	? ?
	Total Combatant Establishment		3,644	77,593	121,974

NOTES.—1. It may be accepted that the above P.E. of Regular Army is approximately reached and maintained abnormal strength of about 235,000 for all arms and services will be reduced to 80,000 when the longer terms of colour service now obtaining have produced their full effect.

2. The Regular Army Reserve is mainly relied upon for mobilisation of the Expeditionary Force. Its present

3. In Oct., 1908, the Special Reserve was 15,798 *short* of its establishment of 77,089, and of 50,179 Infantrymen, 14,704 were under age 20.

SEDENTARY AND NON-MOBILE FORMATIONS.

	Branches.	No. of Units on P.E.	P.E., all Ranks.		Remarks.
	(*a*) *Fully-trained Troops.*				
Reg. Army	Royal Field Artillery ...	33 btys.	2,145		11 Training Bdes. Spl. Res.
	Royal Garrison Artillery	various	5,911		Mainly Harbour Defence
	Royal Engineers	,,	2,277		do. do.
	Total Establishment		10,333		
			P. Staff.	Others.	
	(*b*) *Partly-trained Troops (sedentary).*				
Spl. Res.	Garrison Artillery	2 corps	57	1,483	Irish Harbour Defences
	Engineers	2 ,,	50	1,237	Siege and Railway Reserve
	Total Establishment		107	2,720	

TERRITORIAL ARMY (Non-Mobile). (In process of Organisation.)

Branches.	Field Troops.		Sedentary Troops.		
	No. of Units.	Estab. (excl. P. Staffs).	No. of Units.	Estab. (excl. P. Staffs).	
Yeomanry Cavalry	56 regts.	26,208	—	—	Total Establishment, all Branches, 302,199
Horse and Field Artillery ...	162 btys.	34,832	—	—	
Mountain & Heavy Artillery	18 ,,	4,920	—	—	
Other Artillery details.....	2 units	144	—	—	
Garrison Artillery	—	—	89 units	7,600	
Engineers	various	9,539	various	4,920	
Cyclist Infantry	10 bns.	5,480	—	—	
Infantry	190 ,,	192,822	— †	—	

Non-Combatants, all Services..... 25,629

NOTE.—In Oct., 1908, the Territorial Army, organised from the former Yeomanry and Volunteers, showed a deficit of 123,418 on its nominal establishment of 302,199.

the expansion of the Active Army in its theatre of operations.

The new *Special Reserve*, which has superseded the Militia, is available for these purposes, but is recruited with difficulty. The new *Territorial Army*, with an exaggerated establishment, is not so available (special engagements of individuals or voluntary offers of units of course excepted), and, whilst clearly an advance upon the former ill-organised Volunteer Force, experiences similar difficulties in regard to enlistment and training.

The next logical step in development, already contemplated in many circles, involves cessation of direct recruiting for the Territorial Army, and the application of legal universal liability to service either in the Fleet or in the Home Army, the latter forming a reservoir at once larger and more efficient than the present *ensemble* of Home Regulars, Special Reserve, and Territorials, from which the peace garrisons of our dependencies would continue, as heretofore, to be recruited by voluntary engagement.

The Territorial Army would then be constituted by the entire classes of men who had been trained in the Active Army and completed their periods of service in its Reserves.

Such a development would bring our military system into line with that universally adopted—in many cases as the result of disastrous experience—by all the other military Powers, and would meet all possible contingencies.

Meantime, the nominal "order of battle" of the Expeditionary Force, which must be regarded as the *maximum* of our present aspirations in the way of a Field Army, stands as follows:—

(*a*) 1 *Cavalry Division*, comprising HQ., 4 cav. bdes. (each of 3 rgts.); hq. and 2 bdes. R.H.A. (each of 2 btys.); hq., 4 field troops and 1 wireless tel. coy. R.E.; T. and S. column A.S.C.; 4 field ambulances R.A.M.C.

(*b*) 6 *Divisions*, each comprising HQ., 3 inf. bdes. (each of 4 bns.); 2 coys. mtd. inf.; hq., 3 bdes. (each of 3 btys.), and 1 howitzer bde. (of 2 btys.) R.F.A.; 1 heavy bty. and A.C., R.G.A.; divl. A.C.; hq., 2 field coys. and 1 divl. tel. coy. R.E.; T. and S. column A.S.C.; T. and S. park; 3 field ambulances R.A.M.C.

(*c*) *Army Troops*, comprising Army HQ., 2 *mtd. bdes.* (each hq. and 1 rgt. cav., 1 bty. R.H.A., and A.C., 2 bns. mtd. inf., T. and S. column, 1 field amb.); 2 sqq. yeomanry; 1 bn. inf.; 1 wireless, 2 cable tel. coys., 3 balloon coys., and 2 bridging trains R.E.; T. and S. column, 2 field ambulances, R.A.M.C.

Total strength.—Combatants, 121,974; non-combatants, 12,099; staffs, &c., 1,275.

In addition, a considerable but quite indeterminate force would be required for duty on the lines of communication of the Field Army.

The *personnel* of the above must be found from the Regular Active Army at home, its Reserve, and a small proportion of the Special Reserve

TABLE B.—DIGEST OF FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

					£	£
(1) *Charges for services common to the Army at large.*						
Staffs and Administration					1,411,064	
Armaments, Stores, Works, Horses, &c.					4,013,917	
Labour and Instructional Establishments					918,337	
Special Medical Services					113,100	6,456,418
	Effective.	Non-Effect.	Approx. Expenditure on			
			Mobile formations.	Sedentary and Non-Mobile do.		
	£	£				
(2) *Channel Is. Militia, Colonial Mil. and Vols.*						
Channel Is. Militia	23,400	4,650				
Colonial Mil. and Vols.	33,670	3,950				
	57,070	8,600	—	(*d*) 65,670		65,670
(3) *Regular Army at home, in Colonies and Egypt.*						
Combatant branches Reg. Active Army	11,377,088	2,266,500				
Non-combatant branches Reg. Active Army	1,841,524	409,750				
	13,218,612	2,676,250				
Deduct:	15,894,862		—	—		15,894,862
Mil. Academies, Reg. Staff, Prisons, and Schools ..	233,420					
Admiralty Contributions	168,000*					
Expenditure in Colonies and Egypt	3,798,109					
Colonial and Egyptian Contributions ..	593,800*					
Indian Contribution ...	338,200*	5,131,529				
BALANCE, BEING DIRECT EXP. ON REG. ACT. ARMY IN U.K.		10,763,333	(*a*) 9,693,333	(*c*) 1,070,000		—
Regular Army Reserve, all branches		1,460,740	(*a*) 1,095,555	(*c*) 365,185		1,460,740
(4) *Special Reserve and Militia.*						
Special Reserve and Militia	1,874,250	235,000				
Reserve Division of Militia (expiring)	10,000	—				
			(*b*)	(*d*)		
	1,884,250	235,000	1,900,000	219,250		2,119,250
(5) *Territorial Army, &c.*						
Territorial formations	2,365,850	144,400				
Yeomanry and Vols. under old conditions	48,410	3,400				
				(*d*)		
	2,414,260	147,800	—	2,562,060		2,562,060
	TOTALS		12,688,888	4,282,165		
Total, Direct Cost of all *personnel*, &c.				16,971,053		
Less, Cost of Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, &c.				65,670		
BALANCE, *being* Direct Cost of *personnel* in U.K.				16,905,383		
Amount of Gross Estimates						28,559,000
Less, Appropriations in aid						1,100,000*
AMOUNT OF NET ESTIMATES						27,459,000

(whose principal function is that of replacing wastage).

In the tables the term "sedentary" is used to describe troops whose *rôle* is passive; the term "non-mobile" to distinguish formations that are legally available for Home Defence only.

From these tables it will be evident that mobilisation of the Expeditionary Force *alone* (excluding Troops for Communications) would absorb 14 cav. rgts. out of 16, *all* service batteries R.F.A., and 73 inf. bns. out of 78. This exhaustion of constituted Regular *units* is no less serious than exhaustion of Reserve *personnel*. Further, some 15–20 per cent. of the Regular Peace Effective is immature, as also is a high proportion of the Special Reserve. On the other hand, the provision of *training units* seems adequate, always provided they remain free to play that *rôle*.

A reduction of establishment in S. Africa is contemplated, but these peace garrisons might, not improbably, require reinforcing (and would in any case require drafts for maintenance), apart from the Expeditionary Force, its mobilisation, and its wastage.

Under the head of Finance, Table B, shows a digest of the Army Estimates arranged to make clear the unduly large expenditure on sedentary and non-mobile formations, and the relatively small proportion borne by the cost of fully-trained mobile elements in the United Kingdom, to the aggregate outlay.

It must be remembered, moreover, that this disproportion must *increase* in the future, since the Regular Army Reserve will rapidly diminish in response to the longer periods of colour service now obtaining, whilst the Territorial Army may be expected to approach somewhat more closely to its nominal establishment, and there are already indications of a demand for its better training—*i.e.*, for more money.

The remainder of the Regular Army is accounted for as follows:—

TABLE C.—DETAIL OF REGULAR BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT ABROAD.
(Combatants only.)

Branches.	Colonies & Egypt.		India.	
	No. of Units.	P.E. all ranks.	No. of Units.	P.E. all ranks.
Line Cavalry	6 rgts.	3,621	9 rgts.	5,643
R.H. Artillry.	2 btys.	1,310	11 btys.	10,623
R.F. Artillry.	6 btys.		45 btys.	
Line Infantry	26 bns.	25,453	52 bns.	53,740
Totals	. . .	30,384	. . .	70,006

RECAPITULATION.

Category.	Direct Cost for Eff. and Non-Eff. Services.	Proportion of foregoing cost to. Total direct Exp. in U.K.		Amt. of Nett. Estimates.	
(*a*) Fully-trained mobile formations (Reg. Act. Army and Res.)	£10,788,888	63·8 p.c.	75 p.c.	39·3 p.c.	46·2 p.c.
(*b*) Partly-trained mobile formations (Spl. Res. and Militia)	1,900,000	11·2 p.c.		6·9 p.c.	
(*c*) Fully-trained Sed. and Non-Mob. (Reg. Army and Res.)	1,435,185	8·5 p.c.	25 p.c.	5·2 p.c.	25·3 p.c.
(*d*) Partly-trained Sed. & Non-Mob. (Spl. Res., Mil., and T. A., &c.)	2,846,980	16·5 p.c.		10·1 p.c.	

P. R. COLES.

THE FIRST ATLANTIC CABLE.

AUGUST 5th of last year was the fiftieth anniversary of the Atlantic Cable, that being the day of the month in 1858 on which—contrary to authoritative opinion—the engineer of one of the greatest achievements of the nineteenth century completed the laying of the submarine line between Ireland and Newfoundland, the length being over two thousand miles, and the depth nearly three miles for the greater part of the distance. The projectors were Mr. John Watkins Brett, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Bright, and Mr. Cyrus West Field. Mr. Bright was also the engineer-in-chief of the undertaking, and he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services to the country in connection therewith, at the unprecedented age of 26.

Electrical theories were, however, mistaken at that time, and the electricians applied far too much power for the transmission of signals; the result being that the insulation suffered by degrees, until after three months' useful work the cable gradually succumbed.

After a number of cables had been laid by Sir Charles Bright, Mr. H. C. Forde, Sir William Siemens and others to India, Gibraltar, Alexandria, &c., another Atlantic Cable expedition started in 1865. This was the first line that was laid by the manufacturers of the cable, these contractors being the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, with Mr. (afterwards Sir Samuel) Canning for their chief engineer, whilst Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark acted as consulting engineers to the proprietors.* Notwithstanding the extra knowledge and experience gained in regard to the subject generally, this expedition met with as many mishaps as the first expedition of 1857; but in 1866—as in 1858—the same arrangements ultimately achieved success, since which the construction, laying, and working of submarine telegraphs has passed from the pioneer stage to that of ordinary routine.

The engineering methods were similar to those adopted eight years previously; but the line proved a lasting success, owing to the advances made in electrical science and in the practical working of cables. On the electrical side, in addition to the late Lord Kelvin, the names of Varley and Willoughby Smith must always be honourably associated with the subject, and the late Sir John Pender did more than any man for the commercial development of submarine telegraphy.

* "Submarine Telegraphs: Their History, Construction and Working," by Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E. (London: Crosby Lockwood & Son.)

THE arguments for and against the high-speed, all-big-gun capital ship have at last been set at rest—for some years, at all events—by the adoption of the type in all the important navies of the world, with the single exception of the French. In its main characteristics, more especially with regard to its single-calibre armament, the Dreadnought type, as it has come to be called, is not so great a "revolution" as is generally imagined. The previous *Dreadnought* borne on the Navy List, which was launched in 1875, had an all-big-gun armament, though her comparatively small displacement did not permit of more than four 12-in. weapons being carried. From this point of view, therefore, the present *Dreadnought* is simply a reversion to an earlier type, but from another, and perhaps a more rational one, she is the logical outcome of continuous progress. When the battleships of the Royal Sovereign type were designed in 1889, they were given an armament of four 13·5-in. and ten 6-in. guns. In the succeeding Majestic type (1893) the calibre of the main armament was reduced to 12 inches, and the number of guns in the secondary battery increased to twelve. From 1893 to 1901, six classes of battleships were designed for the Navy, namely, *Majestic* (1893, 14,900 tons, nine ships); *Albion* (1896, 12,950 tons, six ships); *Formidable* (1897, 15,000 tons, three ships); *London* (1898, 15,000 tons, three ships); *Albemarle* (1899, 14,000 tons, six ships); and *Queen* (1901, 15,000 tons, two ships). In each of these succeeding classes the armament remained unchanged—four 12-in. and twelve 6-in.—although, of course, improvements in the manufacture of ordnance have made the *Queen's* armament much more powerful than the *Majestic's*. With the class of battleship provided for in the Estimates of 1901–2, however, the first step towards the all-big-gun armament was taken. Owing to improvements in the manufacture and distribution of armour it was thought advisable to reinforce the main battery of the new ships with something more powerful than the 6-in. gun, which fires a shell of only 100 lb., and is quite ineffective against even 6 inches of Krupp armour at 3,000 yards. Consequently, the eight ships of the King Edward class (1902, 16,350 tons) were given, in addition to four 12-in. guns, four weapons of 9·2-in. calibre, firing a 380 lb. shell, the number of 6-in. guns being reduced to ten. The United States Navy Department, whose designs generally followed British practice, took an equally progressive step, arming the *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* (1902, 16,000 tons) with four 12-in., eight 8-in., and twelve 7-in., while the Japanese gave the *Kashima* and *Katori* (1903, 16,400 tons) four 12-in., four 10-in., and twelve 6-in. Experience with the ships of the King Edward class showed that very serious difficulties attended the practical working of a three-calibre armament such as was mounted in them. Not only was considerable confusion caused by the storage of so many different sizes of ammunition and its service to the guns in action, but in the system of fire-control which had been evolved out of the new spirit of gunnery efficiency which began to animate the whole of the Navy about the beginning of this century, it was found that the multiple-calibre armament presented insuperable obstacles to good shooting, owing to the inability of the control officers to distinguish between the splashes made by the various sizes of shells. Further, armour improvements were throwing the 6-in. gun still further into the background. The cumulative effect of these considerations was seen in the design of our next new battleships (*Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*), which, on a displacement of 16,500 tons, were given an armament of four 12-in. and ten 9·2-in. guns, while, in anticipation of the effect of this move on foreign Powers, the main armour belt was increased from 9 inches, which up to then had been the standard, to 12 inches.

The type of battleship represented by the *Lord Nelson* is regarded in many quarters as at least equally as effective as the *Dreadnought*, all things considered, save for the fact that owing to the unsatisfactory arrangement of the anti-torpedo battery of 12-pounder guns, they present an undesirably large target. It was the question of fire control almost alone which dictated the final introduction of the all-big-gun type, which, it will be seen, was not a revolution in design, but an evolution brought about by the continually increasing power of the secondary armament. This is not the place to enter upon a discussion of the comparative merits, strategical and tactical, of the two types—single and mixed calibres. The British official view of the *Dreadnought* is obtainable, and the U.S. Navy Department has also issued a memorandum on the tactical qualities of the type. Its comparison with the *Lord Nelson*, which may be taken to represent a typical mixed calibre ship (save in speed, which could be improved by the replacement of the reciprocating engines by turbines), is as follows:—

	Dreadnought.	Lord Nelson.
Displacement (nominal)	17,900 tons	16,500 tons
Horse-power	23,000 (turbine)	16,750
Speed (trial)	21 knots	19 knots
Armour:		
Main belt	11 in.	12 in.
Upper belt	11-8 in.	8 in.
Gun barbettes	11 in.	14 in.
,, turrets	8 in.	8 in. (12-in. guns) 7 in. (9·2-in. guns)
Cost	£1,797,497	£1,500,000
Weight of broadside	6,800 lb.	5,300 lb.

As five rounds can be fired in two minutes from the 9·2-in. to two rounds from the 12-in., the weight of the broadside fire would soon turn in the *Lord Nelson's* favour.

There never has been, is not now, and probably never will be unanimity in battleship design amongst naval Powers. Not only has each nation to deal with a different set of conditions, but each may have different information at its disposal, to say nothing of different methods of interpreting it. The result is that although the principle of the *Dreadnought* has been accepted in every country, with the exception of France, no two designs are alike. The *Dreadnought* and the first batch of ships which followed her in the British Estimates for 1906·7 (*Bellerophon*, *Temeraire* and *Superb*, 18,600 tons) are practically identical. Three of the five two-gun turrets are placed on the centre-line, one forward of the superstructure and two aft, the latter being on the same level and therefore unable to concentrate their fire astern. The remaining turrets are placed on the beams, well forward. The result is that these four ships are able to bring six guns to bear ahead or astern, and eight on

the broadside. In the second batch (*St. Vincent*, *Collingwood* and *Vanguard*, 19,250 tons) provided for in the 1907–8 Estimates, the level of the inner of the two after-turrets is believed to be raised so as to enable its guns to fire over the end turret, thus increasing the astern fire to eight guns. This arrangement will stand, it is understood, for the battleship which is to be built at Portsmouth under the 1908–9 Estimates.

The most notable improvement in the design of British Dreadnoughts so far has been in the anti-torpedo-boat armament. In the *Dreadnought*, twenty-seven 12-pounders were mounted for this purpose, but the size of torpedo craft had been increasing so rapidly that this was everywhere denounced as a grave error. No alteration has yet been made in the light armament of the *Dreadnought*, but in the later battleships twenty 4-in. guns, firing a shell of 25 lb., are installed for repelling torpedo attack.

The *United States* was the first foreign nation to follow the British lead in the construction of all-big-gun battleships, but their first efforts cannot be regarded as Dreadnoughts in the sense of the word as now accepted. The *South Carolina* and *Michigan* were laid down in July, 1906, and are to be completed in June, 1909. They are of 16,000 tons displacement, and are armed with eight 12-in. guns paired in turrets on the centre-line, two forward and two aft. The guns of the inner turrets—those nearer the centre of the ship—fire over the outer turrets. It will be seen that the broadside fire of these ships is eight 12-in.—the same as the *Dreadnought*—but only four can be fired ahead or astern. The armour of the American ships is very deficient, the main belt being only 8 ft. wide and covering only 300 *ft.* out of a total length of 450 ft. The battleships provided for in the Appropriations for 1907 (*Delaware* and *North Dakota*) and 1908 (*Florida* and *Utah*) are much more powerful ships. Their displacement is 20,000 tons, and the armament has been strengthened by the addition of a fifth two-gun turret, placed, as it were, astern of the aftermost turret in the *Michigan*, on the centre-line. The broadside fire of these ships is thus ten 12-in., with four ahead or astern. The protection, too, is much more efficient, the main belt having a width of 15 ft. 8 in., and a thickness of 12–10 in.

Like our own Admiralty, the United States Navy Department has found it necessary to modify the anti-torpedo-boat armament of her Dreadnoughts. In the *South Carolina* and *Michigan* this consists of twenty-two 14-pounders, but in the vessels of the 1907 and 1908 programmes fourteen 5-in. (70-pounders) have been mounted, and are arranged in a 5-in. non-cemented steel battery amidships. A curious feature about the latest United States ships is the disposition of the masts. In the *South Carolina* one is placed on either beam, beside the funnels, while in their successors one is placed on either beam, between the funnels, a flying bridge connecting the two at a height of about 70 ft. above the water-line. The fire-control platforms are not, as in British ships, placed on the masts, but on two separate towers, one before the fore-funnel and one behind the after. These towers are constructed of latticed steel tubes of about 2-in. diameter, the towers being 25 ft. in diameter at the base and 10 ft. at the top. The design was found eminently satisfactory in the experiments which were carried out in 1908 against the monitor *Florida* (now renamed *Tallahassee*). The engines of the *South Carolina* and *Michigan* are of the reciprocating type, developing 16,500 h.p. for 18·5 knots. The *Delaware* also has reciprocating engines, but the *North Dakota* is to be equipped with Curtis turbines, the h.p. in both cases being 25,000, and the speed 21 knots. The 1908 ships will both have Curtis turbines, and will develop the same speed.

In *Germany* the Dreadnought type of battleship was adopted with considerable reluctance, and only after an exhaustive, but unsuccessful, search for a type which, while capable of meeting a Dreadnought in single combat, should enable the concurrent expenses necessarily attached to the adoption of an 18,000-ton standard to be avoided. Even in producing the 13,200-ton ships, which were the German standard up to 1905, a great outlay for the building of docks and the dredging of harbours had had to be met, and it was realised that this would have to be repeated should it be essential after all to lay down 18,000-ton ships. Eighteen months of inactivity and empty slips, however, occupied with a vain search for an alternative, ended in July, 1907, with the commencement of two ships which, under the 1900 Navy Act, should have been laid down in 1906. At the same time—a fact eloquent of the expenditure which this decision rendered necessary in other directions—it was decided to enlarge the Kiel Canal to allow of the passage of the new ships, at a cost of ten millions sterling. The two battleships, named *Nassau* and *Westphalen*, are to be of 17,760 tons, while their speed, with reciprocating engines, will be 19 knots with 20,000 h.p. The 11-in. gun, which has been mounted as the main armament of all German battleships laid down since 1901, when it replaced the 9·4-in., is retained in these ships, and no fewer than twelve will be mounted. The disposition of the armament will be the same as in the United States ship *Michigan*, with the addition of two 2-gun turrets placed *en échelon* amidships. It is uncertain yet whether the four 'midship guns will be able to be concentrated on either broadside. If they can the broadside fire will be twelve 11-in. guns; if not, ten 11-in. The ahead and astern fire in either case will be eight guns. The 11-in. weapon, it should be noted, fires a shot of 760 lb., to the 850 lb. of the British 12-in.; but its muzzle velocity is 3,250 ft.-secs., to the British gun's 2,900 ft.-secs.; and this, coupled with its smaller weight (49 tons to 58) and the smaller weight of the mountings required, is held to make it at least as efficient a weapon as the heavier type. The German ships also have a secondary armament—which is also, apparently, the anti-torpedo-boat armament—of twelve 6·7-in. guns, firing a shell of 132 lb. and capable of penetrating 5 in. of Krupp steel at 5,000 yds.

The details of these ships, as well as those of their successors, have been carefully guarded by the German Admiralty, and with such success that the particulars of the 1907 and 1908 ships are still doubtful. It is believed, however, that the *Rheinland* and *Ersatz Baden*, of the 1907 programme, will displace 17,960 tons and steam 20 knots with engines of 22,000 h.p.; and that the *Ersatz Oldenburg*, *Ersatz Beowulf*, and *Ersatz Siegfried*, of the 1908 programme, will also be of 17,960 tons, but will carry 12-in. guns instead of 11-in. as their main armament. Preparations have

been made for the commencement early in 1909 of the *Ersatz Frithjof*, *Ersatz Heimdall*, and *Ersatz Hildebrand*.

Italy may be regarded as the birthplace of the Dreadnought, for it was Colonel Cuniberti, the gifted Italian naval constructor, who, in "Fighting Ships" for 1903, first outlined an "Ideal Battleship for the British Fleet," armed with twelve 12-in. guns and steaming 24 knots. In his own country the type is represented by one ship now under construction, which will approach more nearly to the original "ideal" than any yet designed. The vessel, which is as yet unnamed, will be of 19,000 tons displacement, and its armament will consist of twelve 12-in. guns, with eighteen 4·7-in. (45-pounders) for repelling torpedo attack. The speed will be 24 knots with engines of 30,000 h.p. According to *Die Flotte* the heavy guns will be mounted in threes, the four turrets being so arranged as to allow of all guns training on either broadside. Three others of the class are projected. It is interesting to note that after the Russo-Japanese war, Col. Cuniberti declared that the 12-in. gun was no longer sufficiently powerful for the main armament of battleships, and that a calibre of 16 inches was desirable, while 13·5 inches might be accepted as a temporary compromise. It is stated that the Italian Government is still considering the advisability of altering the armament of this new battleship to eight 13·5's.

The doings of *Japan* have naturally been watched with considerable interest, in consequence of the experience which that Power is able to bring to bear on all questions connected with naval warfare. Prior to 1905 all Japanese armoured ships were designed and built outside the country—chiefly in England; but by 1905 the native dockyards had been so enlarged and equipped as to enable them to undertake the construction of the largest armoured ships. In 1905–6 the battleships *Satsuma* (19,350 tons) and *Aki* (19,800 tons) were laid down. They are copies, with considerable improvements, of the British *Lord Nelson* type, each having an armament of four 12-in. and twelve 10-in. guns (500 lb. shell), with twelve 4·7-in. in the case of the *Satsuma* and eight 6-in. in the case of the *Aki*. The former has reciprocating engines of 17,500 h.p., and the latter Curtis turbines (built in the United States) of 22,000 h.p., the respective speeds being 20 and 20·5 knots.

Following upon these ships, and still pursuing their policy of "after but before" Great Britain as regards date and power respectively, the Japanese naval authorities adopted the all-big-gun type. Two such battleships are now under construction in the Imperial yards at Kure and Yokosuka, their displacement being 20,800 tons. The design, which, however, is liable to alteration, allows for the mounting of no fewer than fourteen 12-in. guns. Two turrets are on the centre-line, one forward and one aft, and in each of these are mounted three 12-in. guns, the remainder being paired in turrets at the four corners of the superstructure. In the secondary battery there will be ten 6-in. and twelve 4·7 in. guns. Details of the protection are not available, but the speed will be 20 knots with Curtis turbines of 25,000 h.p. The broadside fire will be the same as in the U.S. *Delaware* class (with only ten guns all told), and the head and astern fire less by one gun than the German *Nassau* with twelve). Two more of the class are about to be laid down.

The *Russian* Government decided in 1906 to build two battleships of 20,000 tons and 21 knots, but no progress seems to have been made with them, although the official (British) Dilke Return represents one as building. Their armament is to be ten 12-in. and twenty 4·7-in. guns, with a main belt 11 inches thick.

Three battleships are under construction in this country for *Brazil*. Their names are *Minas Geraes*, *Sao Paolo*, and *Rio de Janeiro*, and they will be of 19,250 tons displacement with a speed of 21 knots. Their armament comprises twelve 12-in. guns (ten on the broadside) and twenty-two 4·7-in., but their protection is defective, consisting of a belt only 9 inches thick. In spite of rumour to the contrary these ships are intended for the Brazilian Navy and will not be sold.

France is the only naval Power which has not yet shown any signs of adopting the Dreadnought type. When the designs of the battleships provided for in the 1906 Budget were under discussion in the Superior Council of the Marine, many divergent proposals were put forward, from a single-calibre armament of 9·4-in. guns to a mixture of 12-in., 9·4-in., and 7·6-in. The final choice was in favour of four 12-in. and twelve 9·4-in.—that is to say, a copy of the *Lord Nelson*, with the addition of two 9·4-in. guns. There is nothing noteworthy about these ships except the large area covered by armour. Their displacement is 18,400 tons, and their speed, with Parsons turbines, 19·25 knots. It is interesting to note that the ships laid down for the French Navy in 1901–2 (*République* and *Patrie*) carry four 12-in. and eighteen 6·4-in.; in 1903 the *Democratie*, *Justice*, *Liberté*, and *Vérité* were given ten 7·6-in., in place of the 6·4's; while the newest (*Danton*, *Mirabeau*, *Diderot*, *Condorcet*, *Voltaire*, and *Vergniaud*) have twelve 9·4's in the place of the 7·6's in the secondary battery. There is, therefore, precisely the same tendency at work in France as that which in England produced the all-big-gun ship, and there is little doubt that the next batch of ships will follow foreign practice.

The above review includes all battleships designed since 1904, of 16,000 tons or over.

Dreadnought Cruisers.

The direction taken by the development of the armoured cruiser is due chiefly to the change in its designed *rôle* in naval war. Its *raison d'être* was at first taken to be scouting in advance of the main body of the fleet, with power to push the reconnaissance home if necessary or advisable, and the attack or defence of ocean commerce. Now, however, the view of its *rôle* is quite different. Modern vessels of this class are no longer, save in official phaseology, "armoured cruisers," but "cruiser-battleships" or "cruiser-Dreadnoughts," terms which indicate accurately their position in a war fleet. They are fast battleships, designed to act as the "fast wing" of a battle squadron, but still capable of discharging the purely cruiser duties of scouting and attacking or defending commerce should occasion arise. Their first requisite is therefore, under all heads, speed; and the designed speed of armoured cruisers has increased from 21 to 25 knots in seven years. At the same time it was necessary, in view of the battle side of their new *rôle*, to increase their offensive powers; and it is interesting to notice that this was effected up to a certain

point in the same way as with battleships—by the gradual increase of the calibre of the secondary armament. Our first modern armoured cruisers (Cressy class) carried two 9·2-in. and twelve 6-in. guns; then, after other classes with practically the same armament, came the *Black Prince*, with six 9·2-in. and ten 6-in., followed first by the *Warrior*, with six 9·2-in. and four 7·5-in., and later by the *Defence*, with four 9·2-in. and ten 7·5-in.

The "cruiser-battleship" designation, however, postulates ability to lie in the line with battleships; consequently it was essential that the armament of the cruisers should be brought into line with that of the heavier ships, for otherwise it would be of no use at ranges at which the battleship is designed to fight. In the Invincible class (*Invincible*, *Inflexible* and *Indomitable*, 17,250 tons) laid down in 1906, eight 12-in. guns were therefore mounted, two turrets being on the centre-line, forward and aft, and two *en échelon* amidships, thus allowing of a broadside fire of eight guns and an ahead and astern fire of six. The anti-torpedo-boat guns are sixteen 4-in., and the engines are Parsons turbines of 41,000 h.p., which in each case gave a speed of over 27 knots on trial, 25 being designed. The main armour belt is Krupp, 7 inches thick, and although this is small compared with the *Dreadnought's* 11 inches, it is better than the 6 inches Harvey nickel of the Canopus class, or the 9 inches Harveyed steel of the Majesties, and equal to the 7 inches Krupp of the Russells, all of which are battleships. The cost of these ships is, however, enormous —the Invincibles average £1,725,000 each—and as they are what may be called "luxuries" whose full value can only be extracted by a Power with a great battleship superiority, it is not surprising that they are not being copied to anything like the extent that the *Dreadnought* is. British programmes even have only provided for one since 1905—in the 1908–9 Estimates —and particulars of the ship are being kept secret. She will probably resemble the Invincibles very closely, so as to complete a homogeneous Dreadnought squadron of eight battleships and four cruisers. She is to be laid down at Devonport early in 1909.

The only foreign Power which has so far followed our lead is *Germany*. The *Blucher*, which was commenced in 1906, is a small edition of the type, but is, nevertheless, a formidable vessel, against which none of our pre-Dreadnought armoured cruisers could stand. She is of 14,760 tons and is armed with twelve 8·2-in. and eight 5·8-in. guns, the arrangement of the main armament being the same as in the Nassau class of battleships. Her speed is to be 22·5 knots, obtained with reciprocating engines of 35,000 h.p. Her estimated cost is £1,375,000.

The comparatively small speed and displacement of the *Blucher* are believed to have been due to a misconception in Germany of the size and speed of the British Invincibles. When details of the latter became known, Germany laid down (in 1907) a vessel known at present as the "F," of 18,700 tons and a speed of 25 knots, to be obtained with turbine engines of 45,000 h.p. This vessel will be even more truly a battleship-cruiser than our Invincibles, for her main armament is to be the same as that of the *Nassau*—twelve 11-in. The secondary battery of 6·7-in. guns will, however, be sacrificed, and only 24-pounders mounted for defence against torpedo attack. Protection will be afforded by an 8-in. belt, 6 inches thick at the bow and 4 at the stern, the corresponding figures for the Invincibles being 7, 4, and 3 inches, and for the *Blucher* 8, 4, and 3 inches. The "F" is therefore superior to the British ships, both in armament and protection, and equal in speed. A third German cruiser-Dreadnought—"G"—is building, and a fourth is to be laid down early in 1909, but details are lacking.

For the *United States* Navy no armoured cruisers have been laid down or provided for since 1905, when four ships of the Washington class were commenced. They are by no means as powerful as the *Invincible*, being of 14,500 tons and 22 knots, and armed with four 10-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns.

The newest *Japanese* armoured cruisers are formidable vessels, but the all-big-gun principle has not been adopted, at least in vessels actually under construction. Four ships have been built in native yards since 1905. The *Tsukuba* and *Ikoma* (13,750 tons) were laid down in that year, their armament comprising four 12-in., twelve 6-in., and twelve 4·7-in. guns—the same as British battleships up to 1901 with the 4·7-in. weapons added—and their speed is 21 knots. In 1905–6 the *Kurama* and *Ibuki* were laid down. They are of 14,600 tons displacement, and are armed with four 12-in., eight 8-in., and fourteen 4·7-in. guns, the speed being 21·25 knots in the *Kurama* (reciprocating engines of 22,500 h.p.) and 22·5 knots in the *Ibuki* (Curtis turbines, 24,000 h.p.). Two other cruisers are believed to have been commenced for the Japanese Navy in 1907, but no official information is obtainable. Their reported details are: displacement, 18,450 tons; armament, four 12-in., eight 10-in., eight 6-in., and ten 4·7-in.; speed, 25 knots with Curtis turbines of 44,000 h.p. The armament, it will be seen, is the very antithesis of a single-calibre one. Possibly these ships, which were undoubtedly projected, have been abandoned in consequence of the shortage of the Imperial finances.

Russia has commenced two classes of armoured cruisers since the war with Japan. The first was the Admiral Makaroff type, practically copies of the *Bayan*, which was captured by the Japanese and is now serving under the Rising Sun ensign as the *Aso*. Details: displacement, 7,880 tons; armament, two 8-in. and eight 6-in.; speed, 21 knots with reciprocating engines of 16,500 h.p. Following this, the Russian Government ordered the *Rurik* from Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, likely to be the last vessel built for the Russian Navy outside Russia. This vessel is of 15,170 tons displacement, and is powerfully armed with four 10-in., eight 8-in., and twenty 4·7-in. guns. The contract speed, which was easily obtained on trial, was 21 knots with 75 per cent. of the boiler power.

The newest *French* armoured cruisers are the *Edgar Quinet* and *Waldeck-Rousseau*, laid down in 1905 and 1906 respectively. Their displacement is 13,780 tons, and they have a single-calibre armament of 7·6-in. guns, fourteen in number. They are well protected, and their speed is 23 knots with reciprocating engines of 36,000 h.p.

Italy is building a class of five cruisers which, although not comparable with the *Invincible*, are admirably suited to her particular needs. They are of 9,680 tons, and are armed with four 10-in. and eight 7·5-in. guns, and are efficiently

protected by a belt 8–7 inches thick amidships. The *Pisa*, *Amalfi* and *San Giorgio* have reciprocating engines of 18,000 h.p., and the *San Marco* Parsons turbines of 20,000 h.p., the designed speed being 22·5 knots. The fifth vessel, as yet unnamed, has only recently been laid down.

In the foregoing are included all armoured cruisers laid down since 1905—the year in which the designs for the British Dreadnought cruisers were produced.

Dreadnoughts of the Principal Powers.

(Qualifications:—Minimum displacement, 17,000 tons; minimum armament, ten big guns.)

Completed by end of:—

1909.	1910.	1911.
Great Britain:—		
Dreadnought	*St. Vincent*	*Foudroyant*
Bellerophon	*Collingwood*	—
Temeraire	*Vanguard*	—
Superb	—	—
Germany:—		
Nassau	*Rheinland*	*Ers. Oldenburg*
Westphalen	*Ers. Baden*	*Ers. Siegfried*
—	—	*Ers. Beowulf*
—	—	*Ers. Heimdall*
—	—	*Ers. Hildebrand*
—	—	*Ers. Frithjof*
United States:—		
—	*Delaware*	*Florida*
—	*North Dakota*	*Utah*

Lord Nelsons of the Principal Powers.

("Mixed Calibre Dreadnoughts.")

(Qualifications:—Minimum displacement, 16,000 tons; minimum armament, sixteen guns over 9 in. calibre.)

Completed by end of:—

1909.	1910.	1911.
Great Britain:—		
Lord Nelson	—	—
Agamemnon	—	—
France:—		
—	*Danton*	*Voltaire*
—	*Mirabeau*	*Vergniaud*
Japan:—		
Aki	—	—
Satsuma	—	—

Dreadnought Cruisers.

(Minimum displacement, 16,000 tons; minimum speed, 23 knots.)

Completed by end of:—

1909.	1910.	1911.
Great Britain:—		
Invincible	—	New Ship
Indomitable	—	—
Inflexible	—	—
Germany:—		
"F"	"G"	New Ship
Japan:—		
—	"X"	—
—	"Y"	—
	(Doubtful.)	

Lord Nelson Cruisers.

(Minimum displacement, 14,000 tons; minimum speed, 21 knots.)

Completed by end of:—

1909.	1910.	1911.
Great Britain:—		
Minotaur	—	—
Shannon	—	—
Defence	—	—
Germany:—		
Blucher	—	—
France:—		
Edgar Quinet	*Waldeck-Rousseau.*	—
Japan:—		
Kurama	—	—
Ibuki	—	—

The World's Latest Battleships.

Only guns firing shells of over 50-lb. weight included.

Name of Class and Weight of Gunfire.	Speed.	Max. Thickness of Armour.
	knots.	inches.
New Japanese,* 11,900 lb.	20	?
Nassau (Germany), 10,704 lb.	19	12
Minas Geraes (Brazil), 10,200 lb.	21	9
New Italian, 10,200 lb.	24	?
Aki (Japan), 10,200 lb.	20½	9
Delaware (U.S.), 9,480 lb.	21	12
Dreadnought (Britain), 8,500 lb.	21	11
Danton (France), 8,500 lb.	19¼	10
Michigan (U.S.), 6,800 lb.	18½	12

The World's Latest Armoured Cruisers.

Name of Class and Weight of Gunfire.	Speed.	Max. Thickness of Armour.
	knots.	inches.
"F" (Germany), 9,120 lb.	25	8
New Japanese,* 8,200 lb.	25	7
Invincible (Britain), 6,800 lb.	25	7
Kurama (Japan), 5,400 lb.	21½	7
Rurik (Russia), 4,000 lb.	21	6
Pisa (Italy), 3,600 lb.	22½	8
Montana (United States), 3,600 lb.	22	5
Blucher (Germany), 3,550 lb.	22½	8
Waldeck-Rousseau (Fr.), 2,590 lb.	23	6¼

* As reported.

PERCIVAL A. HISLAM.

Aerial Navigation and its Future.

WITH A RETROSPECT OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1907-8.

THE year 1908 will, doubtless, always be memorable in the world's history as having seen the dawn of a new and revolutionising era in aerial navigation. It has been established beyond all doubt that man is capable of propelling himself through the air without the aid of gas-filled envelopes. More than one aviator rivals the *chauffeur* in the facility with which he handles his machine. Finally, among many other remarkable achievements, an airship under complete control has accomplished not only a longer non-stop journey than is performed by any train in the United Kingdom, but it sometimes attained a pace which compares favourably with that of our fastest cruiser. Such momentous experiments, opening up so broad a vista of almost unimaginable possibilities, have created a demand for information in a compact form that cannot readily be gained from easily accessible sources. Cyclopædiæ, and many other works referring to aerial navigation, are out-of-date in view of recent progress; proceedings of scientific societies do not appeal to the lay mind, and the effusions of irresponsible visionaries, possessing no practical experience, are unreliable. In these circumstances it is hoped that the following sketches will be found to comprise the most up-to-date epitome hitherto published within so small a compass. The terminology varies according to the nationality of writers, but as regards this, and the spelling, I have adopted forms that are most likely to be met with in the Press. Abstruse scientific terms are avoided, for I agree with the late Professor Langley's conviction—that aeronautical facts can be made clear to the public if the author takes sufficient pains. It will facilitate reference if the various methods by which the atmosphere is being exploited are treated under separate headings as follows:—

HEAVIER THAN AIR—*Aeroplanes.*—These consist of one or more planes, slightly concave underneath, which rise and are sustained owing to the accumulated pressure of air on the nether surfaces when propelled at a rapid rate. The most successful type is the Wright machine, which embodies the principle first advocated in 1866 by an Englishman, Mr. F. H. Wenham. The latter saw that the supporting power of a large single surface could be obtained in a less unwieldy form by placing smaller planes above one another, or "superposing" them. It was not, however, till the advent of the light motor in recent years that his theory could be put into successful practice. In this class may also be included the Blériot and Gastembide-Mengin *monoplanes* (single surface), the last-named being very bird-like in appearance. The principal drawbacks to all the machines with "planes," hitherto invented, are (1) the necessity for a raised catapult or large open space to effect a start; (2) the limited weight-carrying capacity without involving unwieldiness; (3) lack of stability in strong winds or transverse currents of air; and (4) the aeroplane falls to the ground if the motor stops. These serious defects have caused some eminent scientists to seek a more practical solution in other types of aerial craft, among which are:—

Hélicoptères.—These have no fixed planes, but are sustained in and driven through the air by propellers alone. They are more stable than aeroplanes and, being independent of the necessity always to force an advance, can hover over one spot. M. P. Cornu has succeeded in making his hélicoptère rise, though it failed to progress horizontally; and it is said that Mr. Edison favours this method of navigating the air.

Ornithoptères.—Closely resemble the action of birds. They are usually provided with mechanically-beaten wings, and possess the advantage not yet attained in hélicoptères—that if the motor stops the wings act like a parachute and graduate the fall. Several ingenious models have been constructed, but the system is not regarded favourably by many scientists.

Gyroptères.—The principle governing these is that the flapping of a bird's wings must, for man-flight, be superseded by a rotary motion. With this idea Mr. G. L. O. Davidson has built in Colorado a machine of which little is yet known in England. It consists of two huge umbrella-like wings side by side, which, when revolving rapidly, draw themselves up into the air. By slightly inclining their surfaces forward movement can be obtained. The wings, or gyroptères, are 27 feet in diameter, and one of them, acting alone, has raised a ton and a half. The surfaces of the wings are like feathers laid at an angle.

Gliders, as the name implies, are used like parachutes, but with a view to progressing *forward*. They are very useful as models in acquiring a knowledge of the difficulties likely to be encountered by aeroplanes; and Mr. José Weiss, whose name is prominently associated with these craft, has presented the aeronautical world with some valuable results of his studies.

Kites hardly come under the heading of aerial navigation, but they are useful for carrying up scouts in military operations, while valuable photographic and meteorological results have been obtained with their aid. The "box" form is the most effective.

LIGHTER THAN AIR—*Balloons.*—The old-fashioned balloon, which must go where the wind takes it, is not likely to become less popular for recreative purposes. Its comparative safety, and the absence of a throbbing motor, with its attendant odours, appeal to many devotees. The pear-shape has given place to a perfect sphere, which is now constructed of better materials than have hitherto been used. Safety has been enhanced by means of the "ripping-cord," causing instantaneous deflation on landing, and the "statoscope," which registers minute changes in altitude. Some large models of the "piriform" or pear-shape, apex uppermost, have been made, for which it is claimed that rain or snow are less liable to accumulate and weigh down the aerostat.

Airships, Dirigibles, or *Navigable Balloons.*—These consist of torpedo-shaped, gas-filled vessels propelled by one or more screws. They are provided with minor planes, resembling the fins of a fish, by whose deflection the aerostat can be guided upwards or downwards at the will of the navigator, and without loss of gas. Count Zeppelin advocates a rigid hull and employs an alloy of aluminium for the frameworks of his famous vessels. Further reference to this type will be found in the Forecast.

Balloons-sondes.—Employed either free or captive for automatic meteorological registration of the upper atmosphere. Valuable *data* regarding upper currents have been obtained, and heights up to 16 miles recorded.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

(1907) *Nov.* 9. Mr. Henry Farman, after practising curves and turns with his aeroplane, made a circular flight of one kilomètre near Paris. 10. It was announced that the Siemens Electric Works in Berlin had decided to build aerial vessels. 18. Count de la Vaulx, while travelling at thirty miles an hour, was wrecked and pinned beneath his aeroplane, which then caught fire. The Count's life was saved. 21. M. Santos Dumont competed for the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize, but a blade of his propeller snapped and was hurled 125 yards. These accidents to propellers had become quite frequent. 22. The French military airship Patrie sailed from Chalais-Meudon to Verdun, having covered 150 miles, almost in a bee-line, in seven hours. A strong wind blew across its course, and 3,000 ft. was the average height maintained. Blériot monoplane wrecked in a strong wind near Paris. 27. The *Daily Mail* offered another prize—for a half-mile to-and-fro aeroplane flight. 30. The Patrie broke away and was lost. *Dec.* 2. Mr. A. V. Roe tested his aeroplane at Brooklands. 30. Mr. Farman flew a circular kilomètre. (1908) *Jan.* 13. Mr. Farman won Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of £2,000. 15. The Ville de Paris sailed from Paris to Verdun to replace the lost Patrie. *Feb.* 17. Hamburg Airship Club founded. *Mar.* 3. Germany decided to establish a military airship station near French frontier. 20. Mr. Farman flew 2,734 yds. *May* 6. *Daily Mail* special correspondent witnessed the Wrights' flights in N. Carolina. 14. W. Wright flew six miles. 27. M. Delagrange flew six miles. 30. International Balloon Race from Hurlingham; 30 balloons; winner, G. Brewer. *June* 1. First time a woman travelled in an aeroplane. 20. Zeppelin No. 4 made its maiden voyage with 15 passengers. 22. M. Delagrange flew 10 miles. 24. New French airship République made its maiden ascent. 28. M. Delagrange's aeroplane struck a tree and fell into a river. *July.* 1. Zeppelin No. 4 made 12 hours' voyage. 4. *Daily Mail* advocated official aeronautical experiments in England on a large scale. M. Blériot's record monoplane flight 3¼ miles. 6. Farman flew for 20 minutes and won Armengaud prize. 11. *Daily Mail* advocated England keeping abreast with Continental enterprise in aeronautics. 15. Accident to Zeppelin No. 4. 24. British Army Dirigible No. II. made maiden ascent. *Aug.* 4. Zeppelin No. 4 began official 24-hour test. 5. Disaster to Zeppelin No. 4 after having sailed over 400 miles. 8. W. Wright flew at Le Mans. 20. Gross and Parseval airships manœuvre over Berlin. *Sept.* 3. Mishap to O. Wright's aeroplane at Fort Meyer. 6. W. Wright flew 16¼ miles and Delagrange 15½ miles in France. 11. O. Wright's aeroplane remained 70 minutes in the air. 12. M. Blériot's monoplane fell and was completely destroyed. 16. W. Wright flew 30 miles in 40 minutes. 17. Aeroplane containing O. Wright and Lieut. T. E. Selfridge collapsed and latter died shortly afterwards. 19. Ferber aeroplane wrecked near Paris. 21. W. Wright flew 56 miles in 91 minutes. 29. Army aeroplane tested at Farnborough. M. Veiller ordered 50 aeroplanes on Wright principle. During the month the German Gross and Parseval airships made several successful voyages, and it was announced that airship-stations would be erected at Strassburg, Cologne, Mainz and Friedrichshafen. *Oct.* 5. The *Daily Mail* offered another prize—£500 for first cross-Channel flight. 10. W. Wright completed all the tests required by the Lazare-Weiller Syndicate. 11. Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race from Berlin. 16. Army aeroplane fell and broke right wing at Farnborough. 23. The reconstructed Zeppelin No. 1 manœuvred with great success. 29. H. Farman flew from Châlons to Reims (17 miles) in 20 minutes. During the month it was announced that the Russian War Office would immediately put aside £1,200,000 for the construction of airships and aeroplanes.

FORECAST.

Speculations on the future of aerial navigation at this early stage in its new development must be undertaken with considerable reserve. It is the fashion at present to condemn the gas-filled vessel; but fashions are apt to change. Personally, I do not identify myself with the tendency to regard the "dirigible" as having come to the end of its resources, nor am I of opinion that the advantages of existing aeroplanes are proved to be infinitely superior, for all purposes, to those of its rival. But it is in war that the gas-supported airship is most likely to justify itself, on account of its weight-carrying capacities. There can be no question of the ability to deal destruction between an airship that can carry three tons of explosives and an aeroplane which only lifts two or three men. The airship is condemned because it is liable to be destroyed in a gale when at anchor, but it could perform its deadly work before anchorage became necessary. At present, it is true, it offers a large surface to a cross wind when at anchor, but it is surely not beyond human ingenuity to invent a revolving base, by which the "nose" is pointed to the wind like a weathercock, thus offering the minimum of resistance. It is also possible that inventors will one day recognise the advisability of treating the wind as a friend instead of as an enemy. Then we may see airships gliding at an angle *against* the wind, like a sailing-ship, the side of the hull offering resistance with the aid of screws. At present the airship has the advantage over the aeroplane in that it can remain in a much stronger wind than the latter. Its carrying capacity can also be increased more easily than in the case of its rival. The principal improvements that are destined to take place in aeroplanes will take the form of diminishing their weight and causing them to offer less resistance. As regards military operations, it has been argued that aerial craft can be rendered ineffective by artillery; but it is not likely that an enemy would select a cloudless day, or even daylight, as the best time for bombarding dockyards, etc. The aerial navigator can locate his position above the clouds by means of the sextant and sun or stars. When we consider the devastating effect of small quantities of modern high explosives, the power of airships over defenceless arsenals becomes apparent; and the only method of dealing effectively with this new danger consists in meeting an enemy with his own weapons. The future will probably see airships playing the *rôle* of aerial "Dreadnoughts," while aeroplanes act as advanced scouts until they have improved sufficiently to replace the former. From an invasion point of view, however, there is not the remotest possibility of aerial craft ever being employed to transport large bodies of troops, for reasons that are obvious to the aeronautical military student.

H. J. CONINGHAM, CAPT.

ON July 1 of last year there took effect an International Convention for the administration of Radio (Wireless) Telegraphy between ship and shore. The following countries are parties to this Convention:—The Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay; the important exceptions being France, Italy, and the United States, who are, at present, reserving action in the matter.

Though its adaptation to the Navy and Field Services has naturally always been officially paramount, it was soon recognised that radio-telegraphy had a still wider and more general use awaiting it, *i.e.*, effecting satisfactory communication between lightships and lighthouses with the mainland—submarine cables being unsuited for the task—as well as for signalling between moving ships and the shore, or between ships.

After but a brief period of operation, the system of radio-telegraphy that had been first in the field refused to communicate with other ship and shore stations fitted with rival apparatus—apparently hoping to retain the service exclusively for themselves. It was to meet this state of things that the Convention was in the first instance directed; and to render inter-communication feasible on a universal basis it became necessary to formulate a number of regulations of a technical order. Similarly, provision had to be made for exempting certain naval, military, and experimental stations from general inter-communication.

The requirements here set forth were first suggested by the German Emperor, who brought about an International Conference on the subject. This Conference commenced its deliberations in 1903; but Great Britain, like Italy, was not then in a position to take any active part in the proposals adopted. A second Berlin Conference was, however, called in 1906, and this was attended by Great Britain as well as Italy. Deliberations were commenced on October 22 of that year, and after five sittings the Convention was provisionally signed by all the countries which have since formally ratified it. As delegates, this country was represented by four officials of the Post Office, four of the Admiralty, and two of the War Office. The whole subject was fully discussed during the Conference, and without going into the details of the Convention and Service Regulations ultimately formulated, it may be stated that the main features of the former were:—

(1) Obligatory inter-communication between different systems; and

(2) Agreement on a certain pre-arranged wave-length being used with that end in view. The object of the latter is clear when it is remembered that if two musical instruments are placed near enough to one another, the "playing" of one instrument is sufficient to set the chords of the other into a corresponding state of vibration, *provided* that the latter is "tuned" to the same note, key, or pitch—corresponding to frequency and wave-length in radio, etheric, or "wireless" telegraphy. This, however, as already indicated, only applies to particular stations registered for universal use, whilst others remain free for naval purposes, where a different wave-length would be used. As regards the Service regulations, it suffices to say that they are ordinary common-sense rules for the proper administration of radio-telegraphy on a universal basis, founded on the international regulations already in force for the requirements of universal telegraphic communication by metallic conductors.

This Convention became the subject of discussion in the House of Commons on December 17, 1906, when it was suggested by certain private members that our country should refrain from being party to it. The Government thereupon agreed to the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to make an exhaustive inquiry into the matter, with a view to deciding whether Great Britain should or should not finally agree to ratification. Sir John Dickson-Poynder became chairman, the Post Office and Admiralty being represented by the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton and the Right Hon. George Lambert respectively. Thirteen meetings were held and eighteen witnesses examined during this inquiry, which was commenced on March 13, 1907, and completed on June 18 of that year. The witnesses were composed of officials representing the Government Departments and rival British wireless companies concerned, together with Sir W. H. Preece, F.R.S., and Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., as independent experts. The whole subject was very fully considered, and further discussed in the *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1908, in the course of an article on the "Politics of Radio-Telegraphy."

It should be noted, in the first place, that the question was not a party one, a similar policy (of friendly consideration) towards the Convention having been adopted by the late (Unionist) Government. It has also to be remembered that by the Convention the universal radio-telegraph service only forms a companion to the previously existing international telegraph service for the proper administration of international telegraphy by wires, on the same principle that the Postal Union provides for the transmission of letters between countries. It was ultimately recognised, indeed, that accepting the principle of international communication by the mail or by wire carries with it, *a fortiori*, acceptance of the principle of universal communication by radio (or wireless) telegraphy.

Turning to the main features of this large and important subject, first and foremost there is the strategic aspect. It is now many years ago since Mr. Charles Bright pointed out the utility of wireless telegraphy for placing our entire coasts into rapid communication with various inland centres and military stations,* and this standpoint has since been kept to the forefront by the authorities of this country. Under the Convention, the Government can exempt any radio-telegraph station from inter-communication, provided that enough stations are made available for universal ship and shore requirements. In time of war, stations on British territory—*i.e.*, within the three-mile limit—pass entirely under our control; thus, by the Convention, more stations would be available at any moment for strategic purposes. Besides being in a position to lay hold of all general inter-communicating stations within our domain in case of emergency, our Navy can (under the Convention) actually work them at short notice themselves. It will be seen, therefore, that the more wireless stations we have on British terri-

* *Royal United Service Institution Journal*, vol. XLIV.

tory the better; for in their absence our foreign rivals would be likely to erect stations in close proximity to our waters, such as might obviously be to our disadvantage in a strategic as well as in a commercial sense. It should be added that the Convention reserves to this country the same rights of censorship, &c., as she enjoys under Articles 7 and 8 of the 1875 International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, which have in the past proved fully adequate for the purpose. Moreover, any country is open to withdraw from the Convention at a year's notice. Further, seeing that this International Convention was about to be adhered to by practically all the other Powers, it is obvious that we could not in any case have rendered it ineffective. By standing out we should have lost certain benefits, with the prospect of conditions being introduced that would be contrary to our interests; on the other hand, by joining the Convention more or less at the start, we have secured our own terms, besides influencing the trend of events. It was afterwards seen that for this, the largest maritime, country the main object should be to turn radio-telegraphy to account for general maritime purposes throughout the world; and humane considerations alone are sufficient to favour universal wireless intercommunication between ship and shore, and also between ship and ship, if only owing to its obvious superiority over the old system of flag-signalling.

It was thought by some of those who were unfavourable to the Convention that we should retain radio-telegraphy for our own exclusive purposes. The evidence adduced at the inquiry showed clearly that this would, in any case, have been impossible, there being other systems in foreign countries of quite equal merit with those in use here. It is true that Mr. Marconi and his company were first to attempt the spanning of great distances without the aid of intervening wires, and that they have established a considerable organisation for that purpose; but various foreign electricians have achieved quite equal success as regards apparatus, and the principal German wireless telegraphy company has for some time had more stations than the Marconi Company. At one time something like exclusive privileges were accorded to the system that was first in the field in England; but wiser counsels prevailed when it was recognised that to tie ourselves down to one particular radio-telegraphic system and company throughout all ages—or even for a long period—would be foolish. In view of the constant march of invention—especially in electrical science—it is, perhaps, surprising that this conclusion was not reached sooner; and for the purposes of navigation and public safety—let alone commerce—such a Convention on an international basis would certainly have been found desirable sooner or later. Apart from the question of an International Convention for universal radio-telegraphy between different systems, there are other reasons why it would have been unsuitable to adopt any particular system of radio-telegraphy to the exclusion of others; and it was eventually conceded to be altogether contrary to public interests to allow a new business to be the subject of exclusive privileges; and that, on the contrary, we should do nothing which might tend to stifle invention outside any particular sphere in view of the question of cost and efficiency. It was further felt that, whilst a preference to British wares was but a natural and patriotic policy, positive isolation in regard to foreigners was a course which would scarcely meet with favour. In any case it would have been scarcely feasible for us to enforce any one particular system on the ships or shores of foreign Powers; and this would, moreover, be immaterial from the naval, strategic standpoint.

A very general impression prevailed at one time that the Marconi system was the only system—or the only British system—of wireless telegraphy in existence. Both these views are now, however, known to be incorrect; and if the exhaustive inquiry lately concluded served no other practical purpose, it undoubtedly brought to light the fact that Mr. Marconi is not by any means the sole radio-telegraphic inventor in this country, and that there are at least two other British companies actively concerned in the development of the art. An examination of the list of British patents relating to wireless telegraphy reveals, indeed, that close on five hundred have been taken out up to the present time. Many of these claim to be complete systems; and the policy of equality of opportunity will afford the largest field to choose from both now and in years to come. In fact, one of the effects of the Convention will be, undoubtedly, that of providing a wide experience with different systems, enabling us to test the value of claims made by inventors under given conditions, besides stimulating further discovery and invention. Every inventor naturally considers his system the best; and it is, perhaps, needless to say that if any one method of radio-telegraphy proves itself to be vastly superior to any other under most conditions, such a method would probably come into universal use. In this connection allusion should be made, in closing, to the view prevailing with some that a monopoly was due to Mr. Marconi on the grounds that he was the pioneer of wireless telegraphy. Apart from other objections already set forth, these premises were shown during the inquiry—independently by Sir William Preece, Sir John Gavey, and Mr. Charles Bright—to be incorrect. That Mr. Marconi's company led the way as regards commercial development may be at once conceded; but the invention and gradual evolution of the art was the work of many hands, and was due to that distinguished German physicist the late Heinrich Hertz in the first place, and Dr. (now Sir Oliver) Lodge in the second. Thus the claim made on behalf of Mr. Marconi, and on behalf of this country generally, that we were morally entitled to keep radio-telegraphy to ourself—if we were able to—was in itself seen to be without suitable foundation.

Eventually the Select Committee issued a majority report* in favour of the Convention being ratified by this country on the general grounds here set forth. The said ratification was effected in due course, and the Convention is now in active operation.

* See Blue Book, "Report and Minutes of the House of Commons Select Committee on the Radio-Telegraphic Convention, 1907" [246].

The New Patent Law.

THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1907.

THE important task of deciding whether the subject of a patent is new or old is often exceedingly difficult, and severely tests the acumen of judges and learned counsel when a patent is on its trial. This vexed question is not left to the absolute discretion of the Comptroller or Examiner at the Patent Office. In the only case in which the Comptroller is legally empowered to refuse an application for a patent for want of "novelty," it is necessary for him to show that the invention has been wholly and specifically *claimed* in a prior patent within the past fifty years. The number of such refusals since January 1, 1908 (when the Act came into force), has probably been less than 1 per cent.

The "working" section of the Act (Sec. 27) has been commented upon by the press and public as if it were the whole Act, the remaining ninety-eight sections (fifty-one of them new) being ignored. This important 27th Section, however, introduced "compulsory working" for the first time into English patent law, and was heralded by the promoters of the new Act as a sure panacea for unemployment and trade depression, supplying the necessary weapon wherewith the foreign patentee who sends goods to this country under the protection of his English patent shall in future be compelled to manufacture here. The President of the Board of Trade in asking leave to introduce the bill, said: "The main object of this bill, after all, is to prevent the patent law from being used for the hindrance and suppression of British industrial development. The object of the Patent laws is to reward ingenuity, and by so doing to encourage invention and to promote British industry. Unfortunately, however, they have been used in many respects to discourage the British inventor, and to destroy many British industries." Mr. Lloyd George obviously was referring to German-made aniline dyes (originally invented by William Perkins, an Englishman, who late in life received tardy recognition in the shape of a knighthood), and American boot machinery, these being the two greatest foreign monopolies in England. One remedy for this abuse is now comprised in the following words:—

Sec. 27.—(1) At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent and not less than one year after the passing of this Act,* any person may apply to the Comptroller for the revocation of the patent on the ground that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom.

(2) The Comptroller shall consider the application, and, if after enquiry he is satisfied that the allegations contained therein are correct, then, subject to the provisions of this section, and unless the patentee proves that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom, or gives satisfactory reasons why the article or process is not so manufactured or carried on, the Comptroller may make an order revoking the patent either—

(*a*) forthwith; or

(*b*) after such reasonable interval as may be specified in the order, unless in the meantime it is shown to his satisfaction that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on within the United Kingdom to an adequate extent:

Provided that no such order shall be made which is at variance with any treaty, convention, arrangement, or engagement with any foreign country or British possession.

(3) If within the time limit in the order the patented article or process is not manufactured or carried on within the United Kingdom to an adequate extent, but the patentee gives satisfactory reasons why it is not so manufactured or carried on, the Comptroller may extend the period mentioned in the previous order for such period not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the subsequent order.

(4) Any decision of the Comptroller under this section shall be subject to appeal to the court, and on any such appeal the law officer or such other counsel as he may appoint shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

An official circular setting forth the above provisions has been sent out to 60,000 British and foreign holders of English patents, and the fact cannot be gainsaid that this new legal requirement has already stimulated trade in certain branches in this country. The following establishments are reported to have been created or to be in contemplation as a direct result:—Elberfelder Farbenfabriken; Sanatogen Food Co., Cornwall; Turner & Co.; Alfred Johnson & Co., Pottery, Kent; Eagle Pencil Co.; British Glanstoff Co.; Stolz Electrophone Co.; Mills Novelty Co.; The Hoschlist Farbewerke, indigo dye factory, Ellesmere Port; Deutsche Waffen und Munitions Fabriken—makers of the famous Mauser rifles; Gillette Safety Razor Co., Leicester; F. Bayer Co., 24 acres for aniline dye works, Port Sunlight; National Cash Register Co., London; Pintsch Suction Gas Plant Co., Enfield; Buffalo Speciality Co., London; United Shoe Machinery Co., London; Clinton Wire Cloth Co.

Tariff reformers regard the Act as an instance of protection, though its Free Trade sponsor stated that "he had compiled a list of hundreds of patents taken out in this country and worked abroad. They covered every branch of industry. The old system meant that every one of those patents registered here and worked abroad was excluding a valuable, profitable industry which would afford employment for a good many people in this country. To call that free trade was to libel a good cause." Already (up to the end of October), nine petitions for revocation under Section 27 have been presented. One of these petitions was withdrawn, and at the time of writing none of the others has been decided. There are altogether 70,000 English patents now in force, of which some 30,000 are held by foreigners.

* The Act was passed on August 28, 1907.

UNITED KINGDOM DESIGNS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Applications for Registration	16,952	16,934	17,825	21,104	23,531	23,938	22,001	24,928
Designs Registered	16,282	16,217	17,106	20,426	22,604	23,138	21,212	24,039

UNITED KINGDOM PATENTS.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Applied for by Residents of the United Kingdm.	15,323	17,824	19,491	19,666	20,030	19,122	20,278	19,018
Granted to . .	6,397	6,109	6,819	7,776	7,638	8,108	7,735	8,313
Applied for by Residents of the United States .	3,184	3,246	3,549	3,466	3,596	2,927	3,003	3,104
Granted to . .	2,694	2,810	2,860	3,288	3,051	2,505	2,595	2,792
Applied for by Residents of France. . .	946	948	1,001	980	1,096	951	1,002	1,042
Granted to . .	691	664	660	761	778	806	769	753
Applied for by Residents of Germany . .	2,631	2,844	2,866	2,751	2,809	2,527	3,253	3,341
Granted to . .	2,056	2,128	2,014	2,265	2,140	1,956	2,091	2,608
Applied for by Residents of British Colonies and Possessions.	510	620	671	655	714	756	850	797
Granted to . .	349	380	436	487	432	423	469	586
Total Applications . . .	23,924	26,788	28,972	28,854	29,702	27,578	30,030	29,040
Total Grants	13,170	13,062	13,764	15,718	15,089	14,786	14,707	16,272

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Including Patents of Design (which are similar to the English Design Registration).

Year.	Applications.	Granted and Re-issued.	Including Grants to Foreign Inventors, namely:—				
			United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Austria-Hungary.
1900	41,980	26,499	1,088	341	1,070	367	117
1901	46,449	27,373	1,066	306	1,045	376	156
1902	49,641	27,886	1,132	346	956	392	132
1903	50,213	31,699	1,199	321	1,053	440	136
1904	52,143	30,934	936	331	910	412	119
1905	54,971	30,399	861	303	987	413	125
1906	56,482	31,965	933	314	991	461	133
1907	58,762	36,620	868	334	1,182	536	127

GERMAN PATENTS.

Year.	Applications.	Total Grants.	Including Grants to Foreigners, namely:—				
			Great Britain.	France.	United States.	Canada.	Austria-Hungary.
1900	21,925	8,784	691	502	854	16	417
1901	25,765	10,508	727	633	1,094	31	506
1902	27,565	10,610	742	594	1,097	32	522
1903	28,313	9,964	665	581	1,069	32	425
1904	28,360	9,189	574	474	1,012	30	393
1905	30,085	9,600	590	469	936	23	458
1906	33,822	13,430	784	721	1,377	30	563
1907	36,763	13,250	747	673	1,241	37	561

FRENCH PATENTS, including "Certificates of Addition."

Year.	Patents granted.	Including Grants to Foreigners, namely:—				
		Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.	Canada.	Austria-Hungary.
1900	12,400					
1901	12,103	No details published.				
1902	12,026					
1903	12,469					
1904	13,293	917	2248	1540	35	284
1905	12,953	1075	2304	1632	61	264
1906	13,097	1078	2593	1445	67	320
1907	14,282	1198	2750	1613	...	...

STANLEY, POPPLEWELL & CO.

AFTER having been considered by the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor (1893-95), and by several Parliamentary and Departmental Committees, the proposal to give State pensions to aged persons with limited means took the form of a definite scheme of legislation in the Session of 1908, and after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced his intention of making provision for the funds that would be required, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, and in due course received the Royal Assent on August 1, under the title of the Old Age Pension Act, 1908.

The Act provides that every man or woman who has attained the age of 70 years, who has been a British subject and has had his residence in the United Kingdom for 20 years, and whose means do not exceed £31 10s., shall be entitled to receive a pension of an amount which varies according to his or her means of from 1s. to 5s. a week. The scale is as follows: Where the yearly means of the Pensioner as calculated under the Act do not exceed £21, the rate of pension per week is 5s.; exceed £21. but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d., the rate is 4s.; exceed £23 12s. 6d., but do not exceed £26 5s., the rate is 3s.; exceed £26 5s., but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d., the rate is 2s.; exceed £28 17s. 6d., but do not exceed £31 10s., the rate is 1s.; exceed £31 10s., no pension is payable. The claimant for a pension must have resided as a British subject for 20 years in the manner provided by Regulations, and under these Regulations residence is so defined as to allow a claimant who has been absent to be treated as having resided in the United Kingdom, if, before the absence, he was living in the United Kingdom and throughout the absence he was employed in the service of the Crown as a soldier, sailor, or otherwise, or was in the service of anyone so employed; if before the absence he was living in the United Kingdom and throughout the absence he was serving on board a vessel registered in the United Kingdom; or if throughout the absence his home was in the United Kingdom. But a person is not to be deemed to have had his home in the United Kingdom during any absences if the aggregate of those absences since the beginning of the earliest of them exceeds eight years. Every person, however, who complies with the statutory conditions as to qualifications is not entitled to receive a pension, as there are certain statutory disqualifications which have to be taken into account. Thus, a person is disqualified for receiving or continuing to receive an Old Age Pension notwithstanding the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, if he has at any time since the 1st day of January, 1908, received any poor relief but medical or surgical assistance (including food or comforts) supplied by or on the recommendation of a medical officer; or any relief given to any person by means of the maintenance of any dependant of that person in any lunatic asylum, infirmary, or hospital, or the payment of any expenses of the burial of a dependant; or any relief (other than medical or surgical assistance, or relief hereinbefore specifically exempted) which by law is expressly declared not to be a disqualification for registration as a parliamentary elector, or a reason for depriving any person of any franchise, right, or privilege will not disqualify. If before a claimant becomes entitled to a pension he has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need, for the maintenance or benefit of himself and those legally dependent upon him, he is disqualified. A person is disqualified while he is detained in any asylum or maintained in any place as a pauper or criminal lunatic; and also during the continuance of any period of disqualification arising or imposed in consequence of conviction for an offence. The Act provides that in calculating the means of a person account shall be taken of the income which that person may reasonably expect to receive during the succeeding year in cash, excluding any sums receivable on account of an Old Age Pension; of the yearly value of any advantage accruing to that person from the use or enjoyment of any property belonging to him which is personally used or enjoyed by him; and of the yearly income which might be expected to be derived from any property belonging to that person which, though capable of investment or profitable use, is not so invested or profitably used by him; and of the yearly value of any benefit or privilege enjoyed by that person. In calculating the means of a person being one of a married couple living together in the same house, the means in any case are not to be taken to be a less amount than half the total means of the couple. If any person has deprived himself of any income or property in order to qualify himself for the receipt of an Old Age Pension, or for the receipt of an Old Age Pension at a higher rate than that to which he would otherwise be entitled, that income or the yearly value of that property must be taken to be part of the means of that person.

Any person over 70 on the first of January, 1909, and who is otherwise eligible, will be entitled to make a claim, and persons who will become 70 subsequently, and who are otherwise eligible, may make their claims within four months before reaching the age of 70. Each pension will be payable only at one particular post-office, to be selected at the time the claim is made. On application at the post-office, a claimant will be able to procure a form of claim without payment, and, if he wishes it, assistance will be given at the post-office to enable him to fill it up properly. He will have to sign the form, or, if he cannot write, make his mark, and his signature or mark will have to be witnessed by some other person, who will also sign his name. When the form is filled up, it should be handed in at the post-office at which the claimant wishes the pension to be paid.

In due course the claimant will be visited by the pension officer of the district in which he resides, who will ask various questions for the purpose of ascertaining accurately whether all the conditions for a pension are fulfilled, and whether the claimant is or is not subject to any disqualification, and what the yearly means of the claimant are. Both in filling up the form and in supplying information to the pension officer the claimant must be careful to give complete and true answers. Any false statement or false representation knowingly made will render the claimant liable to six months imprisonment with hard labour. When the pension officer has obtained all such information as he can about any claim, he will make a report upon it to the local pension committee.

Local Pension Committees are to be appointed as follows:—in England for every County by the County Council, and for every Municipal Borough and Urban District with a population of 20 000

and over by the Council of the Borough or District; in Scotland for every County by the County Council, and for every Royal, Parliamentary or Police Burgh by the Council of the Burgh; and in Ireland for every County by the County Council, and for every Borough and Urban District with a population of 10,000 and over by the Council of the Borough or District.

The Isles of Scilly have a Council of their own, by whom the Pension Committee is appointed, but the Act does not apply to the Channel Islands or to the Isle of Man. The claimant will have to produce evidence of age, and he will have to do this at his own expense. The cost of a certificate of birth in England is 3s. 7d., and many applicants may be unable to bear this. In any such case the claimant may give the exact date and place of birth, and the pension officer will, himself, endeavour to verify it by application to the Registrar-General. Such applications can only be made in respect of births in England and Wales which may have been registered as having occurred on or after July 1, 1837, as that is the earliest date on which births were registered in England and Wales. No births that occurred prior to July 1, 1837, were registered on that date, and no certificate of such births can therefore be obtained. Pension officers and pension committees are not empowered to make any payment to clergymen or parish clerks or others for information supplied as to the birth or baptism of claimants, and where applications from pension officers for information are met with demands for fees no such fees can be paid. In Scotland, where for some time to come certificates of birth of persons 70 years of age or over will not be available, the old Parochial Registers of births and baptisms in the custody of the Registrar-General in Edinburgh may be searched for information where necessary. In Ireland, where also certificates of birth will not be available, the Baptismal Registers will probably afford the necessary evidence of age, and claimants should have no difficulty in obtaining certificates if proper application is made. According to the instructions in the Second Schedule to the Regulations dated October 15, 1908, in determining the age of any person "regard may be had to any of the following documents, viz.:—Certificate of birth, certificate of baptism, certificate of service in any of the forces of the Crown, certificate of membership of any friendly or provident society or trade unions, certificate of marriage; any other evidence which appears sufficient for the purpose." The committee on receiving the report from the pension officer will consider the claim, together with the report of the pension officer, and a notice will in due course be sent to the claimant by the clerk of the committee, informing him of the decision of the committee upon the claim. Cases in which the pension officer considers that the claimant is entitled to receive a pension, and the committee agree with him, will present little or no difficulty. In all cases, however, in which the committee, on the information before them, think that the matter ought to be decided adversely to the claimant, they are required by the regulations to give the claimant an opportunity of being heard. If the claimant, or someone on his behalf, is not in attendance at the meeting, the consideration of the matter must be adjourned and notice must be sent to the claimant acquainting him with the fact, and stating that he is entitled to attend and be heard, if he so desire, at the meeting at which the matter will again come up for consideration. When the committee have allowed a claim for a pension, it is open to the pension officer, if he considers that the claimant is not eligible for a pension or that the decision is otherwise wrong, to appeal to the Local Government Board. If the committee disallow a claim, it is open to the claimant to appeal from their decision to the Local Government Board of England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be, if he can produce evidence to show that the decision of the committee was wrong. There is no power in the committee or in the Local Government Board to dispense with any of the requirements of the Act of Parliament, or to exempt anyone from disqualification, or to remove any of the conditions which Parliament has imposed. If, therefore, a claim has been disallowed on the ground that the claimant does not fulfil one of the statutory conditions or is disqualified — for example, through having received poor relief since *January* 1, 1908—there is no use in his making an appeal unless he is in a position to show that the condition is fulfilled, or that he is not disqualified. The committee, on receiving the notice of appeal, will send all the documents relating to the claim to the Local Government Board of England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be, who will have to decide the appeal. The notice of appeal must be filled up with particulars which will be obtainable from the notice of decision of the committee, and must be signed by the appellant, or, if he cannot write, he must affix his mark in the presence of a witness, whose signature will be appended. The date on which it is sent to the Local Government Board must not be later than seven days after the day on which the notice of decision of the committee was received by the claimant, or, if the appellant is a person who has not received a notice (that is to say, a person other than the claimant or the pension officer), within seven days of the date of the decision. Thus, if the claimant received the notice of decision on the seventh day of the month, the appeal must be sent off not later than the 14th. When the form has been duly filled up, signed, and dated, it should be folded up and posted to the Local Government Board, whose address in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin will be on the back of the form. After a claim has been finally allowed, the pension officer will deliver to the pensioner a book of pension orders, which will be payable week by week at the post office named in the claim. Claimants who are too infirm or ill to attend at the post office for the purpose of obtaining a form of claim or to attend when summoned before the committee, may send someone else to get the form or to represent them. The whole of the expenses both of working the scheme and of paying the pensions will be defrayed by Imperial funds out of moneys provided by Parliament. There is some doubt as to the ultimate cost of the scheme, but the statistical tables on which the scheme was based, as well as all the available information as to the probable number of pensioners at various ages, will be found in a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 3618) issued in 1907.

WM. A. CASSON.

The Yield of the New Death Duties.

In Whitaker's Almanack for 1908 it was pointed out that although the new scale of Death Duties under the Finance Act of 1907 was not in full effect during part of the half-year April to September 1907, there seemed to be, at the time when the Almanack was issued towards the close of 1907, reasonable expectation of a fair surplus from the Death Duties in the year which would end on March 31st, 1908. This expectation was not fully realized. During part of the last quarter of the financial year the receipt of duty was disappointing, and a deficit appeared probable. Fortunately for the Exchequer, one very rich estate yielded nearly half a million in duty just before the end of the year, and there was a surplus, but it was only £373.000. The amount paid into the Exchequer from the Death Duties in the year ended March 31st, 1908, was £19,070,000 as compared with the Budget estimate of £18,697,000, but the accounts of the Inland Revenue Commissioners do not show how much of the total receipt was derived from the increased rate of duties and the super-tax imposed by the Finance Act of 1907. They show, however, that the receipt of duty on the estates of persons who died after April 18th, 1907, in respect of which new rates of duty became operative, was as follows :—

Estates.		New (1907) Rate of Duty.	Former (1894) Rate of Duty.	Duty Received.
Exceeding	Not Exceeding			
£	£			£
150,000	250,000	7% instead of	6¼%	821,114
250,000	500,000	8% ,,	7%	988,300
500,000	750,000	9% ,,	7½%	344.198
750.000	1,000,000	10% ,,	7½%	383,555
1.000,000	1,500,000	10½ & 11% ,,	8%	45,253
2,000,000	2,500,000	10½ & 13% ,,	8%	226,626
3,000,000		10½ & 15% ,,	8%	469,003
				£3,278,051

The estate over £3 000,000 which yielded to the Exchequer the large sum of £469,003, as shown above, was valued at £3,448,692, and was charged on the new scale with duty at the rate of 10½ on £1,000,000 and super-tax at the rate of 15% on £2,448,692. The charge under the scale of the Finance Act of 1894 would have been 8% on the whole sum of £3.448,692, and the gain to the revenue from this one estate by the difference between the old and the new rates of charge was thus about £194 000. The Budget Estimate was that altogether £600,000 would be gained in the year ended 31st March, 1908, from the difference between the old and the new rates, and this estimate appears to have been nearly, if not quite, realized. It was also estimated that when the new charges became fully operative in the financial year 1908-1909, the gain would be £1,200,000.

Some Anomalies in the Inland Revenue Accounts.

It may be noticed that in the table given above the duty at the rate of 10½ and 11% on an estate between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000, which duty would, of course, amount to between £100,000 and £155,000. is stated at only £45,253. Similar anomalies occur elsewhere in the Inland Revenue Reports on the Death Duties, as, for instance, where the capital value of an estate of the class between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000 is stated to be £19,500, and the capital value of an estate between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000 is given as only £2,208. The explanation is said to be that "the capital is classified according to the total value of each estate," and that these figures represent only the capital value of a small part of an estate of the class in which it is included. The explanation is not, however, easily to be understood, and the accounts might more conveniently be rendered in a form in which such anomalies would not occur.

Seven Years' Results.

During the past seven years the receipt of duty and the capital assessed have been as follows :—

	Duty Received.	Capital Assessed.
1901-1902	£18,513,714	£288.869.885
1902-1903	17,913,177	270.473.307
1903-1904	17,326,137	264.118.116
1904-1905	17,258,431	265,103,196
1905-1906	17,344.925	272.172,947
1906-1907	18,958,763	298,460,180
1907-1908	19,108,256	282,294.164
	£126,423,403	£1,941,491,795

The yield of the Death Duties in the year 1894-95, when the Finance Act of 1894 had been effective for about six months, was £10,895,000, and the Budget estimate for the year which will end on the 31st March, 1909, when the increased rates of duty and the super-tax imposed by the Finance Act of 1907 will have been fully effective during the whole of the year, is £19,500.000. This estimate, at the rate of £375.000 per week, seems moderate, but the receipt in the half-year ended 30th September last was only £8,650.000, as compared with £9.700,000 in the corresponding six months of 1907, showing a decline of £1,050,000 for the period, although during the first half of 1907 the higher rates of duty were not fully effective. There is thus a large deficiency to be covered in the second half of the current financial year 1908-1909; but the last quarter—the winter quarter—has sometimes been the heaviest of the year, and as under the new scale of charges the yield from the richest estates is very large, two or three of these may before the end of the year bring up the total more nearly to the estimate.

Proportions of Personalty and Realty.

The gross capital value of *all* property subject to Estate Dtuy (including settled property) of

which the Inland Revenue Department had notice during the past seven years is as follows, but this includes all property liable to contribute to the duty, whether in lump sums or in yearly or half-yearly instalments : –

	No. of Estates.	Personalty.	Realty.
1901-1902 ...	61,393	£214,392,811	£105,996,426
1902-1903 ...	62,310	213,594,553	84,869,413
1903-1904 ...	62,108	212,473,239	80,707,614
1904-1905 ...	63,928	211,041,806	82,283,543
1905-1906 ...	62,845	219,748,899	83,969,576
1906-1907 ...	66,082	243,743,088	84,591,411
1907-1908 ...	67,533	228,704,720	85,193,864
	446,187	£1,543,609,116	£617,611,947

Estates over £250,000 each charged with duty, which were 99 in number in 1905-1906, and 86 in 1906-1907, were only 75 in 1907-1908, although the number of estates then brought into account was the largest for seven years. The number of insolvent estates in 1907-1908 was 1,663, with a gross capital of £3,946,565, debts £5,326,034, and a net deficiency of £1,379,469 ; and the number of estates not exceeding £100 each in net value was 16,475, with a gross capital value of £1,798,595 and a net capital of £922,329.

LARGE AND SMALL ESTATES COMPARED.

Estate Duty was levied in 1907-1908 from estates over £1,000 each in the following proportions :—

	No. of Estates.	Capital Value.	Estate Duty.
Over £250,000 each.....	75	£52,500,000	£4,520,000
Between £100,000 and £250,000 each	199	35,250,000	2,200,000
	274	£87,750,000	£6,720,000
Between £25,000 and £100,000 each)	1,330	69,250,000	4,150,000
Between £1,000 and £25,000 each.	19,697	105,670,000	3,450,000
	21,301	£262,670,000	£14,320,000
Under £1,000 each.....	46,232	19,687,000	357,500
	67,533	£282,357,000	£14,677,500

Legacy Duty yielded in addition £3,908,600, and Succession Duty £732,437. It seems probable that in the course of two or three years the Death Duties, which in 1894-1895 yielded less than 11 millions, may, under the existing scale of charges, unless there should be a decided set-back, yield over 20 millions. It will be seen from the figures given above that 52½ millions of capital from 75 estates over £250,000 each were charged with a million more in duty than 105½ millions of capital derived from 19,697 estates under £25,000 each and 274 estates over £100,000 each, with a total capital of 87¾ millions, paid within 10 per cent. as much duty as 21,027 estates under £100,000 each with a total capital of 175 millions. One estate of nearly 3½ millions yielded £469,000 in duty and 46,232 estates under £1,000 each, with an aggregate capital of more than 19½ millions, paid only £357,500 in duty. The effect of the increased duties and super-tax on very large estates, which are few in number, is, of course, to make this source of revenue, which is now of great importance, more uncertain in its yield. Hitherto when the maximum rate of estate duty was 8 per cent. on estates over a million each, it has been noteworthy that there was apparently but little disposition to avoid the Death Duties by the transfer of property by the owner during his life to his intended heirs. Very rich people especially have seemed indisposed to make such transfer. Whether the new duties, which with super-tax may amount to 15 per cent., with sometimes 10 per cent. more for Legacy Duty, will lead to a change in the practice of wealthy testators, cannot, of course, be determined for some time to come, but the question is one of much interest, not only in this country, where the Death Duties are becoming of increasing importance, but in other countries also where new sources of revenue or increased revenue from present sources are under consideration.

DEATH DUTIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In most countries a duty is imposed on property which passes on the death of the owner, but in almost all other countries the duty is charged on the amount of each individual inheritance according to the relationship of the inheritor to the testator, and not, as in this country, by the Estate Duty on the whole amount of the estate. The charges vary widely in different countries, and at present the highest charge appears to be made in France, where an inheritor, if not of kin to the testator, is charged on an estate exceeding 50,000,000 francs (£2,000,000) at the rate of 20½ per cent. on part of his inheritance ; and in Italy, where in certain cases an inheritor not of kin may have to pay at the rate of 22 per cent. on such part of his inheritance as exceeds 1,000,000 lire. The rates of charge are graduated. The charge in Italy to a stranger in blood or to a relation beyond the sixth degree is at the rate of 15 per cent. on the first 50,000 lire and 16·50 per cent. on the next 50,000 lire, then 17·60 per cent. on the next 150,000 lire, 19 per cent. on the next 250,000 lire, and 20½ per cent. on the next 500,000 lire, and the highest rate of 22 per cent. falls only on the portion above 1,000,000 lire. In France there are twelve of such graduations, and the inheritor who is not of kin or is a relation beyond the sixth degree pays 15 per cent. on the first 2,000 francs, 15½ per cent. on the next 8,000, then 16 per cent. on 40,000, and 16½ per cent. on 50,000 francs, and so on with graduations of one-half of 1 per cent. each up to 18½ per cent. on a sum of a million francs, 19 per cent. on 3 millions, 19½ per cent. on 5 millions, 20 per cent. on 40 millions, and 20½ per cent. on so much of the inheritance as exceeds 50 millions of francs. Estates of more than £2,000,000 (50,000,000 francs) are, however, few in number in any country, and it is very seldom that an estate of this amount becomes the sole inheritance of a relation beyond the sixth degree or of a stranger in blood. The duties payable by inheritors in the direct line and by spouses in France and Italy are generally lower than in this country, but the charges to brothers and sisters and other relations up to the sixth degree are higher. Thus in France the charge on estates inherited in the direct line ranges from 1 per cent. on 2,000 francs up to 5 per cent. on any portion of the estate over 50 million francs, and on estates passing between spouses from 3¾ to 9 per cent., but brothers and sisters pay 8½ per cent. on the first 2,000 francs up to a maximum rate of 14 per cent., and nephews and nieces, uncles and aunts from

a minimum rate of 10 per cent. to a maximum of 15½ per cent. In Italy the rates are from 1·60 to 3·60 per cent. on inheritance in the direct line, from 3 to 6·60 per cent. between spouses, from 7 to 10 per cent. to brothers and sisters, and from 8½ to 13 per cent. to uncles and nephews, but the maximum rate in each case applies to any amount over one million lire, whereas the French maximum does not apply under 50,000,000 francs.

THE EFFECT OF DEATH DUTIES ON THRIFT.

In Denmark, where duties on succession were first introduced in 1792, an interesting official report has lately been issued on the operation of the laws governing such duties, and it is noted, with reference to the question whether high succession duties tend to discourage thrift, that "as the rates of duty are somewhat low in Denmark (from 1 to 7 per cent.) there is nothing to prove this theory, which is controverted by the fact that the population of France is most industrious and thrifty despite of the Succession Tax being higher there than in any other country."

DEATH DUTIES IN THE COLONIES, IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In Japan the tax on succession to a house is at lower rates than apply to other property. The duties on such other property are: To a descendant, from 15 per mille on 1,000 yen to 50 per mille up to 100,000 yen. To a spouse or an ascendant, from 17 per mille to 55 per mille. To any other person, from 25 per mille to 65 per mille; and to all three classes, 5 per mille additional for every 50,000 yen in excess of 100,000 up to 1,000,000 yen. In the United States of America a tax on inheritance of personal estate was imposed in 1757 by an Act which was repealed in 1802, and a National Legacy Tax, imposed in 1862 and amended in 1864 and 1866, was repealed in 1870. Such taxation had been denounced by Thomas Jefferson (President 1801–1809) as opposed to the first principles of association, and was described by leaders of the Democratic party in 1894 as un-American, unjust and un-Democratic, but a Legacy Tax was again imposed in 1898; and although there is still difference of opinion on the subject, death duties in some form or other seem likely to remain a source of revenue in the United States. In the Australian Colonies and the Dominion of New Zealand the rates of Succession Duty show considerable variation, but the maximum rates are relatively high. In Tasmania and New South Wales the maximum is 10 per cent. on estates over £100,000 each, in Western Australia over £50,000 each, in Victoria and Queensland over £20,000 each, and in New Zealand 10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 each, but with a super-tax of 3 per cent. to a stranger in blood other than an adopted child. In the Dominion of Canada the rates vary in the respective Provinces, with maximums from 5 to 10 per cent.

SPANISH, DUTCH AND GERMAN TARIFFS.

In Spain the charges range from 1·40 per cent. between ascendants and descendants, legitimate or legitimised by subsequent marriage, up to 12·60 per cent. to relations above the sixth degree and to persons having no relationship.

In Spain there is also a duty of 1·40 per cent. on bequests in favour of the soul of the testator, but if there are legacies in favour of the souls of other persons, duty must be paid according to the degree of their relationship to the testator.

In Holland the succession duty payable by husband or wife is 1 per cent. if there be children or their descendants, but 4 per cent. if there be no children or their descendants. Brothers and sisters pay 4 per cent., and nephews and nieces 6 per cent.

In Germany spouses and children are exempt from death duties, but parents and brothers and sisters are charged 4 per cent. on their inheritance, and grandparents or remoter ancestors, parents-in-law and children-in-law, acknowledged natural children and adopted children pay 6 per cent., uncles and aunts and relatives by marriage in the second degree of the collateral line pay 8 per cent., and more remote relations, or persons not of kin, pay 10 per cent., but if the value of the inheritance exceeds 20,000 marks the duty is increased by graduations of 10 per cent. each of the minimum rate of duty added thereto, until the charge on an inheritance of 1,000,000 marks is two and a half times the rate of charge on 20,000 marks.

YIELD OF FOREIGN DEATH DUTIES.

The yield of the Death Duties in France in 1907 appears to have been nearly 240 millions of francs; in Germany, 26½ million marks; in Italy, £1,680,550; in Spain, 21½ millions of pesetas; in Denmark, 450,000 dollars; in New South Wales, £290,730; in Western Australia, £41,688; in Tasmania, £26,600. In Natal there are no death duties. In the Cape Colony, where the Succession Duty is about to be increased, the revenue for the year to 30th June, 1908, was £28,373.

EXEMPTIONS.

Bequests to charitable and educational institutions are exempt from duty in Queensland. Legacies to charities of a general character in the German Empire, if under 5,000 marks, pay no duty, but if over 5,000 marks pay 5 per cent. In New York State no person may devise more than one-half of his net estate to any charitable institution, and in Georgia and California not more than one-third. In England it is lawful for the Treasury to remit the Estate Duty, or any other duty leviable on or with reference to death, in respect to any such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, or scientific collections as appear to be of national scientific or historic interest, and to be given or bequeathed for national purposes, or to any university, county council, or municipal corporation. The declared value of such legacies in the year ended 31st March, 1908, was only £7,557.

WORKS OF ART.

These legacies included books to Cambridge and to Owens College, Manchester, a Japanese collection to the South Kensington Museum, china to Birmingham, sculptures to Manchester and Salford, and a picture to Norwich, but no picture was left during the year to the nation, although several collections of important works of art were disposed of by auction under wills proved during the year. The trustees of the National Gallery were, however, able to acquire by purchase for £25,000 a painting of a family group, believed to be the work of Franz Hals, of Haarlem, although it is said that it was not known previously to experts nor mentioned in any known document. The largest sum obtained by auction during the year was 12,600 guineas

for a picture by Turner, valued in 1895 at 5,200 guineas, and two small pictures given by Turner to his housekeeper were knocked down at 13,200 guineas, having been bought by the late owner, Mr. Holland, for 3,000 guineas. A picture by Gainsborough, from the Loder collection, sold for 4,550 guineas, and one by Raeburn for 4,500 guineas. The Stephen Holland sale brought in altogether £138,000, and the Humphrey Roberts sale £65,677.

In the classification in detail of the value of personalty which passed under wills in 1907–1908, household goods and works of art were valued at £6,860,000, or about £100 for each house, of which perhaps about £10 represents the average value in each house of the pictures and works of art. But a very low valuation for such items is usually accepted when a will is proved, although it is, of course, expected that if on sale they realise a larger sum the difference in duty will afterwards be paid.

Amount Exceeding	And not Exceeding	No. of Persons assessed.	Gross amount of Income assessed.	No. of Firms assessed.	Gross amount of Income assessed.
£	£		£		£
50,000	—	20	1,789,723	92	8,338,991
10,000	50,000	241	4,458,625	950	17,747,332
5,000	10,000	517	3,665,245	1,644	11,556,939
3,000	4,000	322	1,474,757	946	4,309,073
2,000	3,000	581	1,990,879	1,478	5,219,661
1,000	2,000	1,539	3,819,069	2,820	7,100,366
		6,155	8,997,288	7,194	11,018,148
Gross Incomes under £1,000 each		9,375	26,195,586	15,124	65,290,510
Total		365,685	80,686,214	42,925	16,231,715
		375,060	106,881,800	58,049	81,522,225

The valuation of personalty situated abroad and subject to Estate Duty in this country was as follows:—

1899–1900	£15,715,000
1901–1902	8,693,000
1906–1907	6,660,000
1907–1908	4,170,000

There are obvious difficulties in the way of the Exchequer in obtaining precise valuations of this description of property.

Shares or debentures of public companies were valued last year at £96,670,000, as compared with £100,173,000 in the previous year, but the shares of deceased persons in real and personal estate as partners in firms were valued last year at £13,173,000, as compared with £7,820,000 in 1906–1907. A large part of this remarkable increase was probably derived from the estates of two very rich partners in firms.

INCOME TAX.

Growth of Foreign Investments.

The gross income for the United Kingdom of which the Inland Revenue Department had notice was for 1906–7 (the latest date as yet available) £943,702,000, reduced by deductions to £640,000,000, upon which income tax was received. The income taxed in 1905–6 was £632,000,000. The net receipt of the income tax in 1906–7 was £31,892,000, and in 1907–8 £31,860,000, as compared with a Budget estimate of £31,500,000 in the former year and £30,500,000 in 1907–8. The expected loss in the latter year did not occur. The income is derived as to 25 per cent. from profits of ownership or occupation of land, as to 59 per cent. from businesses and professions, as to 8 per cent. from salaries of public officials, and as to 6 per cent. from British and Foreign Government Securities. The income derived from abroad increased from 44½ millions in 1886–7 to 79½ millions in 1906–7, but whereas Colonial and Foreign Government Securities and Indian Government Stocks and Guaranteed Railways contributed 24 millions of the total in 1886–7 and 31 millions in 1906–7, Colonial and Foreign Securities (*other* than Government), which were only 20½ millions in 1886–7, had increased to 36½ millions in 1905, to 43 millions in 1905–6, and to 48½ millions in 1906–7. Thus the increase in foreign investments (*other* than Government), which had been at the rate of less than a million a year for 16 years, was 6½ millions in 1905–6 and 5½ millions in 1906–7.

The following are particulars of the assessments for 1906–7 of the profits from businesses and professions:—

The total number of assessments on employés in the United Kingdom in 1906–7 was 519,189, with a total income of £120,882,000, including 417,845 Government, corporation and public company officials, with an income of £97,131,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Under 150 of the wills proved in 1908 there were bequests for religious, educational, and charitable purposes to the amount of four millions of pounds sterling, and a schedule of eighty of these estates, disposing of more than 3½ millions for public uses, will be found on page 433. The value of the eighty estates is £12,535,000, and the charitable bequests, varying from £9,000 to £600,000, amount approximately to £3,548,000. The total is below the great figures of 1906 and 1907, which included the bequests of more than a million each of Mr. Beit, Mr. Whiteley, and Mr. George Herring, but it is much above the annual average of the past twenty-one years. Two of the bequests of 1908, however, make up more than a million, and the bequests exceeding £100,000, in each case under the first five of the wills scheduled on page 433, make up more than 1¾ millions out of the total of 3½ millions from the eighty scheduled estates. The proportion of charitable bequests to amount of estate scheduled was in 1908 about 28½ per cent., and has in former years been higher. The number of people who leave money for public uses in this country is now very small indeed in proportion to the number of wills proved, and most of those who leave considerable sums for such purposes are childless persons.

Large Sums for Universities and Colleges.

The largest individual bequest of the year is that of Sir William George Pearce, 2nd Bart., shipbuilder, who died at the age of 46, and who left his residuary estate upon trust for his wife for life and, subject to her life interest, for their children, if any, or in default of issue, then to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a graduate. Lady Pearce died within a few weeks after her husband's death, and as there were no children, Trinity College succeeded. About £250,000 will be available for Roman Catholic institutions under the will of Lady Brampton, widow of Lord Brampton (Sir Henry Hawkins), and over £50,000 from Mr. Basil M'Crea's estate to the Magee Presbyterian College in Londonderry. Mr. Charles Henry Monro, formerly Lecturer-in-Law at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, left £5,000 to that college, £1,000 to a hospital in Dublin, and the residue of his estate, about £30,000, also to his college. Professor Barker's bequest of about £40,000 was for scholarships in the Victoria University, Manchester, in which he held a chair; and Dr. Jacks, of Glasgow, left £20,000 for a Modern Language Professorship in Glasgow, and the residue of his estate for Edinburgh and Glasgow institutions. Mrs. Fulton, of Penarth, Cardiff, devoted £45,000 for the benefit of the University of South Wales and hospitals in Cardiff and Congregational chapels, and Dr. Clifton Sorby left about £21,500 for the endowment of professorships in Sheffield University and other benefits to his native city of Sheffield. Mr. Turle bequeathed £8,400 each to the Bedford College for Women and the New Hospital for Women, and the residue of his estate, altogether about £40,000, to these two objects. Mrs. Rylands, who had given largely for public uses during her life, left £200,000, her library and manuscripts to the John Rylands Library in Manchester, £50,000 to the Victoria University at Manchester, £25,000 to Owens College, £20,000 to the Manchester Warehousemen's Schools, £25,000 for a Congregational chapel, and large sums, making up altogether more than £600,000, for other Manchester institutions. Mr. John Charles Walker, a Manchester solicitor, left £3,000 to the Life-Boat Institution, £5,600 for scholarships in Retford and Ingleton, and the residue of his estate, about £32,000, for charitable institutions in Retford, Ingleton and Manchester.

Charitable Trusts.

About £293,000 of the estate of Mr. Robert Wilkinson Smith, of Nottingham, is to be in trust for almshouses and annuities for widows and spinsters in the county. Alderman Sanderson, a maltster, in Wakefield, bequeathed £60,000 for a trust fund for Church of England purposes in the diocese, £10,000 for pensions for women, and £40,000 for augmentation of the income of poor clergy. Alderman Charles Cameron Walker left about £23,000 for religious institutions (other than Roman Catholic), hospitals and almshouses near York; and Mr. Deputy R. W. Edwards, a stationer in the City of London, founded a trust with £50,000 for various purposes for the benefit of the necessitous poor of the United Kingdom.

Legacies for Religious Institutions.

Mr. Edward Aston, a Manchester merchant, left £25,000 to the Manchester and Salford Wesleyan Mission, and about £70,000 to the Wesleyan Methodist General Chapel Fund. Lord Overtoun's bequest of about £61,000 was for the U.F. Church of Scotland and its missions, and for Glasgow hospitals; Mrs. Ogilvie's residuary estate of about £50,000 is for the Church Missionary Society, London City Mission and other religious institutions; under the will of the Rev. William Peace, of Brighton, his residuary estate of more than £12,000 is for Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Bishop of London's Fund. Mr. G. J. Nicholls left £20,000 for poor clergy and other purposes in the Cape Colony, "because he had prospered there"; Mr. Richard Badger, a retired wine merchant of Leamington, left about £50,000 for Church purposes, chiefly in the Midlands; and under the will of Mr. Layton, a stationer in London, there is a bequest of £10,000 to the Church Missionary Society, and among other objects to which he left altogether over £60,000 is the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

Hospitals and Marriage Portions.

Religious institutions have, as in former years, been well supported by bequest, but the legacies to hospitals appear to have been fewer than in some years. There has been no one very large bequest to any hospital. Mr. Stewart Clark's bequest of £29,500 was for hospitals around Paisley and the United Free Church of Scotland; Miss Stewart Forbes left £10,000 each to the Brompton Hospitals for Consumption and Cancer; and Mrs. Waldo Sibthorp's legacies of £80,000 included £20,000 to the Putney Hospital for Incurables, £10,000 to endow ten beds in Charing Cross Hospital, and £4,000 to provide each year marriage portions for two girls of Sleaford, her desire being "that two young girls may each year be thereby made very happy." Mrs. Sabina Fleetwood, of Southend, left the residue of her estate, probably between £12,000 and £15,000, for such purposes as the trustees may determine, but they are not to give anything to anybody who directly or indirectly asks them for it.

J. H. SMEE.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Building.	Recognised Accommodation.		Average Attendance.	
PROVIDED SCHOOLS—	(1901–1902)	(1906–1907)	(1901–1902)	(1906–1907)
Council Schools	3,003,247	3,650,503	2,369,980	2,873,801
NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS—	(1901–1902)	(1906–1907)	(1901–1902)	(1906–1907)
Church of England	2,813,978	2,681,442	1,927,663	1,899,965
Roman Catholic	403,064	406,137	269,191	286,188
Other Schools	506,560	306,125	348,583	231,330

ADELPHI.—(1907) *Dec.* 26. The pantomime *Aladdin* (Mr. Malcolm Scott, Mesdames Millie Legarde and Happy Fanny Fields). (1908) *April* 20. *The College Widow*, by George Ade (Miss Frances Ring). *Aug.* 10. *The Girls of Gottenberg* revived (Mr. Edmund Payne and Happy Fanny Fields). *Sept.* 9. Mr. Martin Harvey opened his season with a revival of *The Corsican Brothers*, preceded by *The Conspiracy*, by Robert Barr and Sidney Lewis-Ransom. *Oct.* 5. *The Last Heir*, an adaptation by Stephen Phillips of "The Bride of Lammermoor" (Mr. Martin Harvey, Miss N. de Silva). 26. *The Only Way* (Mr. Martin Harvey).

ALDWYCH.—(1908) *April* 23. *Way Down East*, a new play by Lottie Blair Parker. *June* 8. *The Two Pins*, a new romantic comedy by Frank Stayton (Messrs. Courtice Pounds and Oscar Asche, Miss Lily Brayton). 22. *The Taming of the Shrew* revived (Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton). *Sept.* 8. *Paid in Full*, by Eugene Walter (Messrs. Robert Loraine and Louis Calvert, Miss Hilda Antony). *Oct.* 14. *Fanny and the Servant Problem*, by Jerome K. Jerome (Miss Fannie Ward). 29. *The Flag Station*, a new curtain-raiser, by Eugene Walter (Miss Fannie Ward).

APOLLO.—(1907) *Nov.* 27. *The New York Idea*, by Langdon Mitchell (Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Messrs. Edmund Maurice and Fred Kerr). *Dec.* 23. *The Night of the Party* revived (Mr. Weedon Grossmith in the chief part). *Alice in Wonderland* revived for a series of matinées. (1908) *Jan.* 27. *The Education of Elizabeth* transferred from the Haymarket. *Feb.* 18. "The Follies" opened a season of burlesque. *May* 12. *Butterflies*, a new musical play by W. J. Locke, composed by J. A. Robertson (Miss Ada Reeve, Messrs. Lauri de Frece, Louis Bradfield, Hayden Coffin).

COMEDY.—(1907) *Dec.* 4. *Angela*, a new comedy by George Duval and Cosmo Gordon-Lennox (Miss Marie Tempest, Messrs. Eric Lewis and Allan Aynesworth). (1908) *Feb.* 27. *Lady Barbarity*, a new romantic play adapted by R. C. Carton from J. C. Snaith's novel (Miss Marie Tempest, Messrs. Graham Browne and Allan Aynesworth). *April* 27. *Mrs. Dot*, a new comedy by Somerset Maugham (Mesdames Marie Illington and Marie Tempest, Messrs. Kenneth Douglas, Fred Kerr and Graham Browne).

COURT.—(1907), *Nov.* 26. *Barry Doyle's Rest Cure* revived (Mr. Grahame Browne). *Dec.* 31. *The House*, a new play by John Gloriel, produced for a series of matinées (Mr. Albert Chevalier). (1908) *Jan.* 7. *The Subjection of Kezia*, a new play by Mr. Havelock Ellis (Mr. Graham Browne and Miss Beryl Faber). *Mar.* 9. *Mrs. Bill*, a new comedy by Capt. John Kendall (Miss Marie Illington), preceded by *The House*.

CRITERION.—(1908) *April* 27. *Lady Frederick* transferred from the Garrick. *June* 8. *The Mollusc* revived (Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore). *Oct.* 12. *Lady Epping's Lawsuit*, a new comedy by Hubert Henry Davies (Mesdames Grace Lane and Mary Moore, Messrs. Sam Sothern and Eric Lewis). 27. A new curtain-raiser, *The Burglar that Failed*, by St. John Hankin.

DALY'S.—*The Merry Widow* (put on *June* 8, 1907) ran during the whole year.

DRURY LANE.—(1907) *Dec.* 26. The pantomime *The Babes in the Wood*, by J. Hickory Wood and Arthur Collins. (1908) *Sept.* 21. *The Marriages of Mayfair* by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton (Messrs. Basil Gill, Lyn Harding and Albert Chevalier, Mesdames Marie George and Eva Moore).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1907) *Dec.* 16. *Peter Pan* revived. (1908) *Mar.* 2. *The Admirable Crichton*, by J. M. Barrie, revived (Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan, Sybil Carlisle, Muriel Beaumont and Miriam Clements, Messrs. Lyn Harding, Eric Lewis, and Gerald du Maurier). *Sept.* 3. *What Every Woman Knows*, a comedy by J. M. Barrie (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, Norman Forbes, Edmund Gwenn, Henry Vibart, Gerald du Maurier, Mesdames Tree, Lillah McCarthy and Hilda Trevelyan).

GAIETY.—(1908) *April* 25. *Havana*, a new musical play by Geo. Grossmith, jun., and Graham Hill, lyrics by Adrian Ross and G. Arthurs, composed by Leslie Stuart (Mesdames Evie Greene and Jean Aylwin, Messrs. Leonard Mackay, W. H. Berry and Fred Lester).

GARRICK.—(1907) *Nov.* 13. *Simple Simon*, by Murray Carson and Norah Keith (Miss Violet Vanbrugh and Mr. Arthur Bourchier). (1908) *Jan.* 11. A new curtain-raiser, *Page* 97 (Henri de Vries). *Feb.* 8. *The Woman of Kronstadt*, by Max Pemberton (Mrs. Russ Whytal, Messrs. O. B. Clarence, Charles Bryant, and G. S. Titheradge). *March* 10. *Lady Frederick* transferred from the Court. *April* 20. *The Gay Lord Quex* revived (Miss Nancy Price and John Hare in the chief parts). *June* 15. *A Pair of Spectacles* revived (John Hare and Mr. Charles Groves). *Sept.* 2. *Idols*, adapted from W. J. Locke's novel by Roy Horniman (Messrs. Herbert Waring and Allan Aynesworth, Mesdames Edyth Latimer and Evelyn Millard).

HAYMARKET.—(1907) *Nov.* 25. *The Education of Elizabeth* transferred from the Apollo. (1908) *Jan.* 28. *Her Father*, a new play by Michael Morton (Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mesdames Henrietta Watson and Marie Löhr). *Feb.* 28. A new curtain-raiser by F. D. Bone, entitled *The Pride of the Regiment*. *April* 18. *A Fearful Joy*, a farce adapted from the French by Sydney Grundy (Mrs. Langtry, Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Edmund Maurice and Arthur Bourchier). *May* 12. *Getting Married*, a "conversation" by Bernard Shaw, produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Robert Loraine, Mesdames Fanny Brough, Auriol Lee, Beryl Faber, Mary Rorke, Marie Löhr). *June* 1. *Getting Married* put into the evening bill. 2. *Nan*, a new play by John Masefield, produced for a series of matinées (Miss Lillah McCarthy). It was followed by *Feed the Brute*, by Geo. Paston. 16. *The Chinese Lantern*, a new fairy play by Laurence Housman, with music by Joseph Mouat, produced for a series of matinées (Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss Irene Clarke). *Aug.* 1. *Lady Frederick* transferred from the New.

HICKS. (1907) *Dec.* 9. *The Agitator*, a new play by Mr. Oscar Beringer, produced as a curtain-raiser. (1908) *March* 7. *A Waltz Dream*, a new operetta by Doerman and Jacobson, composed by Oscar Strauss (Miss Gertie Millar, Mr. Geo. Grossmith, jun., and Mr. Robert Evett). *Oct.* 3. *The Honble Phil*, a new musical play by G. P. Huntley and Herbert Clayton, composed by Harold Samuel, lyrics by Harold Lawson (Messrs. Herbert Clayton and G. P. Huntley, Mesdames Denise Orme and Julia Sanderson).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—(1907) *Nov.* 7. *Othello* revived for a series of matinées (Miss Lily Brayton, Mr. Oscar Asche). (1908) *Jan.* 4. *Edwin Drood*, an adaptation of Dickens's novel by Comyns Carr (Mr. Tree). *Feb.* 4. *The Beloved Vagabond*, a new play by W. J Locke (Mr. Tree and Miss Evelyn Millard). 11. A scene from Humpernick's opera, *Hansel und Gretel*, produced as a

curtain-raiser (Miss Viola Tree). *April* 4. *The Merchant of Venice* revived, with Mr. Tree and Miss Alexandra Carlisle in the chief parts. 19. First night of Shakespearean Festival, during which Mr. Tree appeared in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Twelfth Night*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet*. *May* 30. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* revived (Mr. Tree and Miss Ellen Terry). *June* 15. Mons. Coquelin opened his season with Sardou's *L'Affaire des Poisons*. *Sept.* 5. *Faust*, by J. Comyns Carr and Stephen Phillips (Mr. Tree, Messrs. Godfrey Tearle and Henry Ainley, Mesdames Rosina Filippi and Marie Löhr).

KINGSWAY. (1907) *Nov.* 18. *A Stroke of Business*, by Arthur Morrison, produced as curtain-raiser (Mr. Norman McKinnel). (1908) *Feb.* 12. *Diana of Dobson's*, a new comedy by Cicely Hamilton (Miss Lena Ashwell, Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Dennis Eadie, and Norman McKinnel). *May* 19. A programme consisting of four new one-act plays—*Charlotte on Bigamy*, by Edward A. Parry; *A Nocturne*, by Anthony P. Wharton; *The Latch*, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford; and *The Whirligig*, by Eva Anstruther—produced for a series of matinées. *Oct.* 9. *The Swanboat*, a new play by Wilfred T. Colcby (Miss Lena Ashwell, Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Dennis Eadie, and Norman McKinnel).

LYCEUM.—(1907) *Dec.* 24. The pantomime *Robinson Crusoe* produced. (1908) *March* 14. *Romeo and Juliet* revived (Miss Norah Kerin, Mr. Matheson Lang). *June* 6. *The Prince and the Beggar Maid*, a new drama by Walter Howard (Miss Norah Kerin, Messrs. Eric Mayne and Lauderdale Maitland). *Aug.* 29. *Pete*, by Hall Caine and Louis N. Parker (Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton).

LYRIC.—(1907) *Dec.* 2. *Monsieur Beaucaire* revived (Miss Evelyn Millard, Mr. Lewis Waller). 23. *Robin Hood* revived (Miss Evelyn Millard, Mr. Lewis Waller). (1908) *Jan.* 11. *A White Man*, a new play by Edward Milton Royle (Mr. Lewis Waller). *June* 14. *The Explorer*, a new play by Somerset Maughan (Mr. Lewis Waller, Mesdames Eva Moore and Evelyn Millard). *Aug.* 17. Moody-Manners Opera Company opened their season with *Lohengrin*. *Sept.* 8. *The Duke's Motto*, adapted from the French by Justin Huntly McCarthy (Mr. Lewis Waller, Miss Valli Valli).

NEW.—(1907) *Nov.* 5. *Mrs. Ellison's Answer*, a new play by Rowan Orme (Miss Granville). 28. *The New Boy* revived (Miss Gladys Homphrey, Messrs. John Beauchamp and Leon M. Leon). *Dec.* 16. *The Tenth of August*, a new play by Alexandra von Herder, produced for a series of matinées (Miss Nina Boucicault), preceded by *Memories*, a new play by George Wilding. 30. *The Scarlet Pimpernel* revived (Mr. Fred Terry). (1908) *Feb.* 20. *Matt of Merrymount*, a new romantic play by B. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland (Miss Alice Crawford, Mr. Fred Terry). *April* 20. *The Scarlet Pimpernel* revived. *June* 8. *Lady Frederick* transferred from the Criterion. *Oct.* 6. *Bellamy the Magnificent*, a new comedy by Roy Horniman (Charles Wyndham, Mr. Robert Loraine, Mesdames Kate Cutler, Sarah Brooke, Alice Beet and Fortescue).

THE PLAYHOUSE.—(1907) *Nov.* 26. *Fido*, adapted from the French of M. Malin by Eva Anstruther, produced for a series of matinées (Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude), preceded by *A Lesson in Shakespeare*, by Eric Lewis. (1908) *Jan.* 20. *The Orchingtles*, a new play by H. E. Esmond (Messrs. Cyril Maude, Kenneth Douglas, and Mesdames Alexandra Carlisle and Winifred Emery. *Feb.* 22. *Fido* put into the evening bill. *March* 19. *Marjorie Strode*, a new play by A. E. W. Mason (Miss Nina Sevening, Mr. Cyril Maude). *April* 29. *Pro Tem.*, a farce adapted from the French by Cosmo Hamilton (Mr. Cyril Maude). *May* 20. *Toddles* revived (Mr. Cyril Maude). *June* 16. *The Flag-Lieutenant*, a new comedy by Major W. P. Drury and Leo Trevor (Messrs. Aubrey Smith and Cyril Maude, Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Winifred Emery).

PRINCE OF WALES'S. (1907) *Dec.* 19. *Little Miss Hook of Holland*, a children's version of *Miss Hook of Holland*, played entirely by children, produced for a series of matinées. *April* 20. *My Mimosa Maid*, a musical incident by Paul Reubens and Austen Burgon, composed by Paul Reubens (Mesdames Isabel Jay and Gracie Leigh, Messrs. Maurice Farkoa, George Barrett and G. P. Huntley). *Sept.* 3. *The King of Cadonia*, a musical play by Frederick Lonsdale and Adrian Ross, music by Sidney Jones (Messrs. Bertram Wallis, George Barrett, Roland Cunningham and Huntley Wright, Mesdames Gracie Leigh and Isabel Jay).

THE QUEEN'S.—(1907) *Nov.* 23. *The Devil's Piscipte* transferred from the Savoy, Mr. Granville Barker replacing Mr. Matheson Lang in the part of Dick Dudgeon. *Dec.* 30. *The New York Idea* transferred from the Apollo. (1908) *Feb.* 1. *Stingaree*, a new play by E. W. Hornung (Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss Hilda Anthony). *May* 5. *The Dairymaids* revived (Miss Phyllis Dare and Mr. Dan Rolyat). *Sept.* 4. *The Old Firm*, a farce by Harry and Edward Paulton (Mr. Richard Golden). *Oct.* 24. *The Belle of Brittany*, a new musical play by Leedham Bantock and P. J. Barrow, composed by Howard Talbot and Marie Horne, with lyrics by Percy Greenbank (Messrs. Walter Passmore, Lawrence Rea and George Graves, Mesdames Maudi Darrell and Ruth Vincent).

ROYALTY.—(1907) *Nov.* 4. M. de Feraudy opened a week's season in *Chacun Sa Vie*. *Nov.* 11. Mlle. Jeanne Thomassin, M. Cooper and company opened a week's season in *Margot*. *Dec.* 26. *Charley's Aunt* revived. (1908) *Jan.* 22. *Susannah—and some Others*, a new comedy by Mme. Albanesi (Mr. Dawson Milward, Miss Gertrude Kingston and Miss Nina Sevening). *Feb.* 5. *Rip Van Winkle* (Mr. Fred Storey). *Feb.* 10. *The Merchant of Venice* (Miss Cameron, Mr. Fred Storey). *Feb.* 13. *Romeo and Juliet* (Miss Cameron, Mr. Paul Lovett). *April* 27. Herr Hans Andresen opened a season of German plays with Gustave Kandelberg's *Der Weg zur Hölle*.

ST. JAMES'S.—(1907) *Nov.* 12. *The Thief*, a new play adapted from the French of Henry Bernstein by Cosmo Gordon Lennox (Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. George Alexander). *May* 9. *The Thunderbolt*, a new play by A. W. Pinero (Mesdames Mabel Hackney and Stella Campbell, Mr. George Alexander). *Sept.* 1. *The Passing of the Third Floor Back*, an idle fancy by Jerome K. Jerome (Messrs. Marsh Allen and Forbes-Robertson, Mesdames Alice Crawford, Haidee Wright and Gertrude Elliott).

SAVOY.—(1907) *Nov.* 25. *Cæsar and Cleopatra*, a history by G. Bernard Shaw, produced (Miss Gertrude Elliott and Mr. Forbes Robertson). *Dec.* 30. *Arms and the Man* revived (Messrs. Granville Barker and Robert Loraine, and Miss Lillah McCarthy). (1908) *April* 28. *The Mikado* revived (Messrs. Workman, Lytton and Rutland

Barrington). *July* 14. *H.M.S. Pinafore* (Messrs. Workman, Lytton and Rutland Barrington, Mesdames Jessie Rose and Elsie Spain). *Oct.* 19. *Iolanthe* (Messrs. Workman, Lytton and Rutland Barrington, Mesdames Jessie Rose and Louie René).

SHAFTESBURY.—(1907) *Dec.* 12. *The Christian* transferred from the Lyceum. (1908) *Feb.* 3. A company of Sicilian players, including Signora Mimì Aguglia and Signors Grasso and Turco, opened a season with *Malia*, a drama by Luigi Capuana. *March* 21. *Le Grand Guignol* company opened a season of short French plays. *May* 5. Suzanne Despres opened a season of French plays in *La Rafale*. *June* 1. A season of French opera-bouffe opened with a revival of Offenbach's *La Fille du Tambour-Major*. *Oct.* 15. *The Lyons Mail* revived (Mr. H. B. Irving, Miss Dorothea Baird).

TERRY'S. — (1907) *Dec.* 23. *Is Marriage a Failure?* a new farce by Russel Vann and Alban Atwood. (1908) *Jan.* 23. *The Orange Blossom*, a new farce by Victor Widnell (Miss Granville, Mr. Chas. V. France). *Feb.* 10. Ibsen's *Rosmersholm* revived (Miss Florence Kahn, Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Charles Fulton and Eille Norwood). *Feb.* 26. *The Lord of Latimer Street*, a new play by Oliver Madox Hueffer (Miss Nina Boucicault). *April* 22. *The Marriage of William Ashe*, a new play by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Miss Margaret Mayo, with Miss Fannie Ward and Mr. Cyril Keightley in the chief parts. *June* 10. *The Three of Us*, a new play by Rachel Crothers (Miss Fannie Ward).

VAUDEVILLE.—(1907) *Nov.* 26. *The Cuckoo*, by Chas. H. Brookfield, revived (Miss Sarah Brooke, Mr. Charles Hawtrey). (1908) *Jan.* 2. *Dear Old Charlie*, a new comedy by Charles H. Brookfield (Mr. Charles Hawtrey). *March* 26. *Jack Straw*, a new comedy by Somerset Maughan (Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Charles Hawtrey).

WYNDHAM'S.—(1908) *Sept.* 7. *The Early Worm*, a farce by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. A. E. Matthews, Alfred Bishop, and Weedon Grossmith, Mesdames Muriel Beaumont and Fanny Brough).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced: (1907) *Nov.* 24. *Waste*, a tragedy by Granville Barker, at the Imperial; (1908) *Jan.* 26. *Cupid and Commonsense*, by Arnold Bennett; *Mar.* 1. *The Gates of the Morning*, by Margaret M. Mack, at the Shaftesbury; *April* 5. *The Breaking Point*, by Edward Garnett; *May* 31. *Links*, by Herman Heyermans.

The Drama in 1908.

WHILE reviewing the record of 1908 one is forcibly struck by the fact that, although the plays worth remembering are not numerous when compared with the plays produced, there has reigned great activity in the dramatic camp. Even the Sabbath has become a working-day to the actor, and these Sunday performances of the Stage Society, the Play Actors, the Pioneers, now defunct, and sometimes of single-handed adventures, are not the least interesting features of the year's activity. It is not merely conjecture now that the so-called Irregular Theatre will leave its mark upon our dramatic literature, it is already a patent fact; many names already familiar to the public, such as John Masefield, St. John Hankin, Arnold Bennett, and latterly F. D. Bone, have emerged from obscurity without the aid of the commercial manager. It is true that in most instances the novices have made their début with one-act plays, which are not an absolute criterion of continuous histrionic ability, since in the words of a well-known French dramatist: "It is not the first act that makes reputations, but that confounded last one." Yet the one-act play, since it has drawn many men and women to the stage who hitherto devoted their attentions to books, is a manifestation of a happy augury, and one which should be encouraged by the playgoer and the critic alike.

Reverting now in rapidity of detail to such works as form the quintessence of a year's labour on the critic's part, it is in the fitness of things that a compliment should here be paid to those of our playwrights who by their record, if not by their age or agedness, are honoured by us as veterans. I refer to Mr. Pinero, whose "Thunderbolt" had all the qualities of construction, dialogue, and felicitous humour to which our premier dramatist has accustomed us; but the play somehow failed to attract the crowd because its tone was sombre and its drift mainly financial. It is a strange but true experience that although it cannot be gainsaid that money is a cult of the nation, whenever a play has Mammon for its theme, the masses hold aloof. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, after a spell of ill-luck and a pause in silence, has once more reminded us that there is life in the old craftsman yet. His "Dolly Reforming Herself," an agreeable comedy though it be, is certainly not a great play; in fact it is a play written for the sake of one scene, and that scene is not germane to the main plot. But it is an excellent scene of its kind, and as frocks and frills form its substance, it is sure to appeal to the fair sex, and thereby naturally to the weaker one. Mr. R. C. Carton, who is a general favourite, and whose work is renowned for its refinement of style, set this time his hearers wondering. He adapted from a novel by Mr. J. C. Snaith a play entitled "Lady Barbarity," of eighteenth century localisation, which was neither in his usual vein nor very entertaining or distinguished by craft. It had, indeed, the advantage of Miss Marie Tempest's invaluable services, but, seeing what Mr. Carton can do, this work impels the question: "*Que diable faisait-il dans cette galère?*" Mr. Grundy has not appeared on the playbills with any new work, nor has Mr. Haddon Chambers, of whom, however, an adaptation from the Danish under the title of "Sir Anthony" will have been produced while this volume is in the press. Rounding off the circle of our veteran playwrights it should not be forgotten to mention the triumphant career of the Gilbert-Sullivan operettas at the Savoy. Like Ninon de l'Enclos the comic muse of Sir William Gilbert seems never to age; he is still our national humorist. Reference to humour naturally brings us toward that other master of smiles, Mr. J. M. Barrie, who in "What Every Woman Knows" has given us a comedy of exquisite refinement, wonderful characterisation and great originality; Barrie's humour, like Gilbert's, is beyond imitation—it is a personal possession; if any other man but Barrie would have attempted to write in his vein, or to piece together a story which if it be very familiar is

really entirely fantastic, he would have failed, but Barrie at his best knows how to blend the romance with life, and thanks to him, as well as to his interpreters Hilda Trevelyan and Gerald du Maurier, the two leading characters will live as vital types in our modern community. Another writer who by great daring has obtained a great success and distinctly advanced his career is Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, whose attempt to waft the ethereal into an episode of modern life disarmed the scoffers. Analysed in detail "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" may not pass muster as a good play in the technical sense, but it is full of thumb-nails typical of the middle class, it is humorous in that specific manner which made Mr. Jerome famous when he wrote "Three Men in a Boat"; above all, it introduces the spirit supernatural in a manner so reverent that it can hurt no one yet will edify many. A young playwright of promise, yet lacking in discipline and all too prone to reintroduce the epigrammatic style of Oscar Wilde without possessing that great author's aristocracy of wit, has scored some success with two plays off his own bat—"The Education of Elizabeth" and "Bellamy the Magnificent"—and an adaptation of Mr. Locke's novel "Idols," of which the court scene, being the almost accurate representation of the real thing, redeemed the melodramatic possibilities to some extent. Mr. H. H. Davies, for once in a very frolicsome mood, produced a wildly extravagant court scene in "Lady Epping's Lawsuit," which we should not so much consider as a play conceived in earnest, but as the pleasantry in leisure hours of a clever and versatile man. Of younger playwrights already known, yet not yet known to fame until the current year, Mr. W. S. Maugham has come to the front like a meteor. At one time no less than four comedies of his were played in London theatres, namely, "Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," "Mrs. Dot," and "The Explorer." Of these, "The Explorer" was of the least consideration, but the other three afford admirable proof that an Englishman who has carefully studied the French drama is not only able to graft these facile methods on our stage, but to be as flexible and as tersely witty in our stately language as in the less prolix and more graceful idiom of our neighbours. Referring to French methods, Mr. Alfred Sutro's latest effort, "The Builder of Bridges," should here be mentioned. It is by no means one of Mr. Sutro's best plays, and by its strict adherence to the formula of Sardou it strikes us as somewhat mechanical and stagey; but it contains many scenes and some characterisation which indicate that if Mr. Sutro would only emancipate himself there is no reason to fear that his source of inspiration is failing. One of the London theatres which seems destined to prove a blessing to budding talent is the little Kingsway Theatre, under the management of Miss Lena Ashwell. So far her career has been an unbroken record of success, and during the present season she introduced two novices to us, Miss Cicely Hamilton, who wrote "Diana of Dobson's," and Mr. Wilfrid Coleby, the author of "The Swayboat." The play of Miss Hamilton is especially remarkable in these days of the woman's movement, since it deals with a phase of female life which has hitherto escaped the eye of the dramatist. What Mr. Russell has done in his well-known book "Of Necessity," wherein the hardships of the shop-girl are graphically described, Miss Hamilton has done on the stage. The first act of "Diana," which is also its best, may be looked upon as a human document. There have been several plays of what the German calls "tendency" during the past season. Mrs. W. K. Clifford gave us in "Hamilton's Second Marriage" a matrimonial problem, which she argued cleverly if one-sidedly from the woman's point of view. Mr. John Gloriel in "The House" dealt satirically yet poignantly with pauperism as it is pampered in some of the boroughs of London and provincial centres. Mr. Arnold Bennett gave in "Cupid and Commonsense" a remarkable and racial study of the pusillanimous ideas of country folk. Mr. John Masefield, still inclined to mar the vigour of his talent by needless brutality, painted in "Nan" an interesting figure of the eighteenth century, and at the same time revealed to us the wanton legal cruelty of those days in this most Christian country. Lastly, Major Drury and Mr. Leo Trevor succeeded in "The Flag Lieutenant" in rousing our enthusiasm for the national cause of the Navy. The story of this play is perhaps the least valuable part, but the evident accuracy with which life in the Navy is depicted has justly rendered this charming entertainment popular. We have had in 1908 two efforts at tragedy—the one a mediæval drama entitled "Lanval," by T. E. Ellis, which was majestic in form if not very dramatic in substance; the other a remarkable adaptation of "Don Quixote" by G. E. Morrison and R. P. Stewart. The world is full of stage versions of Cervantes' classic, but having seen many I can testify to the adroitness and the dramatic intensity of Mr. Morrison's work. It was well produced by Mr. F. R. Benson, but it is worthy of perfect representation at such a theatre as His Majesty's, where it should commend itself to the attention as well as to the talent of Mr. Tree. This indefatigable manager, who in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Whelen, the creator of the Stage Society, and Mr. Henry Dana is about to revive the glories of the Vedrenne-Barker performances by the Afternoon Theatre, which will commence operations at His Majesty's in December, produced in 1908 an interesting adaptation by Mr. William Locke of his novel, "The Beloved Vagabond," a somewhat tame version of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," by Mr. Comyns Carr, a splendid revival of "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. Tree distinguished himself by his peculiar and original reading of the Jew's character, and a spectacular adaptation of Goethe's "Faust" by Messrs. Comyns Carr and Stephen Phillips. The latter is said to have brought grist to the mill of His Majesty's Theatre, but I for one should like to tear the page of "Faust" from the life-book of Mr. Tree. Great poets should be sacred like the gods, and as Goethe was one of the greatest poets of all times, to try and better him is tantamount to blasphemy. Like its predecessor, the past year has been marked by the continued revival of melodrama; in fact, that which I said in our last issue in my peroration has become true. At some periods no less than six London theatres were devoted to melodrama, and among the notable revivals "The Corsican Brothers," by Mr. Martin Harvey, "The Duke's Motto," by Mr. Lewis Waller, and "The Lyons Mail," by H. B. Irving, proved that, despite the drift of the times, melodrama, however old, when penned by a crafty hand rarely becomes obsolete. The ap-

pearance of Mr. H. B. Irving at the Shaftesbury Theatre in the inheritance of his father should be particularly chronicled as an event of some importance, since the spirit of the father's genius finds some reflection in the talent of his son. Another feature of the year 1908 is the gradual decline of adaptation. True we have had at the St. James's a fair version of Bernstein's pyrotechnical Parisian *comédie* "The Thief." True Mr. Michael Morton obtained some success with Guinon's play, "Her Father," and the smaller fry of the boulevard has also trodden some of the London boards, but gradually our public seems to become educated to the enjoyment of foreign plays in faithful translation, and to accept the doctrine that since naturalisation does not alter birthright, it is equally impossible to infuse into foreign plays the spirit Britannic. I have left two authors, who occupy Castor and Pollux-like a pedestal of their own, to the last because their talent is as unique as their *modus operandi*. These authors are George Bernard Shaw and Granville Barker. The revival of "Arms and The Man" needs no comment, but the comparative failure of "Cæsar and Cleopatra," and the chequered career of "Getting Married," which after a somewhat lukewarm beginning settled down to success, evoked a great diversity of opinion. Between covers "Cæsar and Cleopatra" proved one of the cleverest, wittiest, and most interesting plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw; on the stage these qualities were somewhat discounted; the truth is that as a play of the theatre this burlesque of Shakespeare fails to strike home. As I said at the time: "When the story is illustrated with grand scenery and plasticised by living beings; when no longer G. B. S. speaks within covers but living, breathing, thinking individuals are the joint interpreters of a several mind, we begin to feel that moments of interest and amusement are sandwiched between long waits of torrential loquacity and incongruity of incident." Curiously enough much the same applies to "Getting Married"; it is so full of thought that to read it means reflection and infinite delectation, but on the stage Mr. Shaw's wonderful eloquence, his whimsicality, his inclination towards topsy-turvydom are apt to bewilder the hearer, and it must be added that the neglect of form and the absence of palpitation, sends us hence in mute wonderment, if not in mute admiration. The truth is that now that George Bernard Shaw, a man of destiny always, has become a ruler of men, he is inclined to disregard the desire of the normal playgoer to find in the theatre something more than mere intellectual stimulation. Knowing the man, and knowing his work, we know full well that it is absurd to deny that George Bernard Shaw possesses what is commonly called "heart," but latterly he seems to be inclined to sacrifice his every feeling to the indulgence of shedding the lustre of his genius, and that undoubtedly will in the long run hamper the vitality of his plays as dramatic work. Mr. Granville Barker's "Waste" reveals great affinity to Mr. Shaw; in fact, it is not sufficient to call Mr. Granville Barker Shaw's disciple—he is his *alter ego*. Some of the qualities of Shaw have matured in Barker, and some of his faults have become magnified in him, for Shaw talks by intuition and Barker—at least so it strikes me—pours forth long tirades for effect. Not for a moment do I deny that the discussion of abstruse politics in "Waste" is ingenious, but it is not cohesive with the play; it is introduced in the wake of the master with some of his acumen, but not the same lightness of touch. Some have called "Waste" a great play, whereas I would feel inclined to reserve this attributive adjective, with which nowadays we are all too lavish, for "The Voysey Inheritance." "Waste" is certainly head and shoulders above most of the plays of our time, but in its reading of human nature it rather betrays the thinker than the observer. The scene in the second act, in which the hero argues with his mistress, who came to him in her distress concerning coming events, is neither good art nor good reading of human nature. There is no life blood in it. It is the description of one whose imagination is greater than his knowledge of life.

It would be ungenerous on the part of the chronicler to conclude this survey without a word of homage to a great foreigner who, during his vogue, exercised a dominating influence on the British stage. Victorien Sardou may not be so familiar to the playgoer of to-day as he was to the playgoer of the nineteenth century, but for all that, the germ of his doctrines is still latent in our modern drama. Sardou, if he has wrought some havoc by tempting the young to incompetent imitation which is not always the sincerest form of flattery, has left us heavily in his debt, not only morally, but also materially, for during many years the British adaptor has picked his brains without offering compensation. His plays, however they may be judged by posterity, have given pleasure to millions of playgoers, and some of our best actors have made their name under the guidance of his wonderful gift of characterisation.

J. T. GREIN.

Union Jack Club.

Patrons, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Patronesses, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE Union Jack Club was founded by Miss Ethel McCaul, R.R.C., and the foundation-stone was laid on 21st July, 1904, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Club buildings in the Waterloo Road being opened by H.M. the King on 1st July, 1907. Its objects are to promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of sailors in the British Navy and soldiers in the British Army and Royal Marines, and with this object in view to provide a club-house and all conveniences in connection therewith. The accommodation provided includes 200 bedrooms; lounge hall, with music, games, &c.; dining-room; library and reading-room; billiard room, 6 tables; lavatory and toilet rooms; barber's shop, foot-baths and "kit-room." *President of Council and Chairman of Committee*, Sir Edward W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Vice-President*, F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S. *Comptroller and Secretary*, Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O. *Offices*, 91A, Waterloo Road, S.E. *Telegrams*, "Anchorable, London." *Telephone*, 14,298 Central.

ATHLETICS.

THE Olympic Games of 1908 brought about an unprecedented interest in athletics. It was the first time the Games had been played in England, and the modern revival of the ancient Greek trials of strength and skill showed that Great Britain maintained a general standard of excellence. The total wins standing to the credit of Great Britain were 46 (not counting the football and hockey games won by England, and the lacrosse match won by Canada), the next best being the United States, who secured 22 events. In point of number other countries were far behind, the order being: Sweden 7, France 4, Hungary 3, Norway 2, Germany 2, Canada 2, Italy 2, Belgium 1, South Africa 1, Finland 1. By virtue of international agreement the Games will not be held in England again for 24 years.

The majority of the competitions were fought out in the great Stadium, specially erected at Shepherd's Bush, which was formally opened by His Majesty King Edward VII. on July 13. Over 2,000 took part in the athletic events, which were under the control of the British Olympic Council, with Lord Desborough as president. In the track events all but one of the previous Olympic records were broken, and fresh figures were set up in several of the field events. The 100 Metres Race was generally considered to be a certainty for the United States, who were represented by six sprinters reputed to be able to beat even time; but the final was won by R. E. Walker, of South Africa, who beat J. A. Rector, United States, by a good yard in 10⅘ secs., which tied the Olympic record put up by F. W. Jarvis, of New York, at Paris in 1900. J. P. George was Great Britain's hope for the 200 Metres Flat Race, but his leg gave out in the second round, and the event fell to R. Kerr, Canada, who won the final in 22⅖ secs., which was one second slower than the Olympic record set up by A. Hahn at St. Louis in 1904. There was little doubt about Great Britain's superiority in the 400 Metres Race. Lieut. W. Halswelle (whose running a few weeks previously had marked him as the best quarter-miler since the days of the British record-holders Tindall and Bredin) put up the best times in the preliminary heats, and on the watch the three Americans, who qualified for the final, had no chance. A regrettable incident occurred in the final. J. C. Carpenter, United States, ran wide, elbowing Halswelle on to the outer side of the track. The judges broke the worsted and declared it to be no race. J. B. Taylor and W. C. Robbins, United States, who were entitled to compete in the re-run, were not permitted by the American committee to turn out, and Halswelle ran over in 50 secs. At a committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association in October, J. C. Carpenter was permanently suspended from taking any part in amateur events under the rules of the A.A.A.

Britain's defeat in the 800 Metres was unquestionable, representatives of the United States, Italy, Germany, and Hungary finishing in front of the first Britisher. The event went to Melvin W. Sheppard, a fine runner, who had been credited with 1 min. 53⅗ secs. for 880 yards, only ⅕ sec. outside the record made by C. J. Kilpatrick at New York on Sept. 21, 1895. Sheppard won his race in 52⅕ secs. Sheppard created a surprise by winning the 1,500 Metres Race, which was regarded as a certainty for Great Britain. H. A. Wilson in the trial games made the Olympic record of 3 mins. 59⅕ secs., but yet he was beaten by Sheppard by a couple of yards in 4 mins. 3⅗ secs.

In the Ten Miles Walk G. E. Larner (Great Britain) lowered records at nine and ten miles, the previous best standing to the credit of W. J. Sturgess since 1896. E. J. Webb (Great Britain) was also inside Sturgess's times at those distances.

None of the events claimed the public attention to the same extent as the Marathon Race. Italy, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Australasia, Bohemia, Russia, Greece, Belgium, Finland, South Africa, and Austria were all represented by the pick of their long-distance runners. The race was run over a course from Windsor Castle to the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush; distance, 26 miles 385 yards. It was a supreme test of endurance, in which Great Britain was badly beaten. The finish was most sensational. Dorando Pietri (Italy) was the first to enter the Stadium, where close upon 80,000 voices shouted his name. The reception was too much for him, and he collapsed on the track. Well-meaning attendants picked him up and assisted him past the winning post when Hayes (United States) was only about 100 yards behind. Immediately after the finish a protest was lodged against Dorando on behalf of Hayes, and the little Italian was disqualified. On hearing of Dorando's disqualification Queen Alexandra expressed her wish to present the Italian with a cup in recognition of his heroic struggle. The order of finishing was:—Dorando Pietri, Italy (disq.), 2 hrs. 54 mins. 46⅖ secs.; J. J. Hayes, United States, 2 hrs. 55 mins. 18⅗ secs. (winner); C. Hefferon, South Africa, 2 hrs. 56 mins. 6 secs. (second); J. Forshaw, United States, 2 hrs. 57 mins. 10⅗ secs. (third); A. R. Welton, United States, 2 hrs. 59 mins. 44⅘ secs. (fourth); W. Wood, Canada, 3 hrs. 1 min. 44 secs. (fifth); F. Simpson, Canada, 3 hrs. 4 mins. 28⅕ secs. (sixth); H. Lawson, Canada, 3 hrs. 6 mins. 47½ secs. (seventh).

OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALLISTS.

ATHLETICS.

	m.	s.
100 Metres (109·3 yards) Flat.—R. E. Walker, South Africa	0	10⁰
200 Metres (218·7 yards) Flat.—R. Kerr, Canada	0	22⅗
400 Metres (437·4 yards) Flat.—W. Halswelle, Great Britain, ran over	0	50
800 Metres (874·9 yards) Flat.—M. W. Sheppard, U.S.A.	1	52⅘
1,500 Metres (1,640 yards) Flat.—M. W. Sheppard, U.S.A.	4	3⅗
Five Miles (8,047 kilometres) Flat.—E. R. Voigt, Great Britain	25	11⅗
Three Miles (4,828 kilometres) Team.—Great Britain (J. E. Deakin, A. J. Robertson, W. Coales)	14	30⅗
1,600 Metres (1,749·8 yards) Relay.—United States (W. F. Hamilton, N. J. Cartmell, J. B. Taylor, M. W. Sheppard)	3	29⅗
3,200 Metres (3,497·6 yards) Steeplechase.—A. Russell, Great Britain	10	47⅕
110 Metres (120·2 yards) Hurdles.—F. C. Smithson, United States	0	15
400 Metres (437·4 yards) Hurdles.—C. J. Bacon, U.S.A.	0	55
3,500 Metres (3,827 yards) Walk.—G. E. Larner, Great Britain	14	55

	h. m. s.
Ten Miles Walk.—G. E. Larner, Great Britain	1 15 57⅖
Marathon Race (26 miles 385 yards).—J. J. Hayes, United States	2 55 18⅗
Running Broad Jump.—F. C. Irons, U.S.A.	Ft. in 24 6¼
Running High Jump.—H. F. Porter, U.S.A.	6 3
Standing Broad Jump.—R. Ewry, U.S.A.	10 11¼
Standing High Jump.—R. Ewry, U.S.A.	5 2
Pole Jump.—A. C. Gilbert, U.S.A., and E. T. Cooke, U.S.A., equal	12 2
Hop, Step, and Jump.—T. J. Ahearne, Great Britain	48 11¼
Throwing the Hammer.—J. J. Flanagan, U.S.A.	170 4½
Putting the Weight.—R. W. Rose, U.S.A.	46 7½
Throwing the Discus (Free Style).—M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A.	134 2
Throwing the Discus (Greek Style).—M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A.	124 8
Throwing the Javelin (Free Style).—E. V. Lemming, Sweden	178 7½
Throwing the Javelin (Held in Middle).—E. V. Lemming, Sweden	179 10½
Tug-of-War.—Great Britain (H. Duke, captain, W. Hirons, F. W. Goodfellow, J. Shepherd, A. Ireton, E. Barrett, E. A. Mills, F. H. Humphreys, and F. Merriman)	(pulls) 2 to 0

Cycling.

	h. m. s.
One Lap (660 yards; 603·491 metres).—V. L. Johnson, Great Britain	0 51⅖
1,000 Metres (1,093·6 yards).—Declared void; time limit exceeded	
5,000 Metres (3 miles 188 yards).—B. Jones, Great Britain	8 36⅘
20 Kilometres (12·427 miles).—C. B. Kingsbury, Great Britain	34 13⅖
100 Kilometres (62·135 miles).—C. H. Bartlett, Great Britain	2 41 48⅖
Three Laps (1,980 yds.; 1,810·473 metres) Pursuit Race.—Great Britain (L. Meredith, C. B. Kingsbury, B. Jones, and E. Payne)	2 18⅗
2,000 Metres Tandem (1·24 miles).—H. Schilles and A. Auffray, France	3 7⅗

Swimming.

100 Metres (109·3 yards).—C. M. Daniels, U.S.A.	1 5⅗
100 Metres (109·3 yards) Back Stroke.—A. Bieberstein, Germany	1 24⅘
200 Metres (218·7 yards) Breast Stroke.—F. Holman, Great Britain	3 9⅗
400 Metres (437·4 yards).—H. Taylor, Great Britain	5 36⅘
1,500 Metres (1,640 yards).—H. Taylor, Great Britain	22 48⅘
Team Race (200 metres—218·7 yards—each man).—Great Britain (J. H. Derbyshire, P. Radmilovic, W. Foster, H. Taylor)	10 53⅗
Water Polo.—Great Britain (C. S. Smith, captain, G. Nevison, G. Cornet, T. Thould, G. Wilkinson, P. Radmilovic, C. H. Forsyth)	(goals) 9 to 2
Fancy Diving. A. Zurner, Germany	(points) 85·5
High Diving.—H. Johanssen, Sweden	(points) 83·7

Wrestling.

	Falls.
Catch-as-Catch-Can (Bantam-weights).—G. N. Mehnert, U.S.A.	2 to 0
Catch-as-Catch-Can (Feather-weights).—G. S. Dole, U.S.A.	2 to 0
Catch-as-Catch-Can (Light-weight to 147 lb.).—G. De Relwyskow, Great Britain	2 to 0
Catch-as-Catch-Can (Middle-weights).—S. V. Bacon, Great Britain	2 to 0
Catch-as-Catch-Can (Heavy-weights).—G. C. O'Kelly, Great Britain	2 to 0
Greco-Roman (Light-weights).—E. Porro, Italy (on points)	2 to 0
Greco-Roman (Middle-weights).—F. M. Martensson, Sweden	2 to 0
Greco-Roman (Light Heavy-weights).—W. Weckman, Finland	2 to 0
Greco-Roman (Heavy Heavy-weights).—R. Weisz, Hungary (on points)	2 to 0

Gymnastics.

Individual Competition.—G. A. Braglia, Italy (points)	317
Team Competition.—Sweden...(points)	438

Rowing.

	Time. m. s.
Sculls.—H. T. Blackstaffe, Great Britain	9 26
Pairs.—J. R. K. Fleming and G. L. Thomson, Great Britian	9 41
Fours.—Great Britain (C. R. Cudmore, J. A. Gillan, D. McKinnon, J. R. Somers-Smith)	8 34
Eights.—Great Britain (A. C. Gladstone, F. S. Kelly, B. C. Johnstone, Guy Nickalls, C. D. Burnell, R. H. Sanderson, R. B. Etherington-Smith, A. C. Bucknall, G. S. Maclagan (cox.)	7 52

WORLD'S AMATEUR RECORDS AT OLYMPIC DISTANCES.

100 Metres (109·3 yards).—10⅘ secs., F. W. Jarvis, U.S.A., Paris Games, 1900; R. E. Walker, London Games, 1908; J. A. Rector, London Games, 1908.

200 Metres (218·7 yards).—21⅖ secs., A. Hahn, St. Louis Games, 1904.

400 Metres (437·4 yards).—48⅕ secs., W. Halswelle, London Games, 1908.

800 Metres (874·9 yards).—1 min. 52⅘ secs., M. W. Sheppard, London Games, 1908.

1,500 Metres (1,640·4 yards).—3 mins. 59⅘ secs., H. A. Wilson, Trial Games, at Stadium, London, May 30, 1908.

Three Miles (4·828 kilometres).—14 mins. 17⅗ secs., A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, London, May 21, 1903.

Five Miles (8·047 kilometres).—24 mins. 32⅗ secs., A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, London, May 12, 1904.

110 Metres Hurdles (120·3 yards).—15 secs., F. C. Smithson, London Games, 1908.

400 Metres Hurdles (437·4 yards).—55 secs., C. J. Bacon, London Games, 1908.

3,500 Metres (3,827 yards).—14 mins. 55 secs., G. E. Larner, London Games, 1908.

Ten Miles (16·093 kilometres).—75 mins. 57⅗ secs., G. E. Larner, London Games, 1908.

Standing Broad Jump.—11 ft. 4⅖ ins. (3·48 metres), Ray Ewry, St. Louis Games, 1904.

Standing High Jump.—5 ft. 5⅓ ins. (1·66 metres), Ray Ewry, Stadium, Buffalo, Sept. 7, 1901.

Running Broad Jump.—24 ft. 11¾ ins. (7·62 metres), P. O'Connor, Dublin, August 5, 1901.

Running High Jump.—6 ft. 5⅘ ins. (1·97 metres),

M. F. Sweeney, Travers Island, New York, Sept. 21, 1895.

Pole Jump.—12 ft. 9⅝ ins. (3·9 metres), W. R. Dray, Danbury, Connecticut, June 15, 1908.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—50 ft. 0¼ ins. (15·25 metres), D. Shanahan, Ireland.

Throwing the Hammer (16 lb. from 7 ft. circle). —173 ft. 7 ins. (52·91 metres), M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 21, 1907.

Putting the Weight (16 lb. from 7 ft. circle).—49 ft. 7¼ ins. (14·97 metres), R. Rose, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 21, 1907.

Throwing the Discus (Free Style).—143 ft. 4 ins. (44·3 metres), W. Jarvinen, Finland.

Throwing the Discus (as at Athens).—124 ft. 8 ins. (37·99 metres), M. J. Sheridan, London Games, 1908.

Throwing the Javelin (either Style).—188 ft. (57·33 metres), E. V. Lemming, Stockholm, June, 1908.

The athletic season opened on Saturday, Feb. 1, at Wembley Park, with the North of the Thames Cross-Country Association's Championship, which was won by the Polytechnic Harriers by 89 points, United Harriers and Southend Harriers tying for second place. The first three men were A. E. Wood (Essex Beagles), 41 mins. 56⅘ secs. ; W. H. Watson (Slough Harriers), 42 mins. 1 sec. ; J. W. Howard (Slough Harriers), 42 mins. 29 secs. At Hook Farm, Bromley, Kent, on Feb. 8, the annual seven miles race for the South of the Thames Cross-Country Association's Championship was won by the Cambridge Harriers by 7 points from Surrey A. C. ("A" team). The first three men were R. H. Backshall (Eastbourne A.C.), 43 mins. 1 sec. ; F. C. Neaves (Surrey A.C.), 43 mins. 10 secs. ; A. W. Macgregor (Redhill and Reigate Harriers), 43 mins. 25 secs. On Feb. 15 the Hallamshire Harriers repeated their success of twelve months previously by winning the Senior Northern Counties Cross-Country Championship. Bradford came second, 12 points behind. W. T. Clarke (Sefton), 61 mins. 14 secs., finished first ; J. Murphy (Hallamshire), 62 mins. 1 sec., second ; and H. S. Perkins (Salford), 62 mins. 29 secs., third. On the same afternoon Swinton won the Junior Championship of the Northern Counties, F. Melville (Elswick) being first man home ; and the Midland Counties Senior Cross-Country Championship was won by the Birchfield Harriers on the Derby Racecourse, W. Coales (Thrapston) finishing first in 59 mins. 45 secs.

A record entry was received for the National Cross-Country Championship, which was run for over ten miles on the Newbury Racecourse on Saturday, March 7. It was a great day for Yorkshire clubs, who occupied first and third positions, this being the first time they had secured premier honours in the history of the event. There were 252 starters. It was a splendid race won by A. J. Robertson (Birchfield Harriers) in 59 mins. 47⅕ secs. ; W. Coales (Thrapston A.C.), 59 mins. 58⅗ secs., being second, and A. E. Wood (Essex Beagles), 60 mins. 10 secs., third. With a total of 146 points, Hallamshire Harriers secured the Championship, Birchfield Harriers being second with 158 points, and Bradford A.C. third with 187 points. On the same afternoon the Scottish 10 Miles Championship was decided at the Agricultural Society Show Grounds at Scotstoun, near Glasgow. The Motherwell Y.M.C.A. Harriers took first prize, beating Clydesdale Harriers by 3 points. T. Jack (Edinburgh Southern Harriers) was first man home, his time being 63 mins. 37 secs.

The sixth International Cross-Country Championship, on March 26, over a distance of ten miles, at Colombes, just outside Paris, was won by England with 24 points ; France, 81 points, was second ; Ireland, 104 points, third ; Scotland, 136 points, fourth ; Wales, 237 points, fifth. A. J. Robertson (England) finished first in 50 mins. 26 secs. ; F. C. Neaves (England), 50 mins. 31 secs., was second ; and G. Pearce (England), 50 mins. 42 secs., third.

A Twenty Miles Championship Walking Race, promoted by the newly formed Southern Counties Road Walking Association, took place over a 5½ mile course around Ruislip on Saturday, March 21. The club championship, decided on points, was won by the Surrey Walking Club, Polytechnic Harriers being second, and Middlesex Walking Club third. The individual championship was won by H. V. Ross (Tooting Athletic Club), who covered the distance in 2 hours 56 mins. 32 secs. ; B. C. Brown (Surrey Walking Club) was second, his time being 2 hours 56 mins. 50 secs.

The annual encounter between Oxford and Cambridge took place at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday, March 28. Cambridge won by 6 events to 4. It was not an afternoon for record breaking, yet there were many good performances, notably that of T. H. Just (Cambridge) in the half mile race, and the long-distance run by N. F. Hallowes (Oxford), who was credited with his third win. The winners were :—Hundred Yards Flat Race, K. G. Macleod (Cambridge), 10⅖ secs. Half Mile, T. H. Just (Cambridge), 1 min. 55⅘ secs. High Jump, A. C. B. Bellerby (Cambridge), 5 ft. 8 ins. 120 Yards Hurdles, K. Powell (Cambridge), 16 secs. Long Jump, W. H. Bleaden (Oxford), 22 ft. 3 ins. Throwing the Hammer, A. M. Stevens (Oxford), 139 ft. 8 ins. Quarter Mile, E. H. Ryle (Cambridge), 51 secs. Mile, S. P. Lloyd (Oxford), 4 mins. 29⅗ secs. Putting the Weight, J. L. Michie (Cambridge), 37 ft. 2½ ins. Three Miles, N. F. Hallowes (Oxford), 14 mins. 53⅖ secs.

The Amateur Athletic Association's Long-Distance Running and Walking Championships took place at Stamford Bridge on April 18. In the Seven Miles Walk, G. E. Larner (winner in 1904 and 1905) was disqualified before he had covered a mile and a half, and E. J. Webb (Herne Hill Harriers) won by a couple of hundred yards from F. T. Carter (Queen's Park Harriers) in 53 mins. 2⅗ secs.—16 secs. slower than Thompson's winning time at Manchester the previous year. A. Duncan, jun. (Salford Harriers), won the Ten Miles Running Race in 53 mins. 40⅖ secs., his time being 22⅖ secs. faster than Underwood's the previous year. It was a magnificent race, the first six men finishing inside 54 mins. J. E. Deakin (Herne Hill Harriers), 53 mins. 41⅖ secs., was second ; T. Jack (Edinburgh), 53 mins. 42 secs., third ; M. Conway (Middlesbrough Harriers), 53 mins. 43 secs., fourth ; A. J. Robertson (Birchfield Harriers), 53 mins. 46 secs., fifth ; and W. Coales (Thrapston Athletic Club), 53 mins. 54 secs., sixth.

On July 4 the Amateur Athletic Association's Championship Meeting took place at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush. The Canadian, New Zealand, South African, and Swedish Olympic teams were all represented, and the championships were generally considered to be a full-dress

rehearsal of the Olympic Games. A.A.A. records were broken in the running, jumping, and hammer-throwing competitions; but standing out more prominently was perhaps the fact that there was a wholesale defeat of the previous year's winners. A remarkable performer in the person of S. P. Gillis, of the New York Athletic Club, competed in the hammer-throwing event, and by throwing 164 ft. 5⅜ ins. he eclipsed the British amateur record by 1 ft. 1⅜ ins. E. R. Voigt (Manchester Athletic Club) set up new championship figures in the four miles race, his time being 19 mins. 47⅘ secs., which beat Bacon's long-standing record by 1⅗ secs. The best pole-jumping display seen in this country was given by E. B. Archibald (Canada), who cleared 12 feet. His nearest opponent was B. Söderström (Sweden), who jumped 11 ft. 10 ins. Both these performances were better than the world's professional record, but are well behind the American amateur record—12 ft. 5½ in.—held by W. R. Dray, New Haven, Connecticut. Results: 100 Yards Flat, R. Kerr (Canada), 10 secs.; Putting the Weight, Denis Horgan (Irish Amateur Athletic Association), 44 ft. 7 ins.; One Mile Flat Race, H. A. Wilson (Hallamshire Harriers), 4 mins. 20½ secs.; 120 Yards Hurdles, V. Duncker (South Africa), 16½ secs.; High Jump, Con Leahy (holder) (Dublin), 5 ft. 11 in.; 220 Yards Flat, R. Kerr (Canada), 22⅖ secs.; Half Mile Flat, J. H. Just (Cambridge and London Athletic Clubs), 1 min. 58½ secs.; Four Miles Flat, E. R. Voigt (Manchester Athletic Club), 19 mins. 47⅖ secs.; Two Miles Walk, G. E. Larner (Brighton and County Harriers), 13 mins. 58⅖ secs.; Quarter Mile Flat, W. Halswelle (Edinburgh), 49⅖ secs.; Pole Jump, E. B. Archibald (Canada), 12 ft.; Two Miles Steeplechase, R. Noakes (Sparkhill Harriers), 10 mins. 35 secs.; Long Jump, W. H. Bleaden (Oxford), 22 ft. 3½ ins.; Throwing the Hammer, S. P. Gillis (New York), 164 ft. 5⅜ in.

A remarkable test of endurance and courage was shown by T. E. Hammond, who, on Sept. 12, at the Stadium, won the 24 Hours Walking Race promoted by the Middlesex Walking Club. J. Butler, the London to Brighton walker, set the pace; but he retired at the twenty-seventh mile, and Hammond took the lead. With a long, swinging stride Hammond began to battle with the records, and at 51 miles his time was 8 hrs. 47 mins. 12⅖ secs. Each succeeding hour fresh records were created, and shortly after the eighteenth hour Hammond had covered 100 miles in 18 hrs. 4 mins. 10⅘ secs., which beat all amateur and professional records up to that distance. Continuing to walk at racing pace, he broke all world's records from 97 miles to the finish of his task, and completed 131 miles 580 yards in 24 hours. At 97 miles his time was 17 hrs. 28 mins. 47⅖ secs.; at 110 miles, 19 hrs. 58 mins. 40½ secs.; at 120 miles, 21 hrs. 52 mins. 58½ secs.

BILLIARDS.

A MORE uninteresting season than that of 1907–8 cannot be found in the history of the game. The absence of Stevenson and Inman had a deterrent effect on the match play, and it is doubtful if one genuine game for money took place. Bastard games of billiards on oval and octagonal tables were invented by the makers, but failed to attract the public, despite the fact that all the professionals except C. Dawson and T. Reece attempted to exploit them. As a result these two retained their form at true billiards, and shared first and second prizes in Messrs. Burroughes & Watts's Tournament, Dawson in addition winning the snooker pool competition run in conjunction with the same event.

Despite these victories Dawson was by no means giving of his best, and after several overwhelming defeats at the hands of the Scottish champion, T. Aiken, early in the season, he upon many occasions later found the task of giving 2,250 points start in 9,000 up to Reece an impossible one. E. Diggle, after a good start, broke down in health at the end of the season, and in addition to cancelling several engagements was compelled to give Dawson a walk-over in their Tournament heat. With the season practically over in May, W. Cook found a new stroke, the "rocking cannon"—a distant relation to the "anchor," but without the pocket shoulder assistance—and made a break of 490 by its use, which the Billiard Association passed. Later the same player, in an exhibition match with Charles Roberts, compiled a 1,000 break; so there appear to be great possibilities in the new stroke.

The most interesting event of the season was the Amateur Championship Competition, taken for the first time to the North, the holder, Mr. Harry C. Virr, being a Bradford man. The final round was decided in Leeds, and proved a great success, attracting large crowds to the County Hall. A strenuous struggle was witnessed in the final between Mr. Virr and Mr. G. C. Heginbottom, of Ashton-under-Lyne, the holder retaining the title after a splendid game. Earlier in the week Mr. Heginbottom beat the Amateur Championship record by making a break of 188 against the Southern representative, Mr. C. E. Jenkins.

If the 1907–8 season was without distinction, a different story has to be told of the opening of the season 1908–9. Stevenson and Inman were back, and challenges were plentiful. A bombshell was cast on the eve of the opening match. This was an announcement that a combine of billiard table makers, professional players, and amateurs had been formed to oust the Billiard Association and take over the management of the game. The Billiard Association declined to give up their control, and threatened to "warn off" any amateurs who played in public under other rules. Now that the hands of the governing body have been forced there is little doubt but that future billiard legislation will be for amateurs only, the professionals being left to shift for themselves.

In the autumn Melbourne Inman challenged for the Billiard Association Championship. There were no other challenges, and consequently Inman claimed the title, and it was very properly awarded to him. Thus ended the year 1908 with M. Inman champion of England.

BOXING, GYMNASTICS, AND FENCING.

THE twelfth annual boxing and fencing competitions between Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place at Oxford on March 10. Of the eleven previous meetings Oxford had won six, Cambridge three, the other two being left drawn. Both Universities were well represented, although a broken wrist prevented the Oxford president, A. S. Hoernle, from taking part, and W. R. Reynell represented the Dark Blues in the heavy weights. The results were:—Boxing—Bantam Weights: J. C. Surtees (Clare, Cambridge) beat E. G. S. Gordon (Exeter College, Oxford); Feather Weights: C. H. Fisher (Clare,

Cambridge) beat E. D. M. Barlas (Exeter College, Oxford ; Light Weights : J. M. H. Thornewill (New College, Oxford) beat E. C. Storrs (Pembroke, Cambridge) ; Middle Weights : D. Portway (Downing, Cambridge) beat A. Mains (Brasenose, Oxford) ; Heavy Weights : W. R. Reynell (Balliol, Oxford) beat G. A. Lilly (Caius, Cambridge). Fencing—Foils : First Strings, P. G. Doyne (Winchester and Trinity, Oxford) beat V. C. M. Reeves (Magdalene, Cambridge) ; Second Strings, M. F. Namek (Queen's, Oxford) beat M. C. Kaehorn (Trinity, Cambridge). Sabres : Count Esterhazy (Queen's, Oxford) beat J. Greenwood (Peterhouse, Cambridge). Oxford thus won five events to three.

Three new boxing champions were found at the Annual Public Schools Gymnastic, Boxing and Fencing Championships, which took place at Aldershot on April **2** and **3**. The finals of the boxing resulted :—Feather Weights : G. A. Taylor (St. Paul's) beat B. O. Smyth (Bedford) ; Light Weights : N. A. R. Anderson (Bedford) beat W. G. Gabain (Charterhouse) ; Middle Weights : C. O. Lilley (St. Paul's) beat H. J. Davis (Westminster) ; Heavy Weights : C. A. C. Darley (Dulwich) beat P. T. Mansfield (Charterhouse). The Gymnastic Challenge Shield was gained once more by Blundell's School, Tiverton, with **191** points, the representatives being C. E. Dickson and L. E. S. Farley. Dickson also gained the medal for highest individual score. Then came in order : Cheltenham **190**, Dean Close **187**, and Harrow **185**. The results of the fencing events were :—Foil *v.* Foil : B. C. Newton (Wellington), **1** ; E. D. Adrian (Westminster), **2**. Sabre *v.* Sabre : F. W. W. Baynes (Harrow), **1** ; O. St. J. Saunderson (Bedford G.S.), **2**.

The Amateur Boxing Association's Championships took place at the Alexandra Palace on April **15**. Provincial exponents were to the fore, and there were many spirited bouts, though the quality of the boxing was below the average. The winners were : Bantam, H. Thomas (Birmingham) ; Feather, T. Ringer (Lynn A.C.) ; Light, H. Holmes (Polytechnic B.C.) ; Middle, W. Child (Cambridge) ; and Heavy, S. C. H. Evans (Reading).

Without doubt the most successful boxing tournament of the year was the Championship Meeting in connection with the Olympic Games, which took place at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, October **27**. It was quite an international gathering—France, Denmark, Holland, Scotland, Wales, and England being represented by the best men available. There were **8** entries in the Bantams, **14** in the Feathers, **16** in the Lights, **12** in the Middles, and **9** in the Heavies. The reappearance of R. K. Gunn in the feather-weight competition was a revelation to many. Fourteen years previously he first became Amateur Feather-weight Champion of England—an honour which he held for the two succeeding years. It was generally considered that the veteran would be too old and slow to do much good with the younger generation, but Gunn was easily the best boxer in the weight, and won the competition comfortably from C. Morris (Polytechnic B.C.) in the final bout. Reginald L. Baker (Australia) went very near winning the middle-weight event, but in the final he lost to J. W. H. T. Douglas, the Essex cricketer, who is undoubtedly the best middle weight seen in this country since the renowned Joe Steers, who carried all before him a few years back. As in the professional ranks, there was a remarkable falling off in the quality of heavy-weight boxing. The bantam weights were well up to the average standard, but none of the light-weight boxers compared favourably with such champions as E. Dettmar, Walter Campbell, and E. Mann—all boxers of a superior class, who did not earn their championship honours so easily in their respective years. The winners of the various events were :—Light : F. Grace (Eton Mission B.C.) ; Feather : R. K. Gunn (Gainsford A.C.) ; Middles : J. W. H. T. Douglas (Belsize) ; Bantams : H. Thomas (Birmingham A.B.C.) ; Heavies : A. L. Oldman (City Police A.C.).

The winners of the Navy and Army Boxing Championships, which took place at Aldershot on October **27**, **28**, and **29**, were :—Officers' Class—Feather Weights : Lieut. J. A Shuter (R.N.) beat Lieut. H. M. Powell (South Staffordshires) ; Light Weights : Lieut. P. Newcombe (R.N.) beat Surg. E. L. Atkinson (R.N.) ; Middle Weights : Lieut. R. B. Campbell (Gordon Highlanders) beat Lieut. K. Hart (R.N.) ; Heavy Weights : Lieut. G. M. Ellison (Lincolns) beat Capt. G. N. Bentley (Middlesex Regiment). Men's Class—Feather Weights : Corpl. Darley (West Kent) beat Driver Windebank (A.S.C.) ; Light Weights : Corpl. Baker (West Kent) beat Petty Officer Dunne (R.N.) ; Middle Weights : Private Murray (Scots Guards) beat Private Harris (Coldstream Guards) ; Heavy Weights : Gunner Hewitt (R.M.A.) beat Sergeant O'Connor (6th Dragoons).

At Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March **26**, the final pool of the Amateur Fencing Association's Foils Championship was decided. Mr. Seligmann, the holder, was abroad, and consequently did not defend his title. The winner was Mr. R. Montgomerie (W. McPherson's School of Arms), with no assaults lost ; Mr. G. R. Alexander (Morel's School of Arms), Mr. E. M. Amphlett (Graves' School of Arms), and P. M. Dawson (F. McPherson's School of Arms) came next, each with two assaults lost ; Lieut. Seilmann, R.N. (Magrini School of Arms) was fifth, with four lost, and F. C. Reynolds (Volland's School of Arms) sixth, with five lost.

The Annual Epée and Sabre Championships of the A.F.A. were decided in the Palace of Music at the Franco-British Exhibition. The result of the sabres competition was a win for Mr. W. W. March (Vollemol's School of Arms), who won all his bouts ; Mr. C. A. Wilson (Leeds Fencing Club), who was second, lost two bouts ; Lieut. Leckhart Leith (R. N. Maguire's School of Arms), A. Keene (Artists' R.V. School of Arms), and A. C. Murray (Artists'), who each lost three bouts, tied for third honours. The Epée Championship was won by C. Leaf Daniell (Sword Club) ; M. V. Hoit, of the same club, being second, and R. Montgomerie (McPherson's School of Arms) third.

CRICKET.

WITH the exception of a visit by a team of Philadelphian amateurs, the programme of the cricket season of **1908** was of the usual order. Both the start and the finish of the season was wet, but on the whole the weather was favourable, June being especially fine. The County Championship was naturally the most important feature. The number of matches in the programme was **186**, being an increase of six over **1907**. Of the **186**, three which should have started on Thursday, July **16**, had to be abandoned on account of rain, without a ball having

been bowled. One was, unfortunately for Ernest Hayes, his benefit match at the Oval between Surrey and Lancashire, and consequently a supplementary game was arranged for in September between the champion county (Yorkshire) and the Rest of England. This, too, was interfered with by rain, but it is understood that Hayes was not allowed to suffer financially. There were some slight changes in the county fixture list, Northamptonshire meeting Yorkshire instead of Hampshire, and matches were renewed between Surrey and Somerset, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, and Sussex and Lancashire. Kent and Notts were still estranged.

The Championship was won by Yorkshire, last held by that county in 1905, and, as in 1900, their record was an unbeaten one. They played 28 matches, lost none, won 16, and drew 12. Kent, who finished second, were beaten in the first month of the season, as also were Surrey, who are third, whilst Middlesex were defeated at Lord's in June in a match in which a sensational collapse took place in the fourth innings. There was a large proportion of unfinished games, especially in the North, and Yorkshire were on more than one occasion in danger of defeat; but so consistent was the team as a whole that they triumphed over all difficulties, and after the second overthrow of Surrey at the Oval, on Aug. 15, the way was made clear for them. Both of Yorkshire's matches at Taunton and Brighton were unfinished, and their final record of 16 wins and 12 drawn games is exactly the same as when they won the championship in 1900. In that year their chief rivals were Lancashire, but in 1908 both Lancashire and Notts were soon out of the race for premier honours. The following table shows at a glance the result of every match in the Championship series. The top line gives the outcome of the home fixtures, the bottom line the result of those played away:—

County.	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicester.	Middlesex.	N'thmpt'n.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire	H	W	W	L	D	L	..	W	..	W	..	L	L	..	L	
	A	L	..	W	L	D	D	..	L	D	..	L	D	..	L	
Essex	H	W	..	W	D	W	D	D	W	L	..	D	D	..	D	
	A	L	..	L	..	L	D	D	W	L	..	L	D	..	D	
Gloucestersh.	H	..	W	..	L	L	..	L	W	L	W	W	D	W	L	
	A	..	L	..	W	L	..	L	D	W	D	D	D	W	L	
Hampshire	H	L	..	W	L	L	..	L	W	D	W	..	L	D	D	
	A	L	..	W	..	W	L	D	D	W	..	L	L	D	..	
Kent	H	W	W	W	L	..	D	W	A	W	..	W	W	..	W	D
	A	W	D	W	W	..	W	W	W	..	W	L	D	..	D	
Lancashire	H	D	W	..	..	L	..	W	D	W	W	W	L	D	W	D
	A	D	L	..	..	D	..	W	L	W	W	L	W	L	L	
Leicestershire	H	D	D	..	D	L	L	..	..	D	D	L	W	..	..	L
	A	W	D	..	L	L	..	L	..	W	L	..	D	D	A	D
Middlesex	H	..	D	W	D	L	W	..	..	W	W	D	..	..	L	
	A	..	D	W	D	A	D	..	..	W	D	L	D	..	..	D
N'thp'tshire	H	W	L	D	L	L	W	L	..	D	..	L	..	W	..	D
	A	L	L	L	L	L	L	D	..	..	L	..	D	L	..	D
Notts	H	D	W	L	..	..	L	W	L	W	..	D	D	..	L	
	A	L	W	W	..	..	L	D	L	D	..	..	D	W	..	L
Somerset	H	..	..	D	L	L	L	..	D	..	..	..	D	L	W	D
	A	..	..	L	W	L	D	..	..	..	..	..	L	L	D	L
Surrey	H	W	W	D	W	W	A	D	W	D	D	W	..	D	D	W
	A	..	D	L	W	L	W	W	D	W	D	..	..	D	D	W
Sussex	H	..	D	D	D	W	W	D	D	..	L	W	D	..	D	D
	A	..	D	D	D	L	D	D	D	W	D	..	..	D	D	D
Warwickshire	H	..	..	L	W	..	L	A	..	W	..	W	D	D	..	L
	A	..	..	L	D	..	L	L	..	L	..	L	D	..	..	L
Worcestershire	H	..	..	W	W	D	W	..	..	..	..	D	L	D	D	..
	A	..	..	W	D	L	D	..	..	..	..	W	L	L	W	D
Yorkshire	H	W	D	W	..	W	W	D	D	W	W	W	D	W	D	
	A	W	D	W	..	D	W	..	W	W	D	D	W	D	W	

W Won. L Lost. D Drawn. A Abandoned.

Of the 119 matches which were finished, 70 were won by the home county and 49 by the visitors. The increase of drawn games from 49 to 64 is attributable to the fast pitches on the one hand, and to rain on the other. Rain was responsible in 35 instances, and heavy scoring in 20 cases. Bad light was responsible for one, and slow scoring for five draws. The chief features of the competition were the retrogression of Notts and Essex, and the advance of Kent and Sussex. The bottom three counties remain as before—Somerset, Northamptonshire, and Derbyshire. The following table shows the final record:—

Position.	County.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.	Per-centage
1	Yorkshire	28	16	12	0	16	100·00
2	Kent	25	17	5	3	14	70·00
3	Surrey	29	13	12	4	9	52·94
4	Middlesex	19	6	10	3	3	33·33
5	Sussex	28	6	18	4	2	20·00
6	Worcestersh.	18	6	7	5	1	9·09
7	Lancashire	25	10	6	9	1	5·26
8	Notts	20	6	7	7	– 1	– 7·69
9	Hampshire	22	7	6	9	– 2	– 12·50
10	Glo'stershire	24	8	5	11	– 3	– 15·78
11	Essex	22	5	10	7	– 2	– 16·66
12	Warwickshi.	21	5	7	9	– 4	– 28·57
13	Leicestersh.	21	4	9	8	– 4	– 33·33
14	Derbyshire	22	5	4	13	– 8	– 44·44
15	N'thmptnsh.	22	3	5	14	– 11	– 61·70
16	Somerset	20	2	5	13	– 11	– 73·33

The Surrey *v.* Lancashire, Kent *v.* Middlesex, and Warwickshire *v.* Leicestershire matches (July 16, &c.) were abandoned without a ball being bowled, and are not included in the above list.

According to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., "One point shall be reckoned for each win; one deducted for each loss; unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points shall be reckoned champion county."

YORKSHIRE owed their success principally to the bowling of Hirst, Haigh, Rhodes, and Newstead, the latter a newcomer on an emergency in August, 1907, but since a regular member of the team. The team was not so brilliant in batting as in previous years, Hirst being at the head with an average in county matches of 40·36. Hirst was the most prolific in taking wickets, his record being 156 for an average of 12·44 runs apiece. KENT had the assistance of Mr. J. R. Mason in very few matches, and Mr. K. L. Hutchings was often out of form. Hardinge was a success, and James Seymour batted consistently. Blythe was the most deadly bowler, having taken 167 wickets for 16·48; but Fielder broke down several times, and consequently his bowling suffered. SURREY had a good side, and had Mr. N. A. Knox been at his best in bowling, they might have been nearer the top of the list. As it was they discovered a valuable substitute in Mr. E. C. Kirk, an amateur from the Spencer Club, who bowls left-hand fast. Hayward was the mainstay of the side, and headed the batting with an average of 46·85 runs an innings. Mr. J. N. Crawford also batted brilliantly, and had an average of 40·40, whilst Marshal showed improvement with an average of 40·36. For MIDDLESEX the captain (Mr. P. F. Warner) and Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet topped the averages with 54·08 and 50·84 respectively, Tarrant being close up with 48·24. The latter also took 93 wickets at a cost of 19·56. The feature of the SUSSEX season was the reappearance of K. S. Ranjitsinhji, now the

Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, but Mr. C. B. Fry could only assist on a few occasions. These two were in excellent form, and had batting averages of 65·00 and 59·80, the Jam's best innings being 200 against Surrey. Killick and the two Relfs also did well, A. E. Relf having the best bowling average of 109 wickets for 19·11. The highest score of the season was 615 by Kent *v.* Derbyshire, Kent also compiling 601 for 8 wickets against Somerset. In low scoring, Northamptonshire were dismissed by Yorkshire for 27 and 15, the last innings being the smallest of the year. The heaviest scoring game was Worcestershire *v.* Warwickshire, at Worcester, when 1,351 runs were made for the loss of 28 wickets. In all there were 153 centuries scored in the County Championship, a large increase on the 91 of 1907. G. L. Jessop, Needham, Hardinge, and P. R. Johnson are credited with securing a century in each innings of a match; and there were 12 individual scores of over 200, against 5 in 1907, all except one being made by amateurs. The exception was J. T. Tyldesley, who made the highest score of the season, 243 for Lancashire against Leicestershire. In seven counties there were changes of captaincy, viz., Derbyshire, Middlesex, Lancashire, Surrey, Somerset, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire.

Taking first-class cricket as a whole, the leading batsmen were B. J. T. Bosanquet, innings 22, runs 1,081, highest 214, average 54·05; C. B. Fry, innings 20, runs exactly 1,000, highest 214, average 52·63. Following these came H. K. Foster, average 48·04; Hayward, 45·82; P. F. Warner, 45·55; the Jam Sahib, 45·52; Tyldesley, 43·97; G. L. Jessop, 41·88; and Marshal, 40·22. Hayward was the only batsman to score more than two thousand runs, viz., 2,337. In bowling the averages were headed by Mr. J. B. King, one of the Philadelphians, with 87 wickets for 11·01. The Yorkshiremen, Haigh and Hirst, came next with 103 for 13·39 and 174 for 14·05 respectively. No bowler captured 200 wickets, Blythe coming nearest with 197 for 16·88. The man who came most to the front was Newstead, of Yorkshire, who took 140 wickets for 16·50. Other youngsters who have done well are E. C. Kirk, Newman, Astill, and Hitch. Huish stumped more batsmen than any other wicket-keeper, Board coming next.

Earlier in the year the M.C.C. team which went out to Australia failed to regain the "ashes," but was unfortunate in that Mr. A. O. Jones, their captain, was taken ill; but they received valuable assistance from the younger Gunn, whilst the other Notts man, Hardstaff, also proved a tower of strength.

The inter-University match produced a fine struggle and a close finish, Oxford defeating Cambridge by the narrow margin of two wickets. This was the first triumph of the Dark Blues since 1903. Cambridge scored 188 and 201; Oxford, 207 and 183 for 8 wickets. At the close of the second day's play Oxford required 58 to win, with 4 wickets to fall. Another wicket was down with no addition, but Hatfeild and Teesdale added 22 before rain stopped play till late in the afternoon. The eighth wicket fell when the scores were level, and then Hatfeild, having scored the winning hit, carried out his bat for 35, and to him Oxford undoubtedly owed their victory. During the season Cambridge played 11 matches, won 2, drew 1, and lost 8; Oxford played 8, won 2, drew 2, and lost 4. Both teams were moderate. R. A. Young, the Light Blue captain, headed the batting averages for Cambridge with 37·71, and E. Olivier and Hon. C. F. Lyttelton were their best bowlers, having taken 54 and 43 wickets respectively. For Oxford the Hon. C. N. Bruce and T. Bowring did best in batting with averages of 38·87 and 37·07, whilst H. A. Gilbert, C. E. Hatfeild, and J. C. M. Lowe rendered effective service in bowling.

The Eton and Harrow match provided an easy triumph for the Harrovians, who won by ten wickets. Batting first, Harrow scored 210, in response to which Eton could only total 71, and, having to follow on, were all out in their second innings for 153. Harrow scored 14 without loss. For Harrow C. E. V. Crutchley and T. E. Lawson batted best, and Crutchley also took 8 wickets for 46. The Gentlemen and Players matches resulted in a victory for the Players at Lord's by seven wickets, and for the Gentlemen at the Oval by six wickets.

CROQUET.

CROQUET enjoyed a very successful year, the entries for the various tournaments being large, and the play up to the usual standard. The Open Championship, at Roehampton, fell to Mr. C. Corbally, the Ladies' Championship to Miss E. M. Bramwell, and the United Doubles Championship to Mr. T. J. Considine and Miss N. E. Coote. The Open Gold Medal was won by Miss N. E. Coote, and the Ladies' Gold Medal by Mrs. Madge. The Champion Cup, competed for by the best ten players on the American tournament system, went to Mr. E. A. S. Fawcett; and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. J. Beaton tied for second place. Mr. R. C. J. Beaton won the Irish Championship and Miss Johnson Houghton the Irish Ladies' Championship. The Championship entry was a little below the average, noteworthy absentees being Sir William Bruce, Mr. Herbert Corbally, Mr. Austin, Mr. Locock, Mr. A. Law, and Mr. Leslie Callaghan. The lists included players from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Australia. A feature was the utilisation of 3¼-inch hoops for the first time since 1882, and it was generally agreed that they added interest to the play. By his success in the Gentlemen's Singles Mr. Corbally won the Championship for the fourth time, thus equalling the record of Mr. Spong, who achieved the honour in 1878, 1880, 1881, and 1882. Miss Bramwell, in winning the Ladies' Singles for the second consecutive year, did not lose a game in her five matches. Miss N. E. Coote, the holder of the Gold Medal, was unable to take part in the Championship competition. Amongst the competitors was the Open champion of the year, Mr. Cyril Corbally, who finished fifth, with 9 games against 14 by Mr. Fawcett, the winner. Mr. and Mrs. Beaton, who were bracketed second, secured thirteen games each.

FOOTBALL.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

THE season of 1907–8 was full of interesting features, and no falling off was shown in the public appreciation of the game. All the League championships changed hands; the F.A. Cup was unexpectedly won by a Second Division club (Wolverhampton Wanderers); and a new record for attendance was made in the International match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, 121,000 persons present contributing £7,735 to the "gate." The schism between the Amateur F.A. and the

F.A. was accentuated, but the Army F.A. resolved to adhere to the older body. As a result of the schism the annual match for the Sheriffs of London's Shield between the Corinthians and the champion professional club fell through. The A.F.A., however, successfully got through the rest of its programme, and its Cup final was won by the Casuals, who defeated Old Carthusians by 3–0.

England and Scotland tied for honours in the International tournament; both countries having beaten Wales and Ireland, then drew in the match at Hampden Park. Scotland had six players from English League clubs in their team. The following were the results of the matches played:—On Feb. 15, at Belfast, England beat Ireland by 3 goals to 1; on March 7, at Dundee, Scotland beat Wales 2–1; on March 14, at Dublin, Scotland beat Ireland 5–0; at Wrexham, on Mar. 16, England beat Wales 7–1; on April 4, at Glasgow, Scotland drew with England 1–1; and on April 11, at Aberdare, Ireland beat Wales 1–0. The following table shows the positions of the four countries:—

		Pld.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
1	Scotland	3	2	1	0	8	2	5
1	England	3	2	1	0	11	3	5
3	Ireland ...	3	1	0	2	2	8	2
4	Wales	3	0	0	3	2	10	0

England won both its League Internationals, beating the Irish League 6–3 at Sunderland, and the Scottish League 2–0 at Villa Park. A programme of Amateur Internationals was carried out by the F.A., and England won them all, as follows:—

Dec. 7	*v.* Ireland, at Tottenham	won	6–1
Dec. 21	*v.* Holland, at Darlington	,,	12–2
Feb. 22	*v.* Wales, at Stockport	,,	1–0
Mar. 23	*v.* France, at Park Royal	,,	12–0
April 18	*v.* Belgium, at Brussels	,,	8–2
April 20	*v.* Germany, at Berlin	,,	5–1
			44–6

The contest for the English Cup was full of interest, and there were many surprising results. The holders (Sheffield Wednesday) were beaten in the first round by Norwich City; and the other clubs knocked out were Woolwich Arsenal, Birmingham, Preston North End, Bristol City, Sunderland, Sheffield United, Blackburn Rovers, Notts Forest, and Middlesbrough. In the second round Chelsea, Bury, Notts County, and Queen's Park Rangers were defeated. In the third round Manchester City was beaten by Fulham after a replay; the other defeated clubs being Liverpool, Aston Villa, and Bolton Wanderers. In the fourth round Fulham knocked out Manchester United at Craven Cottage by 2–1, and Southampton defeated Everton after a draw at Goodison Park. Thus two southern teams reached the semi-final round, in which the draw was Newcastle *v.* Fulham at Liverpool, and Southampton *v.* Wolverhampton Wanderers at Chelsea. Fulham was beaten 6–0, and Southampton lost 2–0. For the third time in four years Newcastle United were in the final, but they failed at the Crystal Palace, Wolverhampton Wanderers winning by 3–1. The "Wolves," a purely English team, thus gained the Cup for the second time, their previous win—also with an English team—having been recorded in 1893. The attendance at the Crystal Palace, 77,000, was below the average.

Owing to the long lead gained by Manchester United in the First League competition, the contest for the championship lost some of its interest. Manchester United finished at the top with 52 points out of a possible 76. Of 38 matches they won 23, lost 9, drew 6, scoring 81 goals against 48. Aston Villa were second with 43 points, just beating Manchester City, 43 points, on goal average. Bolton Wanderers and Birmingham were relegated to the Second Division, their places being taken by Bradford City and Leicester Fosse, the two clubs at the head of the Second Division. In the Southern League, Queen's Park Rangers won the championship with 51 points, Plymouth Argyle being next with 49 points.

Since the close of the season of 1907-8, the Southern League has been re-arranged. Tottenham Hotspur have been elected to the Second Division owing to the decease of the Stoke club. The constitution of the Southern League has been increased to 21 clubs; and Bradford having resigned, Coventry City, Exeter, and Southend United make up the number. The re-arrangement was not carried out without some unpleasantness.

In the Western League, Millwall, winners in Section B, beat Southampton, winners of Section A, by 1–0 at Tottenham, in the deciding match. Bradford carried off premier honours in the United League, Bromley were first in the Spartan League, Woolwich Arsenal finished just in front of Tottenham Hotspur in the South-Eastern League, London Caledonians took the Isthmian League, and Fulham won the London League on goal average from West Ham United.

The F.A. Amateur Cup was won by the Depôt R.E., who beat Stockport at Darlington 2–1. Other Cup winners were:—Army Cup, 4th King's Royal Rifles (Colchester); Scottish Cup, Celtic; Welsh Cup, Chester; Irish Cup, Bohemians; F.A. Charity Shield, Manchester United (replayed on August 31); Household Brigade Cup, 1st Scots Guards; Cavalry Cup, 3rd Dragoon Guards; London Senior Cup, London Caledonians; London Charity Cup, Shepherd's Bush; Middlesex Cup, Southall; Surrey Cup, Nunhead; Essex Cup, Ilford; Kent Cup, Tunbridge Wells Rangers; Inter-Hospital Cup, Guy's.

In the Olympic competition at the Stadium, England won, defeating Denmark in the final by 2 goals to 0.

The Secretary of the Football Association is Mr. F. J. Wall, 104, High Holborn. The Secretary of the Amateur Football Association is Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow, 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Rugby Union.

As far as the Rugby Union was concerned, there was no strong counter attraction last year in the way of a team from abroad. It was left to the Northern Union to entertain a professional side from New Zealand, and that only in the limited sphere of their operations. An endeavour to make inroads on the Rugby Union preserves, by playing exhibition Northern Union matches in the metropolis, resulted merely in a passing wave of curiosity, and has apparently left no permanent mark, the project for the establishment of a Northern Union club in London having hung fire through lack of support. In the legislative chamber, however, the Rugby Union had their troubles, notably

the heated controversy over the question of veiled professionalism, and the attitude of Scotland and Ireland, who withheld support from the tour of a British team in Australia. In the International Championship Wales ousted Scotland from the premier position, the meeting at Swansea producing a desperate struggle, which ended in favour of Wales by 6 points to 5—a result possibly influenced by the absence of K. G. Macleod. In beating Ireland at Richmond, England claimed her first success since the conquest of Scotland at Edinburgh in 1906. The complete International results were as follows:—Wales beat England, at Bristol, by 28 points to 18; Wales beat Scotland, at Swansea, by 6 points to 5; Wales beat Ireland, at Belfast, by 11 points to 5; England beat Ireland, at Richmond, by 13 points to 3; Ireland beat Scotland, at Dublin, by 16 points to 11; Scotland beat England, at Edinburgh, by 16 points to 10. Appended are the final positions of the countries:—

					For.	Agst.
	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	G.T.Pts.	G.T.Pts.
Wales	3	0	0	6	6 6=45	5 1=28
Scotland	1	0	2	2	6 2=32	4 4=32
England	1	0	2	2	7 2=41	9 3=47
Ireland	1	0	2	2	4 2=24	5 4=35

The Rugby Union programme also embraced a match in Paris against France, which the visitors won by 19 points to *nil*. Wales also met France and beat them at Cardiff by 36 points to 4. The Inter-University match resulted in Oxford's favour by a goal and 4 tries (17 points) to *nil*, the Dark Blues evincing marked superiority in the back division, after Cambridge had stubbornly fought the early stages. For the first time Cornwall won the Rugby County Championship, jointly held the previous year by Devon and Durham. Cornwall won six of their seven matches, and lost only to Devon in the first series of South-Western group matches. The Inter-Hospital Cup was won by London Hospital, who beat Guy's Hospital by 11 points to 3; and an interesting match at Queen's Club between the Royal Navy and the Army resulted in the former's favour by 15 points to *nil*. In the final of the Army Cup, 1st Leicestershire Regiment beat 1st Welsh Regiment by 5 points to 4. The French Championship was won by the Stade Française with a victory over Stade Bordelaise by 14 points to 3.

During the winter of 1908–9 an Australian amateur combination toured through this country.

The New Zealand professionals attracted good "gates" in Northern Union circles. They won 2 and lost 1 of the "Test" matches, were beaten in their 2 other Internationals, won 1 and lost 2 county games, and won 15, lost 9 and drew 2 club games; making a total of 18 wins, 14 defeats, and 2 drawn matches. The Northern Union County Championship was won by Cumberland.

The Australian team visiting England won the Olympic competition, beating a Cornish team by 32 points to 3.

GOLF.

So great has become the popularity of golf that it now boasts a Press of its own; important events are of weekly occurrence, and in a review such as this only the greatest of the many competitions of the year can be touched on.

The season of 1908 had a good send-off when, at Sunningdale, on March 25, Cambridge defeated Oxford by one game. The weather was wretched, but play was capital; the event was the best of eight matches. They resulted in Messrs. B. Hammond-Chambers, Eton and King's (5 and 4), C. B. Barry, St. Andrew's and Pembroke (2 and 1), C. L. Macdonald, Westminster and Trinity (2 up), and E. L. Ulyat, Felsted and Trinity, scoring for Cambridge; whilst Messrs. J. A. Robertson-Durham, Edinburgh Academy and University (4 and 2), D. E. Laudale, Winchester and Magdalen (2 and 1), and C. H. Gidney, Hailcybury and Hertford (2 up), won matches for Oxford. The last match was between the Hon. C. T. Mills, Eton and Magdalen, Oxford, and Mr. M. Hemmant, Tonbridge and Pembroke, Cambridge. Five holes from home the Oxonian was 1 up, and by winning he would have brought about a draw; Mr. Hemmant, however, halved the match, with the result stated. Had the old system of scoring by holes obtained, Cambridge would have won by 14 to 8.

The Amateur Championship concluded at Sandwich on May 29, victory (for the first time in the history of the competition) resting with a Yorkshireman, Mr. E. A. Lassen, who defeated Mr. H. E. Taylor in the final by 3 up and 2 to play. Mr. John Graham and Mr. C. E. Dick reached the semi-finals, so that all the honours went to players who had not previously played a very prominent part in the Championship.

Prestwich was the venue of the Open Championship. Two days' qualifying play reduced the competitors in the competition proper from 180 to 65, and the final was decided on June 19, when Jas. Braid, Walton Heath, won with an aggregate for the four rounds of 291. Tom Ball, West Lancashire, was second, 299; E. Ray, Ganton, third, 301; A. Herd, Huddersfield, fourth, 230; and H. Vardon, Totteridge, fifth, 306. Braid did not compete in 1893 and 1895, but has a wonderful record for the Championship, as the following figures prove:—

1894. Tenth	341	1902. Tie for second	308
1896. Sixth.....	323	1903. Fifth.....	310
1897. Second	315	1904. Tie for second	297
1898. Tie for tenth	321	1905. Champion ..	318
1899. Tie for fifth..	322	1906. Champion ..	300
1900. Third	322	1907. Tie for fifth..	318
1901. Champion ..	309	1908. Champion ..	291

Of other important events the most notable were the Irish Open Championship and *The News of the World* contest. The first named was decided at Newcastle (Ireland) during the first week in September, and resulted in the success of Mr. J. F. Mitchell. The latter event attracted an enormous entry, and after Northern, Southern, and Midland qualifying stages had been worked through, the competition proper was decided at Richmond during the early part of October; 32 of the leading professionals attached to clubs in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales participated. When the third round was reached the results were:—C. H. Mayo, Burhill, beat Harry Vardon, South Herts, by 4 up and 3 to play; F. Robson, Bromborough, beat Ben Sayers, North Berwick, by 1 up; J. G. Sherlock, Oxford University, beat T. G. Renouf, Manchester, by 1 up; J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey, beat Ernest Gray, Littlehampton, by 3 up and 1 to play. In the semi-final round Robson beat Mayo by 3 up and 1 to play; Taylor beat Sherlock by 3 up and 2 to play. The final of 36 holes between Robson

and Taylor was decided on October 8, when Robson, an unknown man, was only beaten, after a great struggle, by 2 up.

HOCKEY.

UNTRAMMELLED by convention, and happily immune from anything in the way of cup and medal competitions, hockey enjoyed a prosperous year. The rapid uprising of new associations and clubs was a prominent feature, and specially important was the formation of an Army Association, which should be a valuable supporter of the parent body in its maintenance of the high amateur status of the game. An Eastern Counties Association also came into being during 1908, in addition to which several new County Associations were formed. Of paramount importance, however, was the recognition the game received at Cambridge by the awarding of a "Full Blue," and with good reason this is regarded as an incentive to the public schools to take up hockey with greater zest. The keenest interest was displayed in the International campaign, a striking feature of which was the proof that the game is making headway in Scotland. The best hockey, however, was again to be found in the South of England, one reason being the general superiority of southern grounds, and another the fact of so many past and present University players confining their attentions mainly to southern hockey. Now, however, Cambridge University will be included in the new Eastern Counties group.

Without sustaining defeat England headed the International records, the full results being: England 4 goals, Wales 2; England 4, Ireland 0; England 3, Scotland 1; Scotland 2, Wales 1; Ireland 6, Scotland 0; Ireland 4, Wales 2. England also played France in Paris, and the result was a draw. The surprise of the inter-divisional matches was the defeat of the South by the West, but the frozen ground undoubtedly militated against the usually scientific game of the former. The inter-divisional results were: West 4, South 3; Midlands 3, West 2; Midlands 4, North 3; North 8, West 2; South 1, Midlands 0; South 4, North 1. Cambridge University had one of the finest teams of recent years, and beat Oxford by 3 goals to 1; and in club hockey Hampstead were the premier side. Generally speaking, forward play was not up to former high standard, but there was a noticeable advance in tactics amongst half-backs.

The resignation of the old Oxonian, Mr. H. M. Tennent, from the secretaryship of the Hockey Association was accepted with regret. His successor is Mr. Philip Collins, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.

The Olympic hockey final at the Stadium was won by England, who defeated Ireland by 8 goals to 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE forward tendency of lawn tennis in 1908, as indicated by the large increase in the number of players, did not bring in its train any appreciable advance in skill, and it was probably this fact that influenced the Lawn Tennis Association in instituting a Junior Championship. This competition, played at Ventnor, although won in good style by C. G. Eames, jun., aged 18, revealed all too clearly that the very young players at home do not begin at the beginning, in so far as elementary tactics are concerned; and the opinion prevails that the defect will not be properly remedied until the public schools adopt a favourable attitude towards the game, or, as an alternative, professional coaching be freely employed. To the general regret, Messrs. H. L. and R. F. Doherty did not figure prominently in serious lawn tennis; whilst the Championship meeting at Wimbledon provided further evidence of deterioration of form, the honours being practically monopolised by the players of the older school. In the absence of the holder, Mr. Norman Brookes, the Singles went to Mr. A. W. Gore, who repeated his success of 1901, and it is significant that he is the oldest player ever to attain the honour. The runner-up was Mr. H. Roper Barrett, who can scarcely be claimed amongst the younger generation, and whose form in the Singles was a revelation to the enthusiastic Wimbledon crowd. Mrs. Sterry, who first won the Championship in 1895, carried off the Ladies' Singles for the fifth time, and was much the superior of the younger competitors, both in variety and tactics. Miss May Sutton did not defend, and the runner-up was Miss A. M. Morton. The Gentlemen's Doubles enabled Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie (in his thirty-ninth year) to claim an All-England Championship for the first time, he and Mr. A. F. Wilding (who won the event in 1907 with Mr. N. E. Brookes) achieving a noteworthy success in the final over Messrs. Gore and Roper Barrett. The Mixed Doubles Championship was decided at Liverpool, and went to Mrs. Sterry and the Manchester player, Mr. X. Casdagli; and the Ladies' Doubles, played at Buxton, was won by Mrs. Sterry and Miss Garfit. Mrs. Sterry, who had a remarkable year, thus claimed all three ladies' championships—a record equalled only by Mrs. Lambert Chambers.

As demonstrating the rapid advance of young players on the Continent, the Olympic Games tournament at Wimbledon was instructive. Grace of style was associated with nearly all the visiting players, and Herr Otto Fritzheim, of Germany, evinced exceptional skill in reaching the final of the Gentlemen's Singles before he was beaten by the gold medalist Mr. M. J. G. Ritchie. Mrs. Lambert Chambers, improving considerably on her championship form, won the Ladies' gold medal; and the gold medals for the Gentlemen's Doubles fell to Messrs. R. F. Doherty and G. W. Hillyard, the polished ease of the former's methods being generally admired. The Gentlemen's Covered Court Singles Championship was won by Mr. A. W. Gore, the Doubles by Messrs. Ritchie and Wilding, the Ladies' Singles by Mrs. Lambert Chambers, and the Mixed Doubles by Messrs. Wilding and Miss Eastlake Smith (now Mrs. Lamplough). The Olympic Covered Court gold medalists were Mr. A. W. Gore (Gentlemen's Singles), Messrs. Gore and Roper Barrett (Gentlemen's Doubles), and Miss Eastlake Smith (Ladies' Singles).

The Hon. Sec. of the Lawn Tennis Association is Mr. G. R. Mewburn, 33, Old Broad Street, E.C.

ROWING.

UNDOUBTEDLY the feature of the rowing year of 1908 was the renewal of interest in professional sculling—a renewal there is some reason to hope is permanent. This interest culminated, on Monday, October 12, in a race over the Putney to Mortlake course—four miles and a quarter—for the Championship of England, the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup, and £200 a side. The competitors were Geo. Towns, of Australia, the retired Champion of the World, a man thirty-

nine years of age, and Ernest Barry, of Billingsgate. The latter was twenty-six years old, and although for seasons he had been declared by his friends to be a good man he had never competed in a really big race until the one under notice. A striking and satisfactory feature of the engagement was the part played in it by amateurs. Members of leading clubs, such as the Thames, London, and Vesta, were financially and other ways associated with the men; and Mr. Harry T. Blackstaffe, the World's Amateur Champion, was mainly responsible for bringing about the match. It was conducted throughout on the most sportsmanlike lines, the race being a splendid one. Towns, who started favourite at 11 to 10 on (earlier, odds of 6 to 4 were laid), led at the start. He went through Hammersmith Bridge about half a length ahead. At Chiswick Ait Barry caught and passed him. The Englishman gradually increased his lead until, at Barnes Bridge, it amounted to two lengths. Then Towns, shortly before reaching Mortlake Brewery, spurted grandly, and got to within about half a length, but it was the last game effort of a brave man and could not be maintained. Barry came away again and won by two lengths in 21 mins. 12¾ secs., the fastest time on record for the course. The race was the first for the English Championship since G. Towns beat Jas. Wray in 1900.

The Oxford University Torpids finished on February 26. Throughout the weather was bad, and the form was not good. Christ Church finished head of the river, New College heading the second division, and University II. the third. At Cambridge, Jesus College retained premier position in the "Lents."

The University Boat Race, decided on April 4, was won by Cambridge. Both crews had very bad weather for their practice, and both deserted home waters somewhat earlier than usual in consequence. The Oxonians were handicapped by illness overtaking several members of the crew in the earlier stages of the practice, and it was not till the middle of March that Mr. Harcourt-Gold finally got his men well settled. The Cantabs started warm favourites, and in the race Stuart, their stroke, proved that he had the knack of keeping men—on a tideway—better together than Gladstone, the Oxford stroke. The Cantabs' strong point was their splendid leg drive, following a quick beginning of the stroke. Gladstone clipped his stroke, and thereby prevented the heavy men behind him making the best use of their weight and strength. The Cantabs led from start to finish, and won by 2½ lengths in 19 mins. 19 secs. The crews were:—

Cambridge: F. H. Jerwood (Oakham and Jesus), bow, 11 st. 10 lb.; G. E. Fairbairn (Eton and Jesus), 11 st. 13 lb.; O. A. Carver (Charterhouse and First Trinity), 12 st. 10 lb.; H. E. Kitching (Uppingham and Trinity Hall), 13 st. 2 lb.; *J. S. Burn (Harrow and First Trinity), 12 st. 10½ lb.; E. G. Williams (Eton and Third Trinity), 13 st. 0½ lb.; *†E. W. Powell (Eton and Third Trinity), 11 st. 6 lb.; *†D. C. R. Stuart (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall), stroke, 11 st. 2 lb.; *R. Boyle (Bradfield and Trinity Hall), cox., 8 st. 10 lb.

Oxford: Hon. R. Stanhope (Eton and Magdalen), bow, 9 st. 10 lb.; C. R. Cudmore (Adelaide and Magdalen), 12 st.; *E. H. L. Southwell (Eton and Magdalen), 12 st. 3 lb.; A. E. Kitching (Tonbridge and St. John's), 12 st. 7 lb.; *†A. G. Kirby (Eton and Magdalen), 13 st. 7 lb.; A. McCulloch (Winchester and University), 12 st. 9½ lb.; H. R. Barker (Eton and Christ Church), 12 st. 0½ lb.; *†A. C. Gladstone (Eton and Christ Church), stroke, 11 st. 3½ lb.; *A. W. Donkin (Eton and Magdalen), cox., 8 st. 8 lb.

At Cambridge, on May 16, G. E. Fairbairn and N. E. Hawdon, Jesus College, won the Lowe Double Sculls. At Oxford, in the Summer Eights, Christ Church retained their position at head of the river almost without effort; and on June 12 A. C. Gladstone and C. A. Gladstone (Christ Church) secured the Oxford University Pairs. On the following evening, at Cambridge, Trinity Hall won the Cambridge "Mays." A. C. Gladstone won the Oxford University Sculls on June 19.

Henley Regatta was held from June 30 to July 3, and was favoured with grand weather and ideal rowing conditions. Owing to the Olympic Regatta at the end of the month, there were no foreign entries, and the Cambridge University crew and the Leander eight (with several good Oxford oars) did not race. Oxford crews won six events, and Cambridge one. Eton won a heat in the Ladies' Plate, and the Grand Challenge Cup on the same day—a performance they had not hitherto accomplished. Several records were beaten, St. Catherine's, Cambridge, defeating London in a heat for the Thames Cup in 7 mins. 10 secs.; whilst against Jesus College, Cambridge, in the Visitors', Magdalen, Oxford, got home in 7 mins. 30 secs.; in the Stewards', Magdalen put up 7 mins. 28 secs. against Thames—all the times being "bests." The winners of the eight trophies were:—Grand Challenge Cup (for eights): Christ Church College, Oxford—A. G. B. Cherry-Garrard (bow), 10 st. 8 lb.; W. A. Alcers, 10 st. 10 lb.; F. E. Villiers, 11 st. 4 lb.; A. C. Gladstone, 11 st. 4 lb.; G. E. Hope, 12 st. 8 lb.; E. Majolier, 12 st. 10 lb.; H. R. Barker, 11 st. 12 lb.; C. A. Gladstone (stroke), 10 st. 6 lb.; A. St. J. M. Kekewich (cox.), 9 st. 10 lb. Time, 7 mins. 10 secs. Eton were in the final for the third time. Stewards' Cup (for fours): Magdalen College, Oxford—C. R. Cudmore (bow), 11 st. 11 lb.; J. A. Gillan, 12 st. 13 lb.; D. Mackinnon, 12 st. 12 lb.; J. R. Somers-Smith (stroke, steers), 11 st. Time, 7 mins. 40 secs. London R.C. were beaten a length and a half in the final. Ladies' Plate (for eights): Jesus College, Cambridge, beat New College, Oxford, by three-quarters of a length in 7 mins. 5 secs. Wyfold Cup (for fours): Thames R.C. beat London R.C. by two lengths; time, 7 mins. 55 secs. Diamond Sculls: A. McCulloch, Leander, beat A. A. Stuart, Kingston R.C., easily in 8 mins. 25 secs. Stuart had defeated H. T. Blackstaffe in a preliminary heat, on a foul. Thames Cup (for eights): Wadham College, Oxford, beat Christ Church, Oxford, by a length in 7 mins. 15 secs. Silver Goblets (for pairs): H. R. Barker and A. C. Gladstone, Christ Church, Oxford, beat J. Beresford and K. Vernon, Thames R.C., easily in 8 mins. 26 secs. Visitors' Cup: Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Jesus College, Cambridge, easily in 7 mins. 20 secs.

The Olympic Regatta was held at Henley on July 28, 29, 30, and 31. The programme consisted of sculls, pairs, fours, and eights, and all the events were won by Great Britain. Amongst the competitors were Germans, Hollanders,

* Competed in 1907. † in 1906.

Belgians, Norwegians, Canadians, and Hungarians. The conditions were nearly perfect throughout, and the times for sculls, fours, and eights in the finals were very fast, but could not be compared with Henley Regatta times, as the courses differed. That for the Olympic races was 1 mile 880 yds. long, the start being 270 yds. lower down and he finish 60 yds. higher up stream than the usual Henley course. In the eights Cambridge University showed signs of having been overtrained, and were beaten in a preliminary heat by the Belgians. The winners were :—Pairs: J. R. K. Fenning and G. L. Thomson, Leander R.C., who beat G. E. Fairbairn and P. Verdon, Leander, in the final by 2½ lengths in 9 mins. 41 secs. Sculls: H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C., who beat A. McCulloch, Leander R.C., by 1½ lengths in 9 mins. 26 secs. Eights: Leander R.C.—A. C. Gladstone (bow), 11 st. 6 lb.; F. S. Kelly, 12 st. 1 lb.; B. C. Johnstone, 12 st. 11 lb.; Guy Nickalls, 12 st. 6 lb.; C. D. Burnell, 14 st. 2 lb., R. H. Sanderson, 13 st. 6 lb.; R. B. Etherington-Smith, 12 st. 7 lb.; H. C. Bucknall (stroke), 11 st. 6 lb.; G. S. Maclagan (cox.), 8 st. 8 lb.—who beat the Belgians by two lengths in 7 mins. 52 secs. Fours: Magdalen College, Oxford, who beat Leander R.C. by 1¼ lengths in 8 mins. 34 secs. The Leander crew which won the eights was probably the fastest crew seen on these waters.

On July 17, H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C., won the Wingfield Sculls—emblematic of the Amateur Championship of the Thames—from G.C. Bourne, Oxford University, and J. de G. Edye, Auriol R.C., covering the course in 25 mins. 53 secs. It was his tenth race, and his fifth win. As Blackstaffe also won the London Cup at the Metropolitan Regatta he had a most successful season. At the close he formally announced his retirement.

Early in the year, Tom Tims, boatman to Oxford University for many years, died; and in the autumn, J. H. Clasper, at one time a great oarsman, and latterly a boat builder at Putney, passed away.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association is Mr. R. G. M. Gridley, Leander Club, Putney, or Henley-on-Thames.

SWIMMING.

DURING the past season the sport of swimming has had greatly increased attention bestowed upon it, principally by reason of the remarkable performances at the Olympic Games, held in the great open bath at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, which was constructed specially for the games, and is 100 metres (109·3 yards) long. The best men from all parts of the world were competing. As expected, the majority of the events were won by Englishmen; but the 100 Metres and the 100 Metres Back Stroke races were both won by foreigners, the former by G. C. M. Daniels, of America, in the record time of 1 min. 5⅘ secs., and the latter by G. A. Bieberstein, of Germany (1 min. 24⅘ secs.). The 200 Metres Back Stroke race saw the victory of F. Holman, of Exeter, in 3 mins. 9⅕ secs.; the second man being another Britisher, and the third a Swede. It was in the distance races that Great Britain shone conspicuously. H. Taylor, of Chadderton, defeated F. E. Beaurepaire, of Australia, in the 400 Metres race in 5 mins. 36⅘ secs.; with Otto Schiff, of Austria, who had beaten Taylor at Athens two years before, placed third. Taylor also won the 1,500 Metres in the record time of 22 mins. 48⅘ secs.; with T. S. Battersby, Great Britain, second, and F. E. Beaurepaire, Australia, third. It had been arranged that the men should go on for mile record, but Taylor refused after finishing the actual race. Battersby did, however, swim on, and succeeded in establishing a new record of 24 mins. 33 secs. The 800 Metres Team race was one of the most memorable events of the meeting, the final heat perhaps being the most exciting race ever witnessed in this class of competition. The teams engaged in it represented Great Britain, Hungary, United States, and Australasia. At the last turn the Hungarians had a good lead, their fastest man, Zoltan de Halmay, being the last to swim. Fifty metres from home it seemed almost certain that Hungary would win, but Halmay suddenly went all to pieces, and Taylor, the last of the Britishers to start, coming with a rush, was able to place the credit of the victory to England, the full time of the team—four men swimming 200 metres each—being 10 mins. 55⅗ secs. The British team had very little difficulty in winning the Water Polo Competition, defeating Belgium in the final by 9 goals to 2. The diving was the best ever seen in this country, and was very closely watched by English swimmers and divers, to whom it was an object-lesson. Foreigners gained all the awards, first in Fancy Diving going to A. Zurner, of Germany, and that for High Diving to H. Johansson, of Sweden.

Naturally this gigantic meeting of world's swimmers overshadowed the ordinary English Championship races and competitions, but, nevertheless, some good performances were accomplished. Owing to the necessity of leaving the Olympic dates vacant, the season was greatly prolonged, and it was late in the year when the Championship competitions were finished. The first to be decided was the Long-Distance Championship, in the Thames, from Kew to Putney Bridge, on July 4. In this F. W. Springfield, of Queensland, easily defeated P. Radmilovic, of Weston-super-Mare, the holder, in 1 hr. 10 mins. 57 secs. The 220 Yards Breast Stroke Championship was decided at Manchester four days later, and was secured by P. Courtman in 2 mins. 47⅖ secs. Beaurepaire, of Australia, scored his first big win in this country on July 11, when, at Bradford, he defeated H. Taylor, of Chadderton, in the Half Mile Championship in 12 mins. 44 secs. This was only two days before the commencement of the Olympic Games, and Beaurepaire's defeats in them were therefore all the more surprising, but it is said that Taylor swam a bad course in the last lap. As soon as the Olympic Games were over a move was made to Nottingham, where Beaurepaire won the 220 Yards Championship in 2 mins. 37⅕ secs.; and the next night, at Bradford, H. N. Smyrk, of the Cygnus Club, won the Bath Diving Championship. A day later, at Manchester, H. Taylor defeated T. S. Battersby and F. E. Beaurepaire in the 500 Yards Championship in 6 mins. 14 secs.; and then the swimmers came south again for the King's Cup race, National Diving Competition, and Back Swimming Challenge Cup race at the gala of the Royal Life Saving Society at the Stadium, on August Bank Holiday. The King's Cup race ended in a tie between Oscar Schiele, of Germany, and S. Blatherwick; while F. Unwin, of Sheffield, retained possession of the Back Stroke Cup. On August 4, at Leicester, Beaurepaire created astonishment by beating T. S. Battersby and

H. Taylor in the Mile Championship in 25 mins. 15⅘ secs.; and on August 10 the Australian again beat Battersby, this time in the Quarter Mile Salt Water Championship, at Weston-super-Mare. In this race P. Radmilovic, and F. W. Springfield, of Australia, dead-heated for third place. On September 3 Miss J. Fletcher, of Leicester, won the 100 Yards Ladies' Amateur Championship, at the Hackney Baths, in 1 min. 18 secs.; and on September 10, at Burslem, Hyde Seal beat the London Polytechnic Club in the final of the English Water Polo Championship by 5 goals to 3. The next contest of importance was the race for the 150 Yards Back Stroke Championship, decided at Nottingham on September 17, and won by F. Unwin, of Sheffield, in 2 mins. 1 sec. The final of the Schoolboy Team Swimming Championship was decided at Salisbury on September 23, and was won by a team from the Beverley Council Schools, Hull; the Abbott Street School, Manchester, being second, and the Sutton County School, Surrey, third. The 100 Yards Championship was not decided until September 24, and thus C. M. Daniels, of America, the holder, was unable to be present. Z. de Halmay, of Hungary, was entered, but did not compete, and in the absence of these smart swimmers the race was won by H. Meyboon, a Dutchman, in 1 min. 0⅘ sec. The final of the County Water Polo Championship was played on September 26 at Weston-super-Mare, Middlesex then creating a surprise by beating Lancashire by 7 goals to 5, after extra time. The Championship season closed on September 28 with the Plunging Contest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was won by G. W. Allason, of the Otter Club, who beat his brother, the holder, with a plunge of 78 ft. 7 ins.

Among other important contests during the year was the second long-distance swim in the Thames, from Richmond Lock to H.M.S. *Buzzard*, moored off Blackfriars, a distance of 14 miles 963 yards. It was organised by the *Weekly Dispatch* Swimming Club, and was again won by J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, who completed the distance in 3 hrs. 36 mins. 24 secs.; F. Kearsley, of St. Helens, Lancashire, was second; and P. L. Ooms, Holland, third. Jarvis won very easily. This race took place on June 27, and two days after the annual matches between Oxford and Cambridge took place at the Bath Club, Dover Street, Piccadilly, London. Cambridge won the Team race, but this does not count in the scoring. The swimming events were drawn level, Cambridge winning the 50 Yards and Oxford the Quarter Mile, while the 100 Yards resulted in a tie; the Water Polo match was also drawn, each side scoring 3 goals.

Among record-breaking performances of the year the principal were 150 yards by C. M. Daniels, of America, in 1 min. 32⅖ secs., at High Street Baths, Manchester, on July 8; 150 yards on the back by G. F. Unwin, 1 min. 59 secs., at Victoria Baths, Nottingham, on September 17; 200 yards on the breast by F. Holman in 2 mins. 45 secs., at Exeter, July 30; 440 yards by H. Taylor in 5 mins. 27⅗ secs., at Shoreditch Baths, on September 21; and Battersby's performances at the Olympic Games, previously referred to. It is, however, doubtful whether Battersby's record will be passed, as the Stadium Bath is only 109·3 yards long, whereas the regulation is that records of half a mile and upwards must be made over a course 110 yards in length.

There were several attempts made to swim the Channel, but none resulted in success. The best performance appears to have been that of Jabez Wolffe, who on Sept. 19 swam from Shakespeare Cliff, near Dover, to within a quarter of a mile of the French coast in 14 hrs. 55 mins. When taken out of the water he was to the west of and inside Calais Pier. He was thoroughly exhausted when picked up, and had, it is reported, been kept going with oxygen for some time.

The Amateur Swimming Association, of which Mr. J. C. Hurd, of 24, Cautley Avenue, Clapham, S.W., is the Honorary Secretary, accomplished much good work during the season, notably the settling of an agreement with the representatives of France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, and Hungary as to the amateur definition and the rules and laws of racing. It also gave an historic banquet to the swimmers of the world at the Olympic Games.

Swimming Records.

100 Yards, C. M. Daniels, at Victoria Baths, Manchester, Sept. 7, 1907, time 55⅖ secs.; 100 Yards (Ladies), Miss J. Fletcher, at Victoria Baths, Manchester, Sept. 27, 1907, time 1 min. 17 secs.; *150 Yards, C. M. Daniels, at High Street Baths, Manchester, July 8, 1908, time 1 min. 32⅖ secs.; *150 Yards (Back), F. A. Unwin, at Victoria Baths, Nottingham, Sept. 17, 1908, time 1 min. 59 secs.; *200 Yards (Breast), F. Holman, at Exeter, July 30, 1908, time 2 mins. 45 secs.; 220 Yards, F. C. V. Lane, at Weston-super-Mare, Aug. 18, 1902, time 2 mins. 28⅗ secs.; 300 Yards, R. Cavill, at Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1902, time 3 mins. 34⅖ secs.; *440 Yards, T. S. Battersby, at Guinea Gap, Seacombe, Oct. 26, 1908, time 5 mins. 26⅗ secs.; 500 Yards, B. B. Kieran, at Leeds, Aug. 28, 1905, time 6 mins. 7½ secs.; Half-Mile, H. Taylor, at Runcorn, July 21, 1906, time 11 mins. 25⅗ secs.; 1,000 Yards, D. Billington, at Liverpool, July 23, 1905, time 13 mins. 34⅖ secs.; Mile, D. Billington, in London, July 1, 1905, time 24 mins. 42⅘ secs.; †Plunging, W. Taylor, at Bootle, Sept. 5, 1906, 82 ft. 7½ ins.

Tennis and Rackets.

More than ordinary interest was taken in tennis in 1908, for the reason that there was a match for the Professional Championship, in addition to the presence of the American, Mr. Jay Gould, to play in the amateur events. The title of "professional champion," resigned by Peter Latham, was claimed by C. ("Punch") Fairs, who was challenged by E. J. Johnson. In the match at Brighton, Fairs outplayed his opponent, and won with the loss of two sets. Mr. Jay Gould, who had strengthened his game since his previous visit of 1907, won both the Amateur Championship and the Olympic Games Gold Medal. In the final of each event he beat Mr. Eustace H. Miles. Mr. Miles, by virtue of being runner-up, took the Olympic Silver Medal. Opportunity was taken of Mr. Jay Gould's visit to play an International match, the champion being partnered by Mr. C. E. Sands, another American, and opposed to Messrs. Eustace Miles and V. Pennell. The English pair were seen to advantage, and obtained a creditable victory. Mr. Eustace Miles won the M.C.C. Gold Prize by beating the holder, Mr. V. Pennell; and the latter was also beaten for the Silver

* Made in 1908, and subject to confirmation by the A.S.A.

† Made under Championship conditions; time limit, 60 secs.

Prize, the winner in this instance being Mr. E. B. Noel. The Inter-University Doubles fell to Oxford, who were represented by the Hon. C. N. Bruce and Mr. H. A. Walker, against Messrs. J. N. Buchanan and A. de Rothschild (Cambridge). In the Singles Mr. Bruce beat Mr. Buchanan.

The most attractive event of the year in rackets was, as usual, the Public Schools Championship, compared with which the Olympic Games Tournament fell flat. The schools event was noteworthy for the further success of the famous Foster family of Worcestershire, the final being won on behalf of Malvern by M. K. and N. J. A. Foster, who beat the Rugby pair, C. C. Watson and C. F. B. Simpson. The Amateur Championship Singles resulted in the defeat of the holder, Mr. E. M. Baerlein, by Mr. E. B. Noel; and the latter, with Capt. A. C. G. Luther as his partner, was also beaten in the final of the Doubles, the winning pair being Mr. V. Pennell and Mr. F. Dames-Longworth. The Doubles were not defended by the previous holders, Captain W. L. Foster, D.S.O., and Mr. B. S. Foster. As for the Olympic Games tourney, the entries were small, and the scratchings numerous. The Singles fell to Mr. E. B. Noel, a bad arm preventing Mr. H. M. Leaf from opposing him in the final; and the Doubles were won by Messrs. V. Pennell and J. J. Astor, the runners-up being Messrs. E. W. Bury and C. Browning. Representing the First Life Guards, Lord Somers and Mr. J. J. Astor secured the Army Championship Doubles, the holders, the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, not defending; whilst the beaten pair in the final were Captain S. E. Holland and the Hon. H. C. O. Prittie. Mr. J. J. Astor, who has rapidly improved his game, beat Captain A. C. G. Luther (1st King's Own Yorkshire Regiment) in the final of the Singles; and here again the holder, Captain H. Balfour Bryant (2nd Highland Light Infantry), did not defend his title. The Oxford and Cambridge Singles went to the Hon. C. N. Bruce (Oxford) with a victory over Mr. G. T. C. Watt (Cambridge); and the Hon. C. N. Bruce and Mr. H. Brougham (Oxford) beat Messrs. G. T. C. Watt and L. C. Crockford (Cambridge) in the doubles. During the year a Tennis and Rackets Association was formed, under influential auspices.

THE TURF.

THE outstanding features of the racing season of 1908 were the in-and-out running of the three-year-olds, the want of success attending the Royal colours, the great good fortune which followed efforts of horses from Morton's stable at Wantage, the splendid tussle for jockey premiership between D. Maher and W. Higgs, and—general mediocrity. It is possible that F. Wootton, a lad who only completed his fifteenth year in December, might have ridden more winners than any other jockey—and thus have set up a record—but he incurred the displeasure of the Jockey Club at the end of September, and, being suspended for a month, lost his chance.

The first important handicap of the season—the Lincolnshire—was decided on Tuesday, March 24, when in a field of 20 Kaffir Chief, 6 yrs., 7 st. 1 lb., ridden by J. H. Martin, and starting at 100 to 7 against, won by 1½ lengths from Longcroft, 5 yrs., 7 st. (Howard), with Snatch, 5 yrs., 6 st. 12 lb. (F. Fox), third. The race was worth £1,430 to the winner, who covered the mile in 1 min. 47⅘ secs. For the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase (£2,400), decided at Aintree on March 27, there was a field of 24 horses, and Rubio, 10 yrs., 10 st. 5 lb., won in 10 min 3⅗ secs. The Great Metropolitan Stakes (£935) at Epsom, on April 28, excited small interest, and was won by a very moderate animal in Father Blind; but the City and Suburban Handicap (£1,675) the following afternoon was, in a way, remarkable, for it was won by the aged Dean Swift (8 st. 12 lb.), ridden by Randall, who, in a field of 15, started second favourite at 6½ to 1. Dean Swift won the race in 1906, was third in 1905, and second in 1904.

The classic races furnished some very curious contradictions of form. The list opened with the Two Thousand Guineas (£5,600), distance one mile, at Newmarket, on Wednesday, May 6. Much was expected of a colt belonging to H.M. the King—Perrier—who was favourite of the 17 starters at 5 to 4. He cut up badly, however, and subsequent running proved that he was not even in the "useful" class. Norman III., ridden by Madden, won from Sir Archibald and White Eagle in 1 min. 44⅘ secs. In the Derby (£6,450), decided at Epsom on Wednesday, June 3, however, this form was utterly confounded, as Norman III., Sir Archibald, and White Eagle were beaten out of sight by Signor Ginistrelli's filly Signorinetta (W. Bullock up), of whom practically nothing was known, and who started at 100 to 1 against, thus recalling the victory of Jeddah in 1898. Primer, who in the Two Thousand Guineas had been left at the post, was second, and Llangwm, who did not run for the Newmarket race, third. On the following Friday Signorinetta, again ridden by Bullock, easily won the Oaks (£4,950), Courtesy being second, and Santeve third. Rhodora, who on Friday, May 8, had won the One Thousand Guineas (£5,550) from 18 opponents, including Signorinetta (who was not in the first eight), started a hot favourite for the Oaks, but in the race rolled over French Partridge, who fell.

The glories of Ascot, which opened on Tuesday, June 16, and where the going was extremely hard, were considerably dimmed by the death of Lord Derby just previously. Some promising two-year-olds turned out for the Coventry Stakes (£1,725), won by Louviers; but later in the year the form was proved only moderate by the running of The Jabberwock, who finished third. The Gold Vase (£900), over two miles, went to the three-year-old Pillo. A well-tried performer in the five-year-old Turbine took the Ascot Stakes (£1,690); but the Derby form was somewhat discounted when Primer, second at Epsom, was beaten two lengths by Santo Strato in the Prince of Wales' Stakes (£1,925) of 1 mile 5 fur. White Eagle won the Fiftieth Biennial (£1,423) of a mile on the Wednesday, amongst the unplaced lot being Rhodora, on whom odds of 6 to 4 were laid. The handicaps here, as well as the principal ones elsewhere, are dealt with in the list of records appearing on another page. The Coronation Stakes (£3,100), over one mile, was won by Lesbia (Madden), who had previously not been in the first eight for the One Thousand Guineas. On Thursday The White Knight accounted for the Gold Cup (£3,380), over 2½ miles; and the St. James's Palace Stakes (£2,350) of a mile went to Your Majesty, a Persimmon colt, who started at 8 to 1 in a field of eight. The three-year-old form became further "mixed" on the Friday, when Bembo, a colt by

Marco, who had run three times previously without obtaining a place, beat the Prince of Wales' Stakes winner, Santo Strato, in the Hardwicke Stakes (£2,582) of a mile and a half. Rhodora had nothing to beat in the Fifty-fifth Triennial (£847), and won in a canter. By this time it had become evident either that the season boasted an unusually large number of first-class three-year-olds, or else that the animals of that age were extremely moderate. As they continued to beat each other with unfailing regularity the latter deduction was most likely the correct one.

Probably the best three-year-old was Your Majesty, who, after winning at Ascot, secured the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown (£8,870), over a mile and a quarter, beating, amongst others, Santo Strato, White Eagle, Siberia, and Lesbia; the St. George's Stakes at Liverpool (£1,716), over a mile and three furlongs (here Rhodora was amongst the beaten lot); and the Doncaster St. Leger, on Sept. 9 (£6,450), over a mile and six furlongs. In all these races he was ridden by Wal Griggs. In the St. Leger he beat White Eagle, Santo Strato, Pom, Primer, Signorinetta, Bembo, and others. Up to that date the son of Persimmon and Yours had won £19,280 in stakes, and how he came to be unplaced in the Two Thousand Guineas in May is mystifying.

Of the so-called "ten thousand pounders" reference has already been made to the Eclipse Stakes. The Princess of Wales' Stakes (£4,844), decided over a mile and a half at Newmarket on July 2, brought out a very moderate field indeed, of 10 runners. Victory rested with the four-year-old Queen's Advocate, a Diamond Jubilee colt, who had not been out earlier in the season, and whose succeeding essays proved abortive. The Jockey Club Stakes (£7,440) was decided at Newmarket on October 1, over a mile and three-quarters. The 10 runners were, perhaps, a better all-round lot. Siberia won from the favourite, Primer, in most decisive fashion. The winner is a St. Simon filly, and had previously won the Nassau Stakes (£720) at Goodwood, the Yorkshire Oaks (£382) at York, and the Park Hill Stakes (£1,149), over a mile and six furlongs, at Doncaster. She was trained by Mr. Gilpin, and it is quite likely that she was—at the end of the season, anyhow—as good a three-year-old as any.

Casting back to Goodwood, which commenced on Tuesday, July 30, the Richmond Stakes (£852), was won by Bayardo, a colt by Bay Ronald—Galicia. This youngster was about the best two-year-old of the season. He had previously won the New Stakes (£1,817) at Ascot from 12 opponents, including winners in Perola, by Persimmon, and Blankney, by Flying Fox. Perola was undoubtedly smart, as she won the Woodcote Stakes (£930) at Epsom in June, the Exeter Stakes (£671) at Newmarket in July, the Rous Memorial Stakes (£1,185) at Goodwood, and the Hardwicke Stakes (£467) at Stockton in August. Afterwards Bayardo won the National Breeders' Produce Stakes (£4,357) at Sandown, on July 18, having 12 others behind him. The Gratwicke Stakes at Goodwood (£750) went to Courtesy, the Lavant Stakes (£1,000) to Sunflower, the Sussex Stakes (£657) of one mile to White Eagle, and the Prince of Wales' Stakes (£1,800), for two-year-olds, to Attic Salt, a filly by Sir Visto. The second in the latter race was Princesse de Galles, a filly by Gallinule, who carried the Royal colours. The King's filly had won the Ham Stakes (£950) on the first day of the Goodwood meeting, but her subsequent performances discouraged the idea that she is more than useful. The Goodwood Cup (£800) fell to Radium. The only events at York that demand reference are the Great York-shire Stakes (£1,133), over a mile and a half, which went to Pom (who beat only three poor three-year-olds), and the Gimcrack Stakes (£960), for two-year-olds, on the same day. The "tip-toppers" were absent from the latter event, which resulted in a victory for Blankney, a colt by Flying Fox, who had ran five times previously and scored one success—a maiden two-year-old plate, at Newmarket, in May. At Doncaster, which commenced on Tuesday, September 8, the King's filly Princesse de Galles ran second to Duke Michael, a Dinna Forget colt, for the Champagne Stakes (£1,720); the Doncaster Cup (£990), over two miles, fell to Radium. Reference to the St. Leger has been previously made.

Turf statistics up to and including the last day of October gave the first four winning jockeys as D. Maher, 426 mounts, 122 wins; W. Higgs, 616 mounts, 114 wins; F. Wootton, 490 mounts, 98 wins; Otto Madden, 492 mounts, 87 wins. Amongst winning owners, up to the date given, His Majesty the King has only secured nine races (with five horses), the value of the stakes won being only a little over £5,490. Mr. J. B. Joel was easily first, eleven of his horses winning 19 races of the aggregate value of £26,246. Mr. L. Neumann came second with 4 horses, 10 races, £13,617; Mr. Fairie third, with 13 horses, 28 races, £13,058; Messrs. William Clark and L. Robinson fourth, with 13 horses, 28 races, £11,909; Chevalier Ginistrelli fifth, 1 horse, 2 races, £11,400; Mr. W. H. Walker sixth, 4 horses, 12 races, £11,158. The principal winning horses were Your Majesty (3 races) £19,286; Bayardo (7 races), £13,038; Signorinetta (2 races), £11,400; Siberia (4 races), £9,682; Llangwm (8 races), £7,801; and Rhodora (2 races), £6,397. Persimmon, who died during the year, and St. Frusquin, both descendants of the great St. Simon, easily headed the winning stallion list, the former's 13 representatives winning 27 races of the aggregate value of £28,384, whilst St. Frus-quin's 23 winners secured 34 races, value £23,280. The defunct Bay Ronald, a descendant of Hampton, was third with 14 winners, 15 races, £17,920; Gallinule, who traces from Isonomy, fourth, with 22 winners, 36 races, £14,540; and the dead St. Simon, son of Galopin, fifth, with five winners of 11 races, value £13,698.

YACHTING.

THE racing during the season of 1908 proved far more interesting than it had been in any more recent years. With the exception of a few days during the latter part of August, the weather conditions were most favourable for the sport. There was a decided falling off in the number of cruising yachts taking part in handicap racing, but pure class racing was in a healthier condition than for some few years back. For the first time during the present century there was a class of big cutters, consisting of four vessels, which competed at all the principal regattas around our coasts. This class is known as the 23-metre class, under the rules of the Inter-national Yacht Racing Union, and the yachts comprising it are *White Heather II.*, Mr. Myles B. Kennedy, *Brynhild*, Sir James Pender, Bart.,

Nyria, Mr R. W. N. Young, and *Shamrock*, Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart. The last-named was a new yacht, designed and built by Fife, of Fairlie, and her advent in the racing fleet was responsible for an enormous increase of interest in the performances of the most important class. Yachtsmen, in particular, were anxious to see if any improvement had been made upon the vessels built in 1907, the year in which the international rating rule first came into operation. *Shamrock* proved herself superior to all her competitors in light and moderate breezes, and came out at the top of the class. *Brynhild*, the unlucky boat of 1907, had been much improved, and showed to advantage in hard weather. *Shamrock* won the King's Cup in the river matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and also won Lord Wandsworth's Challenge Cup at the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, and the Albert Cup at Southsea. *Brynhild* won the King's Cup at Cowes, competed for by yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. One of the most important trophies competed for during the year was the Victoria Gold Cup, sailed for at Ryde under the burgee of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, by whom—on its return by His Majesty, who won it with *Britannia*—it was offered as a Challenge Cup for the 23-metre class. It was won by *White Heather II.*, whose opponents were *Brynhild* and *Nyria*, *Shamrock* being an absentee owing to an accident. The records for the class were :—*Shamrock*, 19 first prizes, 1 sail over and 11 second; *White Heather II.*, 8 first and 10 second; *Brynhild*, 8 first and 7 second; *Nyria*, 3 first and 5 second.

The 15-metre class was the one next in importance to that mentioned above. The racing in this class proved as interesting as in any former year. There were four regular competitors — *Britomart*, *Ma'oona*, *Shimna*, and *Mariska*. The last-named was a new vessel, built by Fife to the order of Mr. A. K. Stothert. She was specially designed as a light-weather craft, and, favoured with light breezes during the greater part of the summer, she came out at the top of the class, notwithstanding indifferent performances at the earlier regattas, and the loss of some races at the end of the season, owing to being dismasted at Plymouth. The Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup, at Dover, was not sailed for, the regatta at which it should have been competed for being abandoned owing to rough weather. The Bainbridge Challenge Cup, at Plymouth, was won by *Britomart*. The records for the class were :—*Mariska*, 16 first prizes and 6 second; *Britomart*, 12 first and 6 second; *Ma'oona*, 8 first and 9 second; *Shimna*, 8 first and 6 second.

The most frequent competitors in the limited handicap matches were *Maymon*, *Camellia*, *Lucida*, and the eighteen-year-old *Creole* sometimes started with them. *Lucida* had the misfortune to be so badly damaged at Ostend that she was condemned after survey. Other competitors in cruiser handicap races included *Carina*, *White Heather I.*, *L'Esperance*, *Cicely*, *Clara*, *Bloodhound*, and *Rendezvous*. *Bloodhound* was built in 1874 for the Marquis of Ailsa, who re-purchased her during the winter of 1907-8, and fitted her out for racing. She did remarkably well in heavy weather, when there was plenty of reaching. She sank in Cowes harbour after being in collision with *L'Esperance* at the start of a race, during the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta. The German Emperor's schooner, *Meteor*, and Herr Krupp von Bohlen's schooner, *Germania*, as well as *Susanne*, also German-owned, were present at Cowes.

An interesting private match was sailed round the Isle of Wight between *Germania* and *Cicely*. It was won by the British vessel, *Cicely*, which finished exactly one minute ahead of her rival, which is of German design and construction, and manned by Germans. *Germania* won the Emperor's Cup at Cowes.

There was some keen racing at the various yachting centres amongst local classes, which are likewise being built in accordance with the international rating rule. Of these, the most important was the 12-metre class, on the Clyde, which consisted of five vessels, four being new craft.

In connection with the Olympic Games, races were arranged for the various classes from 15 metres downwards. There were no entrants from the biggest class. In the 12-metre class *Hera* and *Mouchette* were selected, and the series of races resulted in a win for *Hera*. The 8, 7, and 6-metre classes sailed at Ryde. Mr. B. O. Cochrane's *Cobweb* won in the 8-metre class, and *Mignonette* sailed over in the 7-metre class. For the 6-metre class there were competitors from Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and France. Victory in this class rested with the British boat *Dorny*, owned by Mr. T. D. McMeekin, second prize going to *Zut*, a Belgian boat.

There was a certain amount of confusion, owing to the dates of some of the principal regattas clashing, and a partial re-arrangement was made during the season. To avoid a repetition of such in future a meeting of club delegates was convened in November by the Yacht Racing Association, at which the fixtures for 1909 were arranged.

A challenge was sent by Sir Thomas Lipton for the America Cup, offering to build under whichever rule the New York Yacht Club desired, and asking at the same time to be permitted to build two vessels from which to select. At the time of writing nothing definite has been heard from the New York Yacht Club.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Local Education Expenditure.—A return issued by the Board of Education on 25 November, 1908, gives the following particulars of expenditure by the Local Education Authorities on *Maintenance* (as distinct from Administration and Loan Charges) of Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales for the year ended 31 March, 1907 :—

Expenditure per Child—London, 94*s.* 3*d.*; Counties, 57*s.* 4*d.*; County Boroughs, 64*s.* 7*d.*; Boroughs, 66*s.* 4*d.*; Urban Districts, 64*s.* 9*d.* The Average for England and Wales is 64*s.* 10*d.*

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive :—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug. and to 31st Aug., in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Bustard	2nd Mar. to 31st Aug.	None.	11th Jan. to 31st Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1st Jan. to 9th June.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9th Jne.
Grouse or Red Game	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	21st Apr. to 11th Aug.
Heath or MoorGame	None.	As "Muirfowl."	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Landrail ...	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Partridge ...	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. to 31st Aug.
Pheasant ...	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. to 30th Sept.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted therefrom.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seanew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulternich.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Smew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Peewit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
*Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarrock.
*Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	*Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	*Razorbill.	Widgeon.
*Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willock.
	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Hoopoe.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
Kingfisher.	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

By the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904, penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. By an Act of 1908 the use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to October 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for

hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from April 1st to August 12th.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and for rods on 2nd November; for both nets and rods it ends on 1st February. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by a bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it does not begin for nets later than 1st November, with a minimum of 154 days, or for rods not later than 1st December, with a minimum of 92 days. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law. The following are the cases in which the other dates have been varied :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire‡‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn††	16 Aug. to „	„ „
Wye	„ to 1 May**	16 Oct. to „
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	—	1 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to „
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	„ „	1 Nov. to „
Tamar & Plym, Usk, Ribble, Wear†	„ „	2 Nov. to „
Teign	„ to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	„ to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	„ to 31 Mar.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	„ to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rumney	„ to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	„ to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Stour (Kent)	„ to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	¶ „ to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Eden	‡ 10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge	„ „ „	„ to 31 Mar.
Kent & Leven	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	„ „
Dwyfach	„ to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt. (Cum.)	„ to 10 Mar.	„ to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	„ to 13 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	„ to 25 Mar.	„ to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	„ to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	„ to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	„ to 15 May	„ to 15 May
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	‖ 30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	§§ 1 Nov. to „	„ „ §§

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the local conservancy boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 Apr.
† Above S. Biddick. †† These dates for net close season above Bullo Pool only.
‡ Below Old Sandgate-ld. § Below Lostwithiel only.
‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept., rods 30 Nov. to 4 April.
** 16 Aug. to 1 Feb. below Bigsweir Bridge.
§§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April.
¶¶ West of Needles Lighthouse.
¶ Above Lancaster Aqueduct, 12 Aug. to 25 July.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the annual close time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and, for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Forth	—	ditto.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauly, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey.	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale.	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Earn	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	5 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar	ditto.	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland.	ditto.	15 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto.	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. Ireland.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl. T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to 19 Apr.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head to	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney	Lamb Head to	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	Do.
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to	6 Aug. to 31 Jan.	Do.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	19 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	11 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Coleraine	Downhill to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	5 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday. Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except (1) in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10th Sept. to 25th Jan.; (2) in the Thames, where the close season is from 11th Sept. to 31st March; and (3) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked* the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd Oct. to 1st Feb.:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.
Tyne	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seiont‡	15 Sept. to 1 Mar. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Camel, Fowey §§	
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn, Towy, ‖	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rumney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent§	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only: above Amesbury 25 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close time throughout district 22 Oct. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lost withiel and St. Winnow

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon and Stour, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Leven and Severn districts, as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till June 16 in each year. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays ...	2nd April to 30th Sept. 30th April to 1st June.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 458.

SALMON, TROUT AND CHAR LICENCES.—In all salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft-nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):

*Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, *Dee, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teifv, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), Yorkshire, Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Seiont, *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; Avon, Blue & Parret, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Onse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing salmon or freshwater fish. Such Boards have been appointed for 53 Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.]

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line, used for salmon fishing in public waters.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
†Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
†Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	E. Hughes Dodgson, Cockermouth.
†West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
†Kent, &c.	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
†Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
†Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	H. Backhouse, Blackburn.
†Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
†Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
†Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. P. Griffiths, Carnarvon.
†Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
†Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	R. D. Richards, Barmouth.
†Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
†Teifv	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	H. W. Howell, Lampeter.
Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Govens Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest
†Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Govens Head to Worm's Head	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
†Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
†Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
†Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
†Usk and Ebbw	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
†Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O., Hereford.
†Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
†Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
†Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
†Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, junior, Lostwithiel.
†Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
†Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
†Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
†Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
†Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. Forward, Axminster.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
†Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
†Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
†Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
†Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
†Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Norfolk and Suffolk		H. Brittain, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
†Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
†Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
†Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
†Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
†Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	T. M. Barron, Darlington.
†Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
†Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. Gibson, Hexham.
†Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	G. Percy, Alnwick.

cases for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, &c.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to appoint local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Happisburgh. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon. 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. Glamorgan, from Nash Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmaes Head. 11. Lancashire and Western, from Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 12. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then in their prime; the dagger (†) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*	–	†	†	†	†	–	†	*	*	*	*
Bass	–	–	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	*	*	–
Bream	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*
Brill	*	*	†	†	†	†	–	†	*	*	*	*
Carp	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Catfish	*	*	†	†	†	†	–	†	*	*	*	*
Char	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Chub	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Coal fish or Saithe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cockle	*	*	*	*	–	–	†	†	†	*	*	*
Cod	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*
Conger	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*
Crab	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†
Crayfish (*a*)	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†
Dab	*	*	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dace	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Dory	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eel	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	–	–	*	*	*
Flounder	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†
Grayling	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	†
Gudgeon	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Gurnard (red)	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
,, (grey)	†	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	†	*	*	*
Haddock	*	*	†	†	–	–	–	†	†	*	*	*
Hake	*	*	–	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
Halibut	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†	†	†	†	†
Herring	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
Lampern	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lamprey	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*
Ling	*	*	*	†	†	†	–	–	–	†	*	*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*	*	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†
Mackerel	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mullet (red)	*	*	–	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
,, (grey)	†	†	–	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†
Mussel	*	*	*	†	–	–	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†
Oyster (*b*)	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
Perch	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†
Periwinkle	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pike	*	*	†	†	†	†	–	–	–	*	*	*
Pilchard	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plaice	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pollack	*	*	*	*	–	–	–	–	†	†	*	*
Prawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon & Sea Trout (*c*)	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†
Shad	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Shrimp (*d*)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Smelt or Sparling	*	*	*	†	–	–	–	–	†	*	*	*
Sole	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sprat	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sturgeon	*	*	*	–	–	‡	†	†	†	*	*	*
Tench	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
Thornback	†	†	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	†	†	†
Torsk or Tusk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Turbot	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
Whelk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whitebait	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*
Whiting	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wrasse	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*c*) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*d*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Automobilism, 1907-8.

ALTHOUGH automobilism cannot be said to have progressed in leaps and bounds during the period about to be reviewed, nevertheless substantial progress has been made, both from a mechanical and even from a commercial point of view. With regard to the latter aspect progress can be claimed, although the industry has suffered from the universal set-back which has assailed trade generally for the past twelve months. The attendance of the public at the great show of automobiles and their accessories, which was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on 11th November, 1907, showed no slackening of interest in the latest form of road locomotion, although the exhibition could not be said to present many novelties as an excitation to the curious. The total number of chassis shown was 560, as compared to 576 at the previous exhibition, the main feature being the decline of side chain drive as compared with the now ever-increasing propeller shaft live axle drive. Although the show was a trifle smaller than its predecessor, it was admitted on all hands to be the most interesting and assuredly the most international show ever held. In this respect it greatly surpassed the French Salon.

The general tendencies observable from a close examination of the exhibits were the increase of the various types of six-cylinder engines, a testimony to the foresight shown by Mr. Montague Napier in insisting upon the superior drive of six cylinders over four. In addition to a great increase in numbers, six-cylinder engines were found made in much lower powers than heretofore. There was a distinct inclination also to get away from casting single cylinders, and to mass them in pairs for four and threes for six-cylinder engines. The latter practice is greatly to be admired for the opportunity it affords of a large central crank shaft bearing. In the matter of ignition, high-tension magnetos were found in considerable numbers, and the tendency to drop low-tension magnets and the accumulator high-tension system in their favour has become still more pronounced since the show.

Governors were few and far between, the practical driver's requirements, as opposed to the shop designers' weakness, having prevailed in favour of throttle valve control by interconnected pedal and hand lever. Mechanical lubrication was more a feature than last year, the oil being circulated to the engine bearings by direct-acting force pumps or rotary pumps of one kind or another. It is to be regretted that some firms, however, stopped at the half-way house; that is to say, they made use of pumps to lift the oil to drop sight feeds upon the dashboard, and depended upon gravity to conduct the lubricant thence to the bearings. But these half-and-half measures are gradually being dropped; and the forced delivery of oil at pressures of from 5 to 7 lb. per sq. in. through suitable leads and oil conduits drilled in the crank shaft is being substituted. Of the carburetters, the spirit and soul of the automobile engine, and with the perfecting of which many brilliant minds are still earnestly concerned, there is little real progress to be chronicled. Some fresh and hitherto unexplored avenue must, it would seem, open to the inventive mind before we are likely to witness and experience a fresh departure and a signal improvement in carburetters. So far as the carburetters at Olympia in 1907 went, there was some tendency to drop the use of springs for the control of the additional air valve, and depend entirely upon the weight of that part and gravitation, but admission of the absence of perfect automatic action was evident in many cases in the provision of means by which the driver could admit additional air when required. Several of the throttle valves shown were so designed that after complete cut off a passage of cold pure air could be afforded to the cylinders.

Multi-disc clutches, more or less on the lines of Professor Hele-Shaw's well-known device, were greatly in evidence, but later experiences and reports appear to suggest the relinquishment of this form of communicating drive, and a return to the earlier leather-faced cone clutches or the adoption of single discs. The leather-faced cone clutches were found to be improved in many particulars, chiefly with regard to first intention devices of springs or cushions beneath the leather at several points in the periphery of the cone. Direct drives on top speeds were almost universal, though there was a lamentable tendency in some quarters to fit three speeds when there should be four. Four speeds, with direct drive on the third, would seem to be almost ideal, and there was a distinct tendency to provide this arrangement. Few, if any, striking and locking devices were to be found outside the gear boxes, while the latter were more often than not cast in box shape and merely covered by a whole top inspection lid. This was admirable as making specially for staunchness against oil leakage and the access of dirt.

In the matter of transmission, as already stated, propelled shaft drive greatly preponderated, and this in connection with bevel gearing. Worm drive had not recruited any fresh disciples, but ball bearings were much more general throughout the back axle than was the case at the show of 1906. Torque rod and propeller shaft casing were unified in many cases, the torque rod becoming a torque column and made to serve as the propeller shaft casing. Here and there torque rods or tubes were altogether dispensed with, and the drive from the road wheels was delivered to the chassis entirely through the springs—a very undesirable feature. A few more spring drives obtained, but the more remarkable innovation in back axle design was the provision of means by which the driving wheels might be canted or inclined in manner similar to the steering wheels. As this required additional complication either in the shape of a double bevel drive or the introduction of universal joints in the driving shafts, the advantages to be derived are doubtful. There were indications of an increased use of ball-bearings in connection with crank shafts and connecting-rod ends, but English designers appear still very loth to abandon the well-tried long plain white-metal lined bearing. It was gratifying to find the double block or locomotive type of brake increasing in use in connection with the pedal applied brake in rear of the gear box, although in all but a few cases internally expanding brakes were the order for rear wheels. Steering mechanism remained very much where it was. Indeed there is a great opportunity for improvement in the adjustment and safeguarding of steering devices.

The pressed steel channel section cambered

frame obtained almost entirely, but frames generally were considerably narrowed, and there were indications of a return to that excellent practice the provision of an underframe for the carriage of the engine and gear box. An increase in the uses of cycle-built wire wheels was distinctly noticeable, and with a mechanical vehicle like the automobile the employment of a properly mechanically built wheel is certain to grow, the prejudice notwithstanding.

During the Show week it was announced that no race on a fuel consumption basis would take place in the Isle of Man in 1908, but that, given the sanction of the Island authorities, a race of about 350 miles would be held which would be based on maximum bore and minimum weight. Cars would be eligible the D²N of whose cylinders did not exceed 64, and which in the case of petrol engines must not have less than four cylinders. The minimum weight was to be 1,800 lb., excluding driver, mechanic, spare parts, tools, but including fuel, oil, and water. The formula worked out at a four-cylinder engine of four inches bore, with the result that the event soon came to be generally known as the "Four Inch Race."

About the time and immediately after the Exhibition, rumours of a split between the Royal Automobile Club and the Motor Union were rife in automobile circles, and at the annual dinner of the latter body held, on Nov. 13, 1907, Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., announced from the chair the present position of the two bodies. The Motor Union is a body which was brought into existence by the Royal Automobile Club with a view of affording motorists, who could not avail themselves of the advantages of this club, an opportunity to form a strong body for their mutual protection under the auspices of the Club. This position, but for certain ambitions, might still obtain, but the reverse has happened, and automobilism as a whole is likely to suffer by the schism. Up to the present moment considerable overlapping has taken place, and those who wish well to automobilism desire that some *modus vivendi* should obtain between the bodies.

Just before Christmas the Royal Automobile Club dropped a bombshell into the camps of automobile clubs all over the country. In deference to much hysterical prejudice on the part of a portion of the public, a resolution practically prohibiting the holding of open hill-climbing competitions went down on the rule book. The clubs were both incensed and annoyed at this until they found that the dictum did not apply to hill climbs confined to club members only, and this way the worst was averted and the armists appeased.

Before the end of the year the acquisition of the site of the old War Office premises in Pall Mall by the Royal Automobile Club, as the rich for their new club-house, was announced.

On Jan. 1 of the present year the much-delayed Lights on Vehicles Act, an Act rendering it compulsory to carry lights on all vehicles at night, came into force. All existing by-laws are repealed, but county councils have power to impose additional obligations, such as the compulsory carrying of two lights, or the exhibition of a red light to the rear from the off-side lamp. In January the Associate Scheme of the Royal Automobile Club became known, but although apparently attractive enough, motorists generally have not been drawn to it.

The first important intimation of the presence in this country of what is now generally known as the "Silent Knight" or valveless engine was made early in the above month, but at that time no mention was made of its wholesale adoption by one of our leading automobile firms. Later on in the year this particular motor became the subject of public discussion, and also the subject of a descriptive paper read before the Royal Automobile Club. The engine as adopted by the firm referred to was fully described in the technical press, and was submitted to a non-stop test run of 24 hours just prior to the reading of the above-mentioned paper. In the design of this engine the inventor has essayed and has apparently succeeded in eliminating the tappets and poppet or mushroom-headed valves of the present-day engine, and has substituted therefor two cast-iron sleeves moving and sliding one within the other and both within the cylinder proper, the inner sleeve forming a liner in which the piston is caused to perform its usual functions.

Early in February details of the imports and exports of motor cars, as extracted from the Board of Trade returns for the year 1907, were made public. The value of the gross imports of motor cars and parts for the year 1907 was £4,552,686, as compared with £4,371,660 in 1906 and £3,367,123 in 1905. The number of cars in 1905 was 5,622, in 1906 5,776, and in 1907 4,819, the value of whole cars having decreased while the value of parts had gone up. Cars and parts were re-exported in 1907 to the value of £382,665, which left a net import value for 1907 of £4,170,021. This huge sum of money was spent out of this country by reason of the repressive motor legislation in the early part of the nineteenth century. An analysis of the figures shows that though the imports still exceed the exports by a considerable amount the difference during the past three years has been a declining one; also the exports show a much larger rate of increase than the net imports, although there is still much leeway to be made up.

On Tuesday, February 18, two deputations, one representing the R.A.C. and the other the Motor Union, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent the views of motorists upon the proposals for the increased taxation of motor cars which it was understood would be included in the forthcoming Budget.

It was suggested that while the R.A.C. favoured imposition in proportion to the power of cars calculated upon a standard engine formula, the Motor Union favoured taxation by weight. Both bodies were in agreement as to the allocation of moneys so obtained to the cost of making and the upkeep of roads, but the R.A.C. expressed an opinion later that there was no sort of justification whatever for any additional taxation on motor cars. Subsequently a general conference of anti-mobilists was called on March 25 last by the Motor Union, to emphasize the facts that additional taxation would retard the development of the industry, that financial assistance should be rendered by the State to local authorities for road expenditure, and that the basis of the taxation of motor vehicles should be the subject of a public enquiry by a departmental committee. As a matter of fact, no reference was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech to any alteration or addition to motor taxation.

British motor productions so seldom triumph abroad, either on land or sea, that the successes

of the Wolseley-Seddeley motor-boat at Monaco in April 1908, should not pass unnoticed. These wins on the Riviera included the 50 kilometres race, the contest for the Cinzano Cup at Nice, the open 100 kilometres, the race for Pearl of the Sea, in addition to making fastest time of all the craft concerned in the Racers' Handicap at Monaco. This craft was built for the purpose of bringing back the International Cup from America, which trophy was won in 1907 by the American boat *Dixie*. Unfortunately, the Wolseley-Seddeley failed in her mission, a new *Dixie* boat beating her by a few seconds only.

An announcement of more than usual importance was made on Thursday, 21st inst., to the effect that H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., had accepted the chairmanship of the Royal Automobile Club, *vice* Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., resigned by reason of his health necessitating a sea voyage.

The first of the Reliability Trials of the year were those so successfully carried out by the Irish Automobile Club, no less than 62 cars leaving Dublin for the appointed trip on Thursday, May 21. The daily objectives were Cork, Killarney, Dublin, Belfast and Dublin. A timed climb up Holywood Hill was a feature of the last day's run. The awards were issued immediately upon the close of the trials—a despatch in such matters quite unusual, but, nevertheless, convenient and gratifying to all concerned.

On June 11, commenced the most severe test to which self-propelled road vehicles have ever been subjected in this country. Forty-six cars, divided into eleven classes, left London for Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow, where this particular batch of cars entered with others upon the route of the trials promoted by the Scottish Automobile Club. The course selected for the Scottish trials was more than strenuous. Of the 46 cars that entered Scotland but 37 emerged, and after some severe hill-climbing in England—two timed hill climbs per day—the cars arrived at Brooklands, where they were driven all out for 200 miles. The system of marking adopted in the English trials was based upon a time debit for each and every kind of failure, with the result that time lost by any car from the moment of starting until arrival at Brooklands formed that car's handicap in the 200 miles race with the other surviving cars in its class. Very bad weather conditions obtained during the Scottish portion of the trial, but both going and returning the English part of the journey was blessed with fine weather.

The Class Winners in the 2,000 miles were as follows:—Class A: 8-h.p. De Dion; Class B: 9-h.p. Adler; Class C: 10-h.p. Cadillac; Class D: 12.14-h.p. Singer; Class E: 12.16-h.p. Vauxhall; Class F: 20-h.p. Talbot; Class G: 30-h.p. Adler; Class H: 40-h.p. Armstrong-Whitworth; Class J: 30.40-h.p. Ariel; Class K: 40.50-h.p. Rolls-Royce; Class L: 40.50-h.p. Ariel. The awards in the Scottish Trials (gold medals) were as follows:—Class A: 12-h.p. Swift; Class B: 12.14-h.p. Argyll; Class C: 16-h.p. Bell; Class D: 12.16-h.p. Vauxhall; Class E: 25.35-h.p. Darracq; Class F: 35-h.p. Deasy; Class G: 40-h.p. Armstrong-Whitworth. Although 2,000 miles over give-and-take country cannot to-day be regarded as a very searching test of a modern motor car, it should be borne in mind that in the case of this particular trial it meant 2,000 miles of neglect, for the reason that everything done to a car, from filling with petrol upwards, meant loss of marks in minutes.

Hard upon the completion of the 2,000 Miles and Scottish Trials came the two Grand Prix races over the Dieppe Circuit, organised by the Automobile Club of France. On Monday, July 6, 47 voiturettes started for the Grand Prix des Voiturettes. None of these cars exceeded 19.24 theoretical horse-power, and most of them were propelled by single-cylinder engines. The multi cylinder cars, however, made no show worth chronicling, for no less than five single-cylindered vehicles followed Guyot's Delage home. The positions and average speeds of the first four were as follows: (1) Delage (Guyot), 49·8 m.p.h.; (2) Sizaire (Naudin), 48·9 m.p.h.; (3) Leon-Peugeot (Goux), 28·2 m.p.h.; (4) Leon-Peugeot (Boillot), 47 m.p.h.

On the next day, Tuesday, was contested the race for the Grand Prix, in which 49 cars were despatched. Of these, six were of English make, three Austins and three Weigels, the three Napiers originally entered having very properly been scratched by Mr. S. F. Edge upon the refusal of the French club to allow the use of detachable wheels. The course of 48 miles had to be covered ten times, and a most interesting and exciting race ensued. The result was very uncertain until quite late in the day; indeed, the French chance had not altogether disappeared before the close of the penultimate circuit. In this lap the only fatal accident occurred, Cissac and his mechanic turning over at Eu, with fatal effects to both. The race was an absolute triumph for Germany, which country finished six in the first seven cars. The order was (1) Mercedes (Lautenschlager), 68·9 m.p.h.; (2) Benz (Hemery), 67·4 m.p.h.; (3) Benz. (Hauriot), 67·4 m.p.h.; (4) Bayard-Clement (Regal), 63·6 m.p.h.; (5) Mercedes (Poege), 63·4 m.p.h.; (6) Opel (Jorus), 62·4 m.p.h. Great ill-luck assailed the three Weigel cars, but two Austins finished seventeenth and eighteenth, accomplishing 54·5 and 54·4 m.p.h. respectively. This race was cruelly destructive of tyres, the French laying their non-success chiefly at the door of unsatisfactory detachable rims.

On July 20–21 the Royal Automobile Club held a series of interesting dust trials at Brooklands, in which over thirty cars of various makes took part. The actual results have yet to be made known, but the fact that it is the wheels of a car, and the wheels of a car only, which left the dust in the first instance was very clearly demonstrated.

In the week ending September 5, 1908, Prince Francis of Teck, as Chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, issued an appeal to all motorists throughout the country that at all times and places they should, with the object of diminishing the outcry against motors, spare no pains in their consideration of other users of the road.

On September 6 the contest for the Florio Cup was decided over the Bologna Circuit. The first to score was that remarkable driver Nazzaro, who drove his F.I.A.T. right through at an average speed of 74·3 miles per hour.

In the week ending September 19, the actual details of the now much-discussed Knight engine, as the engine is constructed by the Daimler Co., were made public. Subsequently the inventor read a paper descriptive of his invention before the Royal Automobile Club, which was subjected to the criticism of all the leading

critics of the industry. An impression that the Knight engine was after all not such a peril to the industry as at first imagined was a comforting result of the meeting. Just prior to the date set down for the decision of the "Four Inch Race" in the Isle of Man, strenuous endeavours were made through the agency of several leading daily papers—the *Times* voicing the demand—to force the Royal Automobile Club to abandon the race altogether. This importunate request was made on four considerations—first, that the race was dangerous; secondly, that the club by manifesto had set its face sternly against inconsiderate driving; thirdly, that public opinion was opposed to the event; and, fourthly that nothing was to be learned from racing. The club did not treat this clamour with disdain, but called a meeting to consider the suggestions, with the result that it was unanimously resolved to hold the race as arranged. As events turned out, the race did not prove more dangerous than any other form of strenuous competition, and it in no way provoked an increase of inconsiderate driving. The public evinced great interest in it, and so far from teaching manufacturers nothing at all, it is now admitted on all hands that by no other event have British engineers learnt so much as by the construction and proving of cars for the "Four Inch Race." The race took place on Thursday, September 24, and was very hotly contested by the three cars which finished first, second and third. Thirty-five cars started in perfect weather, which obtained throughout the day, a very large concourse of people watching the event with the keenest interest from start to finish. The car that started first, Watson's Hutton-Napier, retained its pride of place, covering the 337½ miles in 6 hrs. 43 mins. 5 secs., an average speed of 50·25 m.p.h. A. Lee Guinness, driving a Darracq, did 6 hrs. 45 mins. 21 secs.=50 m.p.h.; and A. E. George, also on a Darracq, 6 hrs. 48 mins. 36 secs. =49·6 m.p.h.

PRINCIPAL HILL CLIMBS.

Aston Hill.—Hertfordshire A.C.—Aston Cup: 24-h.p. Minerva, E. Edwards. Best handicap performance: 15-h.p. Talbot, Lord Ingestre.

Shelsley Walsh.—Midland A.C.—Fastest time, Silver Cup: 60-h.p. Napier, H. C. Tryon. President's Cup, best on formula: 20-h.p. Vauxhall, T. C. Kedner.

Rivington Pike.—Lancashire A.C.—Fastest Time: 60-h.p. Napier, W. Watson. President's Cup, Open Handicap: 35-h.p. Deasy, E. W. Lewis.

Newtown, Mount Kennedy.—Irish A.C., Open Section Fastest time after deduction of handicap allowance: 15-h.p. Clement-Talbot, S. T. Robinson. Amateur Section: 16.20-h.p. Calthorpe, J. B. Dunlop.

Motor Marks.

COUNTIES.—Anglesey, E.Y.; Bedford, B.M.; Berks, B.L.; Brecon, E.U.; Bucks, B.H.; Cambridge, C.E.; Cardigan, E.J.; Carmarthen, B.X.; Carnarvon, C.C.; Cheshire, M.; Cornwall, A.F.; Cumberland, A.O.; Denbigh, C.A.; Derby, R.; Devon, T.; Dorset, F.X; Durham, J.; Ely, Isle of, E.B.; Essex, F.; Flints., D.M.; Glamorgan, G.; Gloucester, A.D.; Hereford, C.J.; Herts, A.R.; Hunts, E.W.; Kent, D.; Lancs, B.; Leicester, A.Y.; Lines. (parts of Holland), D.O.; Lines (parts of Kesteven), C.T.; Lines. (parts of Lindsey), B.E.; London, A., L.C., L.N., L.B.; Merioneth, F.F.; Middlesex, H.; Monmouth, A.X.; Montgomery, E.P.; Norfolk, A.H.; Northants, B.D.; Northumb., X.; Notts, A.L.; Oxon., B.W.; Pembroke, D.E.; Peterborough, Soke of, F.L.; Radnor, F.O.; Rutland, F.P.; Salop, A.W.; Somerset, Y.; Southampton, A.A.; Staffs, E.; Suffolk, E., B.J.; Suffolk, W., C.F.; Surrey, P.; Sussex, E., A.P.; Sussex, W., B.P.; Warwick, A.C.; Westmoreland, E.C.; Wight, I. of, D.L.; Wilts, A.M.; Worcester, A.B.; Yorks (E. Riding), B.T.; Yorks (N. Riding), A.J.; Yorks (W. Riding), C.

COUNTY BOROUGHS.—Barrow-in-Furness, E.O.; Bath, F.B.; Birkenhead, C.M.; Birmingham, O.; Blackburn, C.B.; Bolton, B.N.; Bootle, E.M.; Bournemouth, E.L.; Bradford (Yorks), A.K.; Brighton, C.D.; Bristol, A.E.; Burnley, C.W.; Burton-on-T., F.A.; Bury, E.N.; Canterbury, F.N.; Cardiff, B.O.; Chester, F.M.; Coventry, D.U.; Croydon, B.Y.; Derby, C.H.; Devonport, D.R.; Dudley, F.D.; Exeter, F.J.; Gateshead, C.N.; Gloucester, F.H.; Gt. Yarmouth, E.X.; Grimsby, E.E.; Halifax, C.P.; Hanley, E.H.; Hastings, D.Y.; Huddersfield, C.X.; Hull, A.T.; Ipswich, D.X.; Leeds, U.; Leicester, B.C.; Lincoln, F.E.; Liverpool, K.; Manchester, N.; Middlesbrough, D.C.; Newcastle-on-T., B.B.; Newport (Mon.), D.W.; Northampton, D.F.; Norwich, C.L.; Nottingham, A.U.; Oldham, B.U.; Oxford, F.C.; Plymouth, C.O.; Portsmouth, B.K.; Preston, C.K.; Reading, D.P.; Rochdale, D.K.; Rotherham, E.T.; St. Helens, D.J.; Salford, B.A.; Sheffield, W.; Southampton, C.R.; South Shields, C.U.; Stockport, D.B.; Sunderland, B.R.; Swansea, C.Y.; Walsall, D.H.; Warrington, E.D.; West Bromwich, E.A.; West Ham, A.N.; West Hartlepool, E.F.; Wigan, E.K.; Wolverhampton, D.A.; Worcester, F.K.; York, D.N.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, S.A.; Argyll, S.B.; Ayr, S.D.; Banff, S.E.; Berwick, S.H.; Bute, S.J.; Caithness, S.K.; Clackmannan, S.L.; Dumfries, S.M.; Dumbarton, S.N.; Elgin, S.O.; Fife, S.P.; Forfar, S.R.; Haddington, S.S.; Inverness, S.T.; Kincardine, S.U.; Kinross, S.V.; Kircudbright, S.W.; Lanark, V.; Linlithgow, S.X.; Midlothian, S.Y.; Nairn, A.S.; Orkney, B.S.; Peebles, D.S.; Perth, E.S.; Renfrew, H.S.; Ross and Cromarty, J.S.; Roxburgh, K.S.; Selkirk, L.S.; Stirling, M.S.; Sutherland, N.S.; Wigtown, O.S.; Zetland (Shetland), P.S.

TOWN COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, R.S.; Dundee, T.S.; Edinburgh, S.; Glasgow, G.; Govan, U.S.; Greenock, V.S.; Leith, W.S.; Paisley, X.S.; Partick, Y.S.

IRELAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Antrim, I.A.; Armagh, I.B.; Carlow, I.C.; Cavan, I.D.; Clare, I.E.; Cork, I.F.; Donegal, I.H; Down, I.J.; Dublin, I.K.; Fermanagh, I.L.; Galway, I.M.; Kerry, I.N.; Kildare, I.O.; Kilkenny, I.P.; King's County, I.R.; Leitrim, I.T.; Limerick, I.U.; Londonderry, I.W.; Longford, I.X.; Louth, I.Y.; Mayo, I.Z.; Meath, A.I.; Monaghan, B.I.; Queen's County, C.I.; Roscommon, D.I.; Sligo, E.I.; Tipperary (N. Riding), F.I.; Tipperary (S. Riding), H.I.; Tyrone, J.I.; Waterford, K.I.

COUNTY BOROUGHS.—Belfast, O.I.; Cork, P.I.; Dublin, R.I.; Limerick, T.I.; Londonderry, U.I.; Waterford, W.I.; West Meath, L.I.; Wexford, M.I.; Wicklow, N.I.

Asteroids.—The total number of these bodies has now reached some 700, and they are being gradually added to year by year. One of them, No. 622, which had been lost since 1906, has been recovered by Dr. J. H. Metcalf, at Taunton, Mass. It has been known for some time that several of the asteroids shewed variations in brightness, probably due to phase angle; in the case of Eros this has been recently confirmed. The new asteroid, BM, has been named Zelinda.

The Sun.—Only partial success attended the observers who went to Flint Island to observe the total solar eclipse of January 3, 1908. The morning broke fine, but heavy rain came on afterwards and continued until totality. At the first minute of totality the sky was clouded—afterwards it was clear enough to allow of four pictures of the corona being taken; but none could be obtained of the spectrum. The form of the corona resembled that of the eclipse in 1898. In the month of September the Sun exhibited signs of great disturbance; and, on the 2nd of the month, a great cloud of incandescent hydrogen was observed above the chromosphere. A short rapid magnetic storm was observed at Greenwich on the 11th. From the 11th to the 30th a helium flocculus was observed, and another magnetic storm was recorded at Greenwich on the 28th which continued till the 30th.

Jupiter.—Whilst measuring the photographs taken at Greenwich of the sixth and seventh satellites, Mr. Melotte, one of the assistants, noticed an extremely faint object near to the planet, on a plate exposed on February 28. An examination of other plates, on which the same object was found, showed that it could not be a star, having moved in the interval, and it was concluded that the object in question was either a planet or another satellite. The same object has since been identified by other independent observers, and, from subsequent investigations, no reasonable doubt remains that it is a new satellite: Jupiter's eighth. Elements calculated from the most recent observations agree well enough with those first found. The eccentricity comes out a little larger, and the first suggestion that the orbital motion was retrograde is confirmed. It will be interesting to see how far the present elements will require correction when the planet can be re-observed. It will be remembered that in 1779 Lexell's comet approached very near to Jupiter; so near as to entirely change its orbit, and Professor G. Forbes, in "Nature," queries whether this satellite may not be the long-lost comet captured by the great planet.

Mars.—Dr. Wallace, in his recent book, arguing against Professor Lowell's conclusions regarding the existence of water vapour in Mars, is answered by Lowell that Mr. Slipher has found lines on repeated spectrograms of Mars, indicating the presence of water vapour stronger than those of the moon at the same altitude. Other observers have found slight traces of absorption by aqueous vapour in the spectrum of Mars.

Mercury.—The transit across the Sun's disc on November 14, 1907, was spoilt for observation in England by clouds. It was seen at the Royal Observatory for a few moments only, through a break in the clouds. Observers in France were more fortunate. At Montpelier, Professor Moye observed in a clear sky. No luminous ring was seen round the planet, nor spot on its disc. The black drop was very conspicuous for quite half a minute. In Italy it was well seen at Spezzia and Florence. At the former place no ring was seen round the planet, but the black drop continued for fully a minute. At Florence the weather was most favourable, and it was remarked that the planet appeared slightly elongated at the first internal contact. At Athens the transit was observed through thin cloud. No trace of any ring, such as the same observer saw in 1891, was observable on this occasion. At Rio de Janeiro no black drop or any abnormal appearance was noticed. Similar observations were made at several other places. All observers seem to be pretty well agreed that the disc of the planet appeared blacker than the nuclei of the spots, visible at the same time, on the Sun. In one case the observer described the planet as of a violet hue, and surrounded by a greyish nebulous ring, appearances which may probably be put down to the effect of contrast in the observer's eye, or to some defect in the telescope used.

Saturn.—On October 3, 1907, the Earth passed through the plane of Saturn's rings, and these appendages were then presented edgewise to view, under which conditions they are generally invisible. The Rev. T. E. R. Phillips says that the rings never *certainly* disappeared in his 12½-inch Calver reflector, although theoretically invisible. On October 3 he noticed an extremely thin and delicate line of light extending the usual distance on each side of the ball; the following night the air was thick and murky and he did not see the rings at all, but, he adds, "the conditions at the time were by no means such as to justify the statement that they had really disappeared." On several subsequent nights, when Saturn was observed, he still had a strong impression that there was a faint luminosity in the plane of the rings, extending for a short distance on each side of the ball. On October 19, 23, and 25, the narrow line of light was easily visible. Dr. Hassenstein, of Konigsberg, says that the ring was clearly perceptible on October 1, but had disappeared on the 3rd, leaving its shadow on the planet's disc.

On October 19, Professor Aitken, of the Lick Observatory, saw two curious bright "knots" of light on both sides of the planet, almost like satellites, in the ring plane. On November 1, a third knot appeared on either side, each having apparently a slight oscillatory movement, but there was no certain evidence of motion. They were not appearances of any known satellites. The same phenomenon had been observed on several previous occasions by W. C. Bond as early as 1848.

On January 7, 1908, the plane of the rings again passed through the Earth, and on this occasion they appear to have completely vanished. Phillips examined the planet on January 3, 4, and 7, when the ring could not be recognised, although the dark shadow on the ball was quite conspicuous. On January 9 the ring had reappeared, and after this date was perfectly obvious with small apertures.

Mr. Innes, observing at Johannesburg, agrees generally with observers in Europe. He says that the ring was visible, though with some difficulty, up to $9h.\ 45m.$ p.m., Greenwich mean time, but at $10h.\ 30m.$ p.m. no trace of the ring could be seen. It would therefore appear that the earth must have passed through the plane of the ring soon after $9h.\ 45m.$ p.m.

Saturn's 9th satellite, Phœbe, was many times photographed at Greenwich with the 30-inch reflector in the months August to December, 1907. One to two hours' exposure was found necessary owing to the rather low position of the planet in the south. It happens that a plate taken on October 30 shows the satellite very near to the time of its elongation, and is important as affording data for a determination of the mass of the planet. From Geneva comes an announcement that an observer there has discovered a new ring outside the bright ones—some well-known observers do not confirm the observation, and we must await further investigation before the reality, or otherwise, of the new ring is established.

Comets.—(*e*) 1907. A new comet discovered by Mr. Mellish at Madison, U.S.A., on October 13. It was visible in an opera glass, and attained its maximum brightness on November 9, after which it rapidly declined, and on November 25 was about the same magnitude as on the day of discovery. The nearest approach to the earth occurred on November 10, being then distant 0·42. Many observations were made in this month. The comet was described as being faint and ill-defined, having a diameter of 6′, condensed in the centre, but showing no nucleus. At the end of the month it had become extremely faint.

(*a*) 1907. This comet, discovered at Nice on March 9, was re-observed by Dr. Wolf on December 4, distant 2·74 from the earth, of the 13½ magnitude, and was easily visible on December 24.

De Vico's Comet was carefully searched for by Dr. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., in September, 1907; but though the photographic plate was exposed for 3½ hours to a good sky, no trace of an image was found on it.

Encke's Comet was re-discovered by Mr. Woodgate at the Cape Royal Observatory on May 27. At Melbourne some observations were made by Mr. David Ross, who found it a most difficult object. The deviation from the predicted place appears to be considerably larger than might have been expected, but the difference of motion in R.A., from day to day, agrees almost exactly with that given in the Ephemeris.

Tempel Swift. This comet was re-observed at Nice by M. Javelle on September 29 in R.A. 5*h*. 44*m*., and declination 32° 38′ N., magnitude 14. It is inferred from this observation, coupled with previous calculations, that the perihelion passage will occur on October 4. The comet, being so faint, could only be seen by the possessors of large telescopes.

Halley's Comet. In view of the shortly expected return of this famous comet, Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, of the Royal Observatory, undertook an exhaustive examination of the perturbations by the major planets, and, on this basis, Dr. Cowell has computed a search Ephemeris for the first half of the year 1910. The perihelion passage is given as April 8, 1910. The comet will be an evening star till the middle of March. On May 12 it makes a near approach to the earth, and, at the time of the total solar eclipse, on May 9, it will probably be seen near to the sun. Dr. Wolfschek thinks that it might be re-discovered before the end of 1908 by the possessors of powerful photographic telescopes. It was searched for at Greenwich in the winter 1907–8 without success. In the autumn of 1909 it should certainly become visible.

(*c*) 1908. A new comet discovered by Morehouse, at the Yerkes Observatory, on September 3. Many most interesting photographs have been taken at Greenwich, which show a tail of considerable extent, subject to great and sudden changes both in form and brightness. Similar changes had been noted in the majority of the larger comets, notably in that of Donati (1858) and in the great comet (1882), but it was reserved for photography to show the almost inconceivable rapidity with which these changes were effected. The perihelion passage occurs on December 25, and, as the comet will increase in brightness up to the middle of November, it will probably be fairly conspicuous then. It could be just seen by the naked eye on September 28, and was plainly visible at the end of October.

Stars.—The relation between the colour and period of variable stars has been investigated by Von S. Beljawsky, derived from an examination of the Harvard Catalogue of 300 variables. He finds that the period of a yellowish-white variable is probably 10 days, of an orange-yellow variable 100 to 200 days, and that of a reddish-orange 400 to 500 days. There appears to be no marked tendency for colour to vary with declination, but there seems to be a relation between colour and brightness. A variable star of remarkably short period has been found on one of the plates taken at Paris for the astrographic charts, ranging from the 12·8 to 14·3 magnitude in 1*h*. 41*m*.; the complete period being either 7*h*. 54*m*. 26*s*. or 11*h* 51*m*. 43*s*.

A new southern observatory, authorised by the Carnegie Institution, is shortly to be located, in the southern hemisphere, at San Luis, some 500 miles west of Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of making meridian observations of all stars from the Equator to the South Pole, brighter than the 7th magnitude, and any others included in Lacaille's survey at the Cape (1750). Professor Lewis Boss will be charged with this work, which, it is estimated, will occupy him for some three or four years.

It appears that the meridian of Amsterdam has been adopted as the legal time for the whole of Holland instead of Greenwich time, as stated on page 93 of the Almanack.

In Peru the eastern standard time, 75° West, or 5*h*. slow on Greenwich, has been adopted as the legal standard.

After the lapse of many years, the Lalande Prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences has been awarded to an Englishman—on this occasion to Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for his great work on "Measures of the Double Stars in the Mensuræ Micrometricæ of F. G. W. Struve," being Vol. LVI. of the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Obituary.—Professor Jules Janssen, born in 1824, died on December 23, 1907. M. Janssen early devoted himself to the study of the dark lines shown by the spectroscope when applied to the sun. From his observation of the total Solar Eclipse of 1868, he was led to the conclusion that it would be possible, by certain methods, to view the "prominences" without waiting for the occurrence of an eclipse. These methods proved successful, and have since been practised by other observers. In order to observe the eclipse of 1870, M. Janssen left Paris (then besieged by the Germans) in a balloon. The weather, however, proved unfavourable, and no observations were obtained. In the following year M. Janssen was more successful, detecting the sodium line in the con-

tinuous spectrum of the corona, a result confirmed at the eclipse in May, 1883. In order to help the solution of the question as to whether or not oxygen was present in the sun, M. Janssen had an observatory erected on the summit of Mont Blanc, and there carried on his observations on the spectrum, finally satisfying himself that the oxygen bands in the red end of the spectrum were of telluric origin. As director of the Physical Observatory at Meudon, near Paris, M. Janssen produced most beautiful photographs of sun-spots, faculæ, and granulations of the solar surface. He was appointed Hon. Vice-President of the International Union for Solar Research in 1905.

Lord Kelvin.—William Thomson, born at Belfast in June, 1824, died December 17, 1907. He graduated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler in 1845 and first Smith's Prizeman. Soon after he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, which he held for 53 years, and in 1904 he was installed as Chancellor of the University. His contribution to astronomy formed but a very small part of the enormous field covered by his scientific work, and was more of an indirect than direct character. He was knighted in 1866, was one of the first recipients of the Order of Merit, and was made a member of the Privy Council. Lord Kelvin was buried on December 23, in a grave in the nave of Westminster Abbey, beside that of Newton.

Asaph Hall.—Professor Asaph Hall was born in 1829 and intended for the profession of an architect, only studying mathematics in his spare time. In 1856 he entered the University of Michigan and studied astronomy under Dr. Brünnow, serving as an assistant in the observatories at Harvard and Washington. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, and in 1875 took charge of the 26-inch Washington refractor. He made numerous measures of double stars, diameters of planets, &c., with drawings of Mars and Saturn. It was in August 1877 that he made the discovery of the two satellites of Mars, Deimos and Phobos, and was awarded the Lalande Prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences. Professor Hall took an active part in several expeditions to observe Eclipses of the Sun, as well as the Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882. His death took place on November 22, 1907.

R. L. J. Ellery, born in July 1827, was originally brought up to the medical profession, and devoted much attention to astronomy and meteorology. He went to Australia in 1851. When, in 1862, the Melbourne Observatory was established, Mr. Ellery was appointed its Director, which appointment he held till his retirement in 1895. Besides the production of many volumes of astronomical and meteorological observations, Mr. Ellery was engaged on the geodetic survey of Victoria between the years 1856 to 1870. In 1873 he organised the Victorian Torpedo Corps, retiring from which, in 1889, he was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with the honour of C.M.G. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1859, and of the Royal Society in 1873. His death occurred on January 14, 1908.

Professor C. A. Young was born in December, 1834. In 1865 he was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy in Dartmouth College, and in 1877 to that of Astronomy at Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A. Besides his numerous works on astronomical subjects, he will be chiefly remembered for his discovery of the reversing layer, while observing the total Solar Eclipse of 1870 in Spain, and also for his excellent text-books on the Sun and general astronomy. His death occurred on January 3, 1908.

M. Lancaster was born on February 4, 1849, and joined the staff of the Royal Observatory at Brussels in 1866, under Professor Quetelet. He was appointed Chief of the Meteorological Department, and organised the network of stations throughout Belgium. In conjunction with M. Hoazeau he compiled a Bibliography of Astronomy, in three volumes, representing an enormous amount of work.

The Rev. Frederick Howlett died at Clifton, Bristol, at the advanced age of 87. After holding a cure at Hawkhurst, he was presented to the Rectory of East Tisted, Hants. For a period of 30 years he devoted himself to a long and valuable series of observations on Solar spots, with a view to disprove the Wilsonian theory that they were depressions in the photosphere. In very few instances did his drawings seem to favour Wilson's theory, and he concluded that in those cases the depression was exceedingly small.

The Earl of Rosse, who died after a long illness on August 30, early devoted himself to astronomy and physical science, devising, and, to a considerable extent, making his own instrumental appliances. He was among the first to measure, and (with reasonable probability) to prove, that the heat radiated from the Moon varied with her phases, and consisted of heat reflected from the Sun. By his death the Science of Astrophysics lost one of its chief exponents.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT AND FLOUR (UNITED KINGDOM), 1901–1906.

WHEAT FLOUR is expressed as wheat on the basis of 72 wheat flour = 100 wheat.

Year.	Home-grown Wheat. (1,000 bushels.)	Imported Wheat and Flour. (1,000 bushels.)	Total. (1,000 bushels.)
1901	47,873	187,243	235,116
1902	49,519	200,986	250,505
1903	49,863	217,536	267,399
1904	39,790	220,024	259,814
1905	38,290	212,341	250,631
1906	53,493	209,218	262,711

THE WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION.

The cotton production of the world in 1907 for mill consumption was, according to the United States Census Bureau, 16,512,185 bales of 500 lb. each, compared with 19,942,000 in 1906, 15,747,000 in 1905, and 18,803,000 in 1904. The details for last year's production are as follows:—United States, 10,882,385 bales; British India, 2,444,800; Egypt, 1,296,000; Russia, 620,000; China, 428,000; Brazil, 370,000; Mexico, 85,000; Turkey, 80,000; Peru, 55,000; Persia, 51,000; other countries, 200,000.

1 NOVEMBER, 1907, to 31 OCTOBER, 1908.

THIS summary has been compiled mainly from the data contained in the daily and weekly reports issued by the Meteorological Office.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1907 November..	47	2 above	20	3·67	0·45 less	29·91	0·04 above	SW5S	24
,, December..	44	2 above	25	4·70	0·52 more	29·65	0·20 below	,,	16
1908 January ...	42	2 above	20	2·91	1·03 less	30·00	0·19 above	SW	22
,, February....	44	3 above	22	2·59	0·50 ,,	30·00	0·13 ,,	WNW	23
,, March	42	nil.	26	3·64	0·98 more	29·81	0·03 below	SW2W	30
,, April.....	44	3 below	17	1·99	0·36 less	29·97	0·07 above	N	36
,, May	51	nil.	18	2·23	0·23 more	29·92	0·03 below	SW	37
,, June	54	2 below	14	1·33	0·89 less	30·05	0·10 above	WNW	41
,, July	58	1 ,,	15	2·18	1·81 ,,	29·98	0·06 ,,	W	38
,, August	58	1 ,,	15	2·59	0·70 ,,	29·95	0·05 ,,	WNW	41
,, September.	56	1 above	22	4·20	0·78 more	29·87	nil.	SW	33
,, October.....	55	5 ,,	15	1·69	0·50 less	30·05	0·24 above	SSE	30

November, 1907.—The weather was mild, most so in the south, least in the east; the west had scanty rain, the north more than usual. The highest temperature was reported at Geldeston on the 9th, 64°; the lowest at Balmoral on the 29th, 15°. Large differences of temperature at 8 A.M., Greenwich time, occurred on 6th Jersey between 64° Birr Castle 34°; 7th Yarmouth 50°, Nairn 27°; 8th Jersey 53°, Birr 33°; 15th Jersey 52°, Birr 31°; 16th Blacksod Point 51°, Bath 28°; 25th Jersey 52°, Birr 28°, Nairn 25°; 26th Jersey 55°, Nairn 31°; 28th Portland Bill 53°, Sumburgh Head 32°; 30th Castlebay 47°, Nottingham 27°. Rain measured, at 8 A.M., 22nd at Stornoway 1·26 inch, Blacksod 1·03; 27th Castlebay 1·14. An electrical storm occurred in Ayrshire on 23rd, and in south England 27th. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 18th and 30th, 30·4 inches; least on 26th, 29·35. Wind came from the east side on 10 days. Fog was noted in places on three days, in the south-east 7; mist also in the south-east 3, places 8. In London fog produced total darkness on 20th. On 25th snow fell over Wales, the west and north of England, four inches deep in places. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of possible duration, varied between 31 in north Ireland and 20 in east England.

Autumn was mild with much sunshine, and though much rain fell in October, the reckoning for the season was 10·3 inches, less by 1·4 than the average of 21 years as given in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, a favourable indication for the harvest in 1908.

December, 1907. The weather was mild, damp, and windy. Much less than the usual rain fell in the north, a large excess in the west, about normal in England. There was frost and thaws and rain, and generally too much moisture and too little sunshine. The highest temperature was reported at Wick on 17th, 58°; lowest at Balmoral 25th, 18°. At 8 A.M., 1st while Portland had 47°, Leith had only 27°; 8th Bath 56°, Nairn 35°. A sudden cold snap came over the kingdom on 27th and continued into January. Large rainfalls occurred at Valentia on 20th 1·17, 27th 1·59; 28th Roche's Point 1·64 inches. Electrical storms were reported on 3rd in north-west England; 4th north-east Ireland; 8th at Llangammarch, 11th Portland, 13th Markree. Mist was noted in the south-east on 6 days. Wind came from the east side on 10 days. Stormy winds prevailed on 6 days. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 1st and 24th, 30·3 inches: least 5th and 14th, 28·4. Bright sunshine ranged between 24 per cent. in the south and 11 in the north district.

January, 1908.—All kinds of weather were experienced in quick changes, cold and mild, dry with frost, damp with fog, rain and snow, thaw and storm. Nevertheless, the mean temperature was below normal in the east, much above in the west. Rain was only one-third the usual quantity in England, usual in other parts. A fortnight of more or less frost, or snow, or cold changed to sudden mildness on the 6th, the air so damp that cold walls streamed with wet, the temperature rising 20 or 30 degrees within 24 hours. The lowest temperature was reported at West Linton on 3rd, 10°; highest at Gordon Castle, 17th, 59°. On 4th, while Birr Castle had 18°, Castlebay 38°; 5th, Liverpool 16°, Stornoway 39°; 11th, Bath 18°, Dover 21°, Stornoway 46°; 12th, Oxford 21°, Castlebay 45°; 13th, Nottingham 19°, Valentia 50°; 24th, Oxford 29°, Valentia 51°. On 8th, 1·38 inch of rain was measured at Oxford, 1·15 London, 2·06 Heathfield, snow there 8 inches thick. A storm approaching Ireland on 7th was centred on north-west England at 6 p.m., and travelled to the mouth of the Thames by next morning. Atmospherical pressure was least on 8th, 28·8 inches, 28th, 28·9; greatest on 2nd and 24th, 30·5. At least 7 days were stormy, and 8 had wind from eastward. Mist was prevalent in the south-east on 3 days, and fog on 6, chiefly between 16th and 26th; mist was local on 7 days. Bright sunshine varied between 27 per cent. in the south and 14 in the north district.

February, 1908.—The air was very mild, four degrees above normal in the east and central parts; rainfall 1 inch in excess in the north, 2 inches in defect of average in the west, and generally frequent. The highest temperature was reported at Scarborough on 6th, 56°; lowest at Nottingham, 13th, 21°. At 8 A.M., 2nd, Valentia had 48°, Oxford 28°; 13th, Roche's Point 48°, Oxford 25°. Electrical storms occurred in north England on 22nd, north Ireland 27th. Aurora was seen in the north on several nights. The 22nd was extremely stormy. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on the 8th, 30·8 inches: least 22nd, 28·8. Nine days were stormy. Fog was charted in the south-east on 3 days, mist 7; mist in west Ireland 2, places 1. Snow or hail fell on various days in various parts of Great

Britain. Bright sunshine varied between 33 per cent. in east Scotland and 16 in north Scotland; the third week had very little generally.

Winter appears to have been mild, with moderate rainfall and 20 per cent. of sunshine, but was inclement from constant variations, especially short spells of frost and snow, and also of fog attended by damp.

March, 1908, had normal temperature, more than usual and frequent rain, and little sunshine. The highest temperature was reported at Raunds on the 18th, 61°; the lowest at Balmoral on 5th, 10°. At Valentia on 22nd, 1·25 inch of rain was measured; 25th, Leith 1·04. Snow was 9 inches deep at Marlborough on 3rd; on 24th and 25th some fell in Scotland. An electrical storm occurred in Kent on 1st. Aurora was seen from several stations on 26th and 27th. Winds were variable, 8 days strong, 4 from eastward. Atmospherical pressure was least on 9th, 28·5 inches, 31st, 28·9; greatest on 15th and 25th, 30·2. Mist was noted in places on 9 days, west Ireland 1, south-east England 5; also fog 1. Bitterly cold winds, frequent rain, snow, or hail rendered the weather severe, while many nights were frosty. Bright sunshine varied between 36 per cent. in south-west England and 23 in west Scotland; the Channel Isles had 46.

April, 1908.—The weather was excessively variable; 11 days had winds between N. and E., 4 S.S.E., 8 all round the compass. Blizzard-like conditions, with frequent showers of rain, snow, or hail, even 4 consecutive snowy days, culminating in a great snowstorm over southern England on 25th of unprecedented severity for April. The kingdom was colder than usual. England more so than Ireland and Scotland. The highest temperature was reported at Crieff on the 17th, 68°; lowest at Balmoral 24th, 10°. At 8 A.M. 24th, Sumburgh had 26°, Scilly 47°; at all stations temperature was below 40°, 22nd to 26th. The east had more than usual rainfall, the other coasts less. On 3rd, 1·87 inch of rain was measured at Glencarron; 26th, 1·66 at Oxford, or 16 inches of snow, Southampton 14, Marlborough 11; 30th, 1·14 rain at Roche's Point, 1·03 Valentia. Electrical storms occurred on 3rd in Kent, 5th in the south-east, 23rd at Holyhead. Aurora was seen in the north on 2nd, at Shaftesbury 26th. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 16th, 33·65 inches; least 25th, 29·1. A wind system north of Scotland on 23rd travelled to Jersey by the 25th, whence across south England to the North Sea. It gave strong winds and the great fall of snow. Fog was noted on 2 days south of Ireland. There was little mist, but frequent gloomy skies, weeping rain, snow or hail, intermixed or in succession. Bright sunshine varied between 40 per cent. in south England and 28 in east Scotland.

May, 1908, came possessed with serious floods in various parts, and at a bound attained a high temperature and very fine weather, but this was not sustained until the 30th, when the highest temperature, 80°, was reported at Fort William; the lowest was 30° at Balmoral, 22nd. At 8 A.M. 2nd, Liverpool had 63°, Wick only 41°; 3rd, Bath 59°, Sumburgh 37°. On 2nd, 1·2 inch of rain was measured at Birmingham during a thunderstorm which extended into Wales. Such storms were numerous, on 3rd in Kent, 4th, north England, 5th north-west England, 6th north England and south Scotland, 11th south Ireland and north England, 13th east England, 22nd north England, 30th in various places. Winds were as frequent from the east as from the west side. Atmospherical pressure was least on 5th, 29·15 inches; greatest on 18th and 28th, 30·55. Mist was charted in places on 9 days, in east districts 2, south 1, south-east 3, west 1, north-west 1; fog in north 1, south 2. The weather of the 14th, for the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition, was as bad as it could be, gloomy, rainy, and boisterous. Gloomy, changeable weather, without rain, prevailed until the 22nd, when many places had heavy showers, much hail, strong, cold, westerly wind, and intermitting sunshine. Sunshine during the last week was more than twice the percentage in the first week; for the entire month it varied between 41 in east England and 32 in north Scotland.

The Spring.—March and May had normal temperature, excess of rain, south-westerly winds. April was cold with moderate rain and northerly winds.

June, 1908, began with heat and vivid display of flash lightning. The first five days were brilliant with sunshine, and splendid for the Derby on 3rd. The mean temperature of the month and the rainfall were below normal, but the weather was fair with good duration of sunshine, sufficient to give high solar radiation, but there were frosty mornings, 14th, 18th, 22nd, in the Midlands, and other parts of Great Britain. The highest temperature was reported at Southampton on 4th, 85°; lowest at Llangammarch 7th, 33°. On 3rd while Dover had 70°, Sumburgh had only 48°; 4th, Nottingham 70°, Sumburgh 50°. Birmingham, on 3rd, had 1·01 inch of rain, Cheadle 2·78, Dover 1·14 between 5.30 and 6 A.M. 4th; 13th, Bettws-y-Coed 1·12, Stonyhurst 1·20, Glencarron 2·60; 17th, Shrewsbury 1·1, Birmingham 1·2. There were electrical storms on 1st in northwest England; 2nd, Scilly Isles; 3rd, Wales; 4th, Dover; 30th, Ireland and South Wales. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 10th and 24th, 30·45 inches; least on 16th, 29·3. Winds were gentle, from the eastward on 8 days. Fog appeared over east Scotland on 2 days, north Scotland 1, north Ireland 2, Irish Sea 1, south England 1, Dover 1, east coast 1; mist in places 2, south-east 1, Ireland 2, west Ireland other 3. London experienced dense darkness 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., 17th. Bright sunshine varied between 53 per cent. in the south-east and 27 in the north, a fair duration, though the week ending 13th was very deficient; the last had 57 for the kingdom.

July, 1908, came in very brilliant, but on 4th, 1.30 to 2.30 A.M., an electrical storm of great intensity burst over London, and in the evening another; afterwards the weather became cool till the latter part, which was very hot and fine. The highest temperature was reported at Dumfries on 2nd, 92°; lowest at Balmoral on 3rd, 32°. On the 11th, 1·26 inch of rain was measured at Pembroke; 14th, Clacton 1·25, same at Felixstowe and Tunbridge Wells, Broadstairs 1·38, Norwich 1·8; 16th, Clifton 1·37, Prestwich 1·39, Arlington 2·02, Armagh 1·52. Electrical storms occurred in the east district on 4th, 7th, 17th; in the south-east, 4th, 14th; in south Ireland and south-west England, 5th, 8th; at Dover, 18th; in north England, 13th. Atmospherical pressure was greatest 1st and 29th, 30·5 inches; least 10th, 29·2. A cyclonic disturbance passed over Scotland during the 16th and travelled S.S.E. down the North Sea to Holland. Fog was noted off Hull on 2 days, in places 2, south Ireland, the Channel,

south-east and south-west districts, off Dover, each 1 day; mist in south-east on 2 days. The week ending 4th gave the British Islands 59 per cent. of sunshine, 74 to north Ireland; afterwards there was a marked diminution to 17 for the kingdom during the week ending 18th, but a recovery to 52 for the last week. For the entire month bright sunshine varied between 48 in the south-east and 22 in north Scotland. During 1st to 5th the beautiful colouration and peculiar arrangement of cloud attracted much attention.

August, 1908, like June and July, commenced with beautiful weather, passing into ordinary, and rainy for the latter half, but rain was very deficient in amount in the north and west. The highest temperature was reported at Ramsis on 3rd, 84°; lowest at Balmoral, 12th, 30°. Rainfall measured on 21st at Liverpool 1·06 inch, Holyhead 1·40, Stonyhurst 1·42, Dublin 1·65, Kingstown 2·09; 23rd, Foynes 1·34, Yarmouth 1·04; 24th, Dover 1·03, Dungeness 1·08; 26th, Portalloch 1·77, Towyn 1·66, Southampton 1·69; 29th, Malin Head 1·52. Blacksod Point 1·17; 31st, Bristol 1·6, Cardiff 1·7; on 28th Raunds had ·45 in five minutes! Electrical storms occurred on 4th and 25th in Norfolk, 11th at Hull, 20th in the Midlands, 22nd in the south-east, 27th east Ireland, 28th, 29th and 30th in south England. Atmospherical pressure was greatest 3rd, 30·4 inches; least 28th, 29. Winds came from eastward on 8 days. About mid-month mist formed in places on 4 days, in Ireland 1; fog in the north-east of England 1. Bright sunshine ranged between 50 per cent. in south-east England and 29 in north Scotland.

The *summer* had a mean temperature less than normal, a deficiency of rain, a fair duration of sunshine.

September, 1908, came with rough weather, violent winds, electrical storms, enormous clouds interlaced with scant sunshine. A cyclonic system centred at the Isle of Man had a varied force of wind from a gentle breeze at Donaghadee to a hurricane at Portland, London was violently battered, and Dover 70 miles an hour. On 9th a cyclone, detected north of Ireland, was centred near Edinburgh at 7 A.M., maintaining a velocity of 60 miles an hour for some hours. The 11th was wintry in many parts of England. There were electrical storms in north Wales and in Kent. A ball of fire on Hayward's Heath spun round several times and burst with a loud report with coloured lights and discharges like pistol-shots. At Canterbury hail for two hours, rain before and after, flooded the district. At London, 17th, 6 P.M., a band of crimson cloud extended from N.W. to S.W. across the sky, which had become much clouded since 1 P.M., when all was blue; the afternoon 22nd was black as night, next day similar darkness preceded rain. The highest temperature was reported at York, 30th, 80°; lowest at Balmoral, 5th, 27°. Excessive rain fell in Ireland, moderate in Great Britain. On 1st at Malin Head was measured ·01 inch of rain, Blacksod Point 1·26, Pembroke ·05; 5th, Glencarron 1·9, Fort William 1·3; 8th, Kache's Point 1·1, Castlebay 1·05, Fort William 1·1, Rothesay 1·9, Blacksod Point, 1·73, Nairn 1·42, Wick 1·9, Stornoway 1·85, Glencarron ·9, Foynes 1·8, Markree 2; 12th, Canterbury 3·15; 20th, Pembroke 1·11, Birr Castle 1·13, Killarney ·72. Electrical storms occurred in the south-east on 1st, 2nd, 24th; north Island 8th; north-west England 10th, 24th; Kent 11th; northern counties 15th; Valentia 30th; aurora was seen from many stations 29th. Atmospherical pressure was greatest on 5th, 30·35 inches; least 1st and 9th, 29·1. A violent storm came over Ireland on 1st; its centre travelled to the Isle of Man, thence to Copenhagen by 7 A.M. 2nd. Mist was noted in places on 11 days. The 27th to 30th gave fog or mist to all the Atlantic coast from Land's End to north of Scotland; the s.s. *Argonaut* was lost in fog. Bright sunshine varied between 46 per cent. in the south-east and 20 in the north; the week ending Oct. 3rd had 46.

October, 1908.—A warm spell from 27th of last month lasted to the 5th; the air was damp, muggy, hot by day, warm by night, wind quiescent. Much similar weather prevailed during the rest of the month, except during the chilly days 21st to 27th, when snow and frost were experienced in many places, especially on 24th. Several districts had excessively large rainfalls. Aberdeen 1·74 on 20th; Roche's Point 1·15, 21st; Portland Bill 1·69, 22nd; Weymouth 4 inches 21st within 5 hours, with lightning and thunder, a temporary deluge. Otherwise the month was remarkable for small rainfall and high mean temperature. The soil was somewhat compensated by mist, fog, dew, and high humidity. The highest temperature was reported at Greenwich on 2nd, 78·5°; lowest at Balmoral 25th, 18°. Contrasts of temperature were exhibited on 22nd between Blacksod Point 57° and Leith 36°; 23rd, Castlebay 51°, Nairn 31°; 25th, Blacksod Point 52°, Bath 32°; 26th, Yarmouth 53°, Nairn 28°; 28th, Portland Bill 58°, Birr Castle 31°. Electrical storms occurred at Valentia 5th, Ventnor 18th. Aurora was seen from various stations on 5th, 12th, and 31st. Atmospherical pressure was least on 10th, 29·5 inches, greatest 22nd, 30·5. Only one day was stormy. Easterly winds prevailed on 22 days. Mist was general on 2 days, at many places 9, in south-east 3, over England and Ireland 2, mist and fog over England 2; fog over England 1, on east coast 1, in south-east 1. Bright sunshine varied from 35 per cent. in east district to 17 in west Scotland.

THE YEAR'S WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

In *October* the frequent rain was detrimental, though the mild temperature was beneficial for tillage. *November* was unfavourable, rain or frost or fog being too prevalent. Pastures flourished by warmth and moisture, whilst the sowing of wheat could only be done at intervals. Frost seemed to promise its usual good effect upon the moist soil between Christmas and *January* 5, but rain supervened and waterlogged the land and consequently prevented outdoor work. Keen easterly winds had a drying effect, but the air was too cold and sunless to hasten evaporation. Some snow, a short frost, followed by a sudden thaw made a variety of weather which was hurtful to health and vexatious to husbandmen. Frost in *February* benefited the land, and mild air with some moderate rains following, good progress was made in tillage and sowing. Similar conditions subsisted to mid-*March*, followed by cold and frosts not so severe as to prevent work. For the most part the weather of *April* was unsuitable for the progress needed in field work. The frequency of snow, though in large amount only on 25th over a limited area of England, had a protective influence against frost on young plants, but was too capricious to be otherwise than harmful for

agriculture. *May* came in with a burst of heat which as suddenly dropped on the 3rd to very variable conditions of cold, windy rains and thunderstorms right up to the 16th. The rest of *May* was not much better, drier and warmer winds were wanting; however, it was deemed a good month for fruit trees, the blossoms having been unaffected by wind or frost or hail. By *June* 5 much injury was done by hail. The month proved very good for hay-making and maturing of the cereals. The summer had two spells of drought, June 18 to July 3, and July 17 to August 14, especially noticeable in south-east England; which if not favourable for most crops were certainly so for cereals. A few hot days, warm nights and quiet winds rapidly ripened the cereals and improved potatoes. The latter drought led to an early harvest. The second half of August, having a good deal of rain, was suitable for root crops. During the summer the death rates were remarkably low. The first part of *September* had much chilly weather: and, though the intervals of sunshine were short, radiation was high. Over much rain as well as some violent storms wrought mischief with the crops, nevertheless they came through the turmoil better than was expected. Harvesting extended through September owing to varying conditions of weather in different districts, being preventive at some and suitable at others. According to the estimates of the crops made by *The Times*, potatoes form the best crop, next in succession being wheat, beans, barley and oats: fair crops of good quality, though under average as to quantity. Hops, though beaten down by storms, proved very good in yield. Grasses and root crops flourished by the alternate moisture and sunshine. The mild humid *October* was exceedingly good for pastures and green crops, and early sown wheat sprouted well. According to WHITAKER'S summary, autumn 1907 had a little over 10 inches of rain and a seasonable temperature. These were favourable indications for the harvest from the early sown wheat; and having been sustained by moderate rain during the cereal year, followed by a mild winter, cold spring, and seasonable summer, the crops, if not fully up to the averages, were fairly good.

Storms and Floods in 1907–1908.

1907. *November.*—Early in the month storms and floods prevailed in Herault, Var, the plains of Thor and L'Isle, and in Corsica. On the 25th east Kent suffered from a whirlwind; a violent squall wrecked a vessel at Folkestone, and damaged others in the Straits of Dover; while floods were reported to be spreading in Warwickshire. *December.*—By December 6th central and western England had extensive floods, and during the week ending 14th most of the rivers in England were brought to overflow. The Thames and the Brent were deeply spread abroad, at Molesey the water attaining 8 feet above ordinary level, and at Teddington 11 feet above summer level. The Feulands became involved, and also the valley of the Severn, where mines had to be closed. 1908. *March* 1st the Seine was in flood. On 2nd an inroad of the sea on the Yorkshire coast carried away masses of cliff, leaving roads in places five feet under water. On the 8th a snow-storm caused large breakage of wires and many shipping casualties; floods were again forming by the Thames. By the 11th the Rye, the Derwent, and the Clyde flooded. On 13th Newfoundland reported a succession of storms by which several sealing-ships were lost and their crews left on the ice; the Government sent a steamer to rescue them. On *April* 13th a sudden freshet at night at Hankow drowned 2,000 persons and wrecked 700 junks. On the 24th the southern of the United States were visited by a series of tornadoes, destroying or damaging several towns, killing 300 persons and injuring about 3,000. On 28th the upper Thames was in flood due to the large fall of snow followed by rain. Parts of Buckinghamshire became 5 feet under water. *May* 1st central Russia had extensive floods. On 4th the midlands of England were flooded to the depth of 4 feet at Buxton and the Trent caused great losses. All around Stafford and Blackpool crops were damaged; and floods extended into Huntingdonshire. During 11th to 13th tornadoes occurred in Arizona, Illinois, Nebraska, and Louisiana; numerous were the casualties, lives lost and injured. During the night of 25th, the Trinity river, Texas, rose 13 feet in 5 hours, drowning hundreds and rendering thousands homeless, with an estimated loss of property £1,000,000. *June* 2nd a tornado uprooted about 200 trees in Bushy Park, Hampton, and wrecked a wireless station at Newhaven, while desolating electrical storms were scattered about. These were again numerous on 5th in Great Britain, and floods resulted from their rain. In south-east England the conflict of the winds made electricity extremely active. By the 10th hundreds of miles were flooded in Montana, besides great loss of life; 7,000 became destitute. The eastern outskirts of Paris suffered immense damage by a storm on the 16th. About the same date 50 fishing boats and 350 of the crews were lost off Kagoshima. The 21st reported storms and floods over France. Four days of heavy rain previous to 28th raised the Yang-tsze-Kiang 20 feet above normal, destroyed railway embankment and bridges, and caused a thousand deaths. The valley of the Canton river was inundated. Early in *July* a storm in L'Orient ravaged vineyards, causing widespread suffering. By 19th electrical storms caused many deaths and extensive havoc in Galicia and Hungary; floods in Asia Minor were reported to have drowned 2,000 persons. On 27th at Hong Kong a typhoon, lasting for two hours, caused the loss of a steamer with 250 passengers, and damaged Government property there as well as shipping at Canton. A destructive storm occurred off Newfoundland on 29th. About this time floods prevailed in Galicia and Buckovina. *August* 8th a violent rain-storm destroyed a factory at Szegeden, Hungary, burying 100 men in the ruins. At the end of the month floods in New Mexico, Georgia, and Carolina were attended by enormous losses and rendered thousands idle. Early in *September* a violent storm caused disastrous damage in Ticino, and gave rise to a landslip at Lodrino. By the 9th floods were disastrous in the north of Ireland and in Scotland; on 11th the Spey swept through the grounds of Gordon Castle in a torrent 15 feet deep and a quarter of a mile wide. Devastation was made by a hurricane over the

Bahamas, 11–13th, which attained 100 miles an hour; vessels were wrecked at nearly all the islands, and at Clarence Town nearly all the houses were destroyed. By the 29th, 15 inches of rain in 36 hours at Haidarabad, Deccan, made a torrent 60 feet deep in the river, which two days after was a trickling stream. On *October* 2nd the damage caused by the Haidarabad flood was estimated at £13,000,000, and the deaths at 50,000. On 5th, a hurricane over the Philippines extended to the China Sea. The U.S. fleet rode out the storm, which attained 100 miles an hour. On 16th several towns in southern China were submerged by floods and numerous people were rendered homeless. On 19th, local rainfalls of exceptional volume produced sudden floods in South Wales, Monmouth, and Dorset.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions, 1907–1908.

In September, 1907, Vesuvius showed signs of activity, a shower of ashes falling near Naples, but no harm was done. On September 1 and 2 there was a volcanic eruption in the Aleutian Islands, accompanied by a hurricane which scattered the ashes over twenty villages. Professor Belar, of Laibach Observatory, recorded two distant shocks on September 15. The first began at 6.53 P.M., and lasted one and a half hours; its probable distance was from 3,750 to 4,380 miles. The second occurred at 8.30, and lasted three-quarters of an hour. In Russian Turkestan, at Tokand, there were four shocks between 10 P.M. on the 15th and 4 A.M. on the 16th. A sharp earthquake shock was felt at Redlands, California, on the 26th, at 5.45 P.M.; the vibrations travelled from north to south, but fortunately no damage was reported. On October 21 strong undulating shocks occurred in different parts of Central Asia, the worst at Samarkand, lasting at intervals from 1.47 to 10.30 A.M. Many public and private buildings were cracked, and the cornices and vaults of the Shiador Mosque and the whole Bibi Chanim Minaret collapsed. Shocks occurred in Tokand, Tashkend, Ciratube, and Kattykurgan. Earthquakes having an origin at a distance of about 3,125 miles were registered at the seismographic stations at Stuttgart, Potsdam, and Heidelberg at 5.30 on the morning of the 21st. A very violent earthquake, 5,000 miles distant from Albany (New York), was recorded on the seismographs of America on October 16. The shocks were so strong that they exceeded the registering capacity of the instruments in Albany. The first vibration was registered at 9.4 A.M. (American time), and the worst at 9.14 A.M., which lasted five minutes; the oscillations continued for an hour. Shocks were also felt at Washington and several cities in Massachusetts, where buildings were severely shaken. It was thought that the terrible explosion of a powder factory in Indiana was caused by these shocks. Professor Neuschner, of California, thought the first of the disturbance was about 1,000 miles south of Berkeley, in mid-ocean and between the Hawaiian Islands and the S. coast of Mexico. A shock of earthquake was felt at Accra, on the Gold Coast, on October 17; there have been over forty shocks in one year in this place. It was reported that an earthquake occurred during October in the island of Unalaska, and that Mt. Culloch Peak had sunk to almost nothing, from a height of 3,400 feet above the sea. On October 23, at 9.30 P.M., a most destructive earthquake visited Calabria. The village of Ferruzzano was completely destroyed, more than 200 people being killed and 400 injured by the falling buildings. The shock was felt at Monteleone, Pizzo, Tropea, Sant' Onofrio, and Branca Leone, where half the village was destroyed. A number of houses fell at Sinopoli, Sante Ufemia, and Sant' Ilario; the shocks were also very violent at Catanzaro, Rocella, Ionica, Reggio, and many other places. Gerace Cathedral collapsed, and a monumental tower fell in. Professor Milne registered a slight shock on October 24, which lasted from 10.53 A.M. to 12 noon. Another, recorded at 8.30 A.M., was apparently distant about 1,200 miles. Professor Belar, at Laibach, recorded a shock on the same date beginning at 9.30 P.M. (Central European time). On the 27th both Professors reported several shocks, beginning at 5.24 A.M. and lasting two hours. The first was thought to be distant 2,500 miles, and the second about 4,600. Fresh shocks were experienced at Ferruzzano on the 28th, which resulted in the opening out of a chasm in the rock-bed of the country. On that day Professor Milne recorded four disturbances—at 7.50, 9.11, and 11.39 A.M., and 1.35 P.M.; tremors continued to be felt on the 29th.

At the beginning of November Karatag, a town 300 miles from Novaya Bokhara, was reported destroyed. Karatag, which is situated in a narrow mountain valley, contained over 600 houses; these were completely destroyed by the moving mountain, and about 200 people were buried in the ruins. Professor Milne recorded shocks on November 3, at 8.42 P.M., lasting one and a half hours; he supposed their origin to be about 5,600 miles away from England, probably in some part of the Pacific Ocean. In the second week of November earthquake shocks were felt in Thursday Island, off the coast of Queensland; and on the 19th shocks lasting about forty-five minutes were registered by Professor Milne, the origin of which was probably 3,000 miles distant in Asia. Another was recorded on the same night by Professor Belar, which he estimated to be distant 5,625 miles. Towards the end of November Professor Belar reported violent shocks, occurring probably at Savaii, in the Pacific Ocean. They began at 9.15 (8.15 English time), and continued two hours; this earth unrest lasted some days, and shocks were registered on many seismographs. On November 29 a rather intense shock was registered at the Isle of Wight from 3.22 to 4 A.M.; its origin was probably 2,500 miles away.

In December Vesuvius was again active, emitting smoke and ashes from three mouths near the old crater; and a severe earthquake shock was felt at Siena, Italy. On December 23 there was an explosion in the crater of Vesuvius, and a fall of stones and cinders; and on January 4, 1908, lava flowed down the south-west side of the crater. Signor Coartino has pointed out that considerable danger might be averted if a tunnel were bored in the base of the volcano by which means the lava could be carried to the sea through a narrow channel. It would also be possible to let it flow into moulds to form blocks

for building and paving, thus turning the "terror of Naples" into a valuable possession! On the same date Professor Milne recorded an earthquake lasting twenty minutes.

There was a violent shock at Kingston, Jamaica, on January 1, 1908, at 8.10 A.M., which lasted fifteen seconds. Several old buildings were destroyed, and much terror prevailed. Towards the end of February earthquake shocks were felt in the Caucasus, and two sharp shocks at Johannesburg finished up a week of earth-unrest in this district. Professor Belar, at Laibach, Austria, recorded a distant earthquake about the middle of March. It was probably very violent at its origin, 3,750 miles away. Another between 565 and 625 miles distant was also recorded soon after. Professor Milne, at the Isle of Wight, reported two earth disturbances the origin of which was about 4,900 miles off, in the direction of N.W. India or the West Indies. On April 2 Chilapa, a town in the Mexican State of Guerrero, was destroyed by earthquake. It began at about 11 o'clock (Greenwich time), and continued for more than three hours, being at maximum at 11.53. After a short lull there was another shock, at 4 o'clock, which lasted until 7 o'clock. It caused a panic in Mexico City, and much fear in the West Indies. Mount Etna, in Sicily, was in eruption on April 29, throwing out a thick column of smoke from the central crater. On the same date, from 5.30 to 6.22, there were slight earth tremors locally; and later on severe shocks were felt at Zafferara and Santa Venerina, a new crater being formed in the Valle del Bore which emitted ashes, loud explosions and sharp shocks occurring at the same time. At 10.22 there was a violent explosion in the central crater of Etna, followed by an eruption of incandescent matter.

A terrible volcanic eruption took place on May 10 in the island of Savaii, in the Samoan Group. The lava from the crater flowed at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons a minute, forming a stream from 6 inches to 6 feet deep, and almost covering the country for a width of over eight miles. In its course it destroyed many native houses and threatened the town of Matatua, finally reaching the coast, where it fell over the cliffs into the sea, causing volumes of steam. The island had never before witnessed such a severe eruption.

In July Mount Etna, in Sicily, burst out into violent eruption, throwing up clouds of cinders and causing rumblings and earthquakes in its vicinity.

A shock of earthquake occurred at Constantine, Algeria, on Tuesday, August 4, about two hours after midnight, and lasted six seconds. Successive shocks followed up to about 8 o'clock. Great excitement was caused, people pouring out of the houses half-dressed and screaming with fright. For hours panic-stricken crowds filled the streets and squares, but later the people ventured back into the houses. Great material damage was done. The ceilings of the Zouave Barracks threatened to fall, and the Military Hospital had to be abandoned. The walls of the Crédit Minier building, the theatre, and market were cracked, and a fissure 200 meters long and 500 centimeters wide appeared in the Mansurah Plain. Many houses in the Arab quarter threatened to collapse. Nobody was injured in Constantine. Great damage was done in the surrounding districts.

The League of the Empire.

President: RT. HON. LORD TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. ORD MARSHALL, Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE League of the Empire was founded in 1901. Its work is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its objects are to further the friendly and educational union of schools and other institutions of the Empire, to bring knowledge of the conditions of the different parts of the Empire within reach of all at the smallest expense and trouble, and to promote co-operation between the different countries for their mutual service.

Schemes for reciprocal education between the schools of the Empire were submitted by the League in February, 1903, to the Colonial Governments, through the Agents-General, and later by means of a despatch issued by the Colonial Office, and they have received the approval of the Administrative Authorities in all countries of the Empire.

The League has a Federal Council of Representative members in all parts of the Empire, which includes His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, with other Colonial Governors, Colonial Secretaries, and Directors of Education. Among the Vice-Presidents and Members of Committees are the Agents-General, the Earl of Meath, the Head Master of Eton College, Dr. S. H. Butcher, M.P. (*Chairman of Council*), Sir F. Pollock, Sir H. Craik, Professor Bury, the Principal of Trinity College, Oxford, Dr. Mahaffy, Principal Gregory Foster, Principal Reichel, Professor Ray Lankester, Sir John Bramston, Sir Philip Hutchins (*Chairman of Executive*), Sir Charles Lyall (*Hon. Treasurer*).

The League holds now a recognised position educationally, having obtained the co-operation of the Education Departments in all countries of the Empire, to a number of which it is the recognised Official Agent in all parts of the world. The work of the Society is sometimes conducted directly through the Education Offices, sometimes by Agents appointed by the Authorities for the purpose, and also by Branch Committees in the different Colonies, States, and Provinces. The work of the League permeates into the smallest Colonies, and the Individual Correspondence Branch of the Society numbers now over 13,000. Through its affiliated schools it already probably influences over 400,000 children. In South Africa the Society has forty local branches and two executive committees. In Adelaide it has over 4,000 members.

The League has a large staff of practised lecturers. Two courses of popularly written lectures on the "History of the British Empire," and also on the "Great Men of the Empire," fully illustrated by lantern slides, are published by Mr. John Murray, and are on sale or hire at the office of the League.

The education work of the League is directed by committees of experts. The History Section of the League (Chairman, Professor Bury) has undertaken the issue of a graded series of Imperial Text-Books in co-operation with committees and representatives appointed by the Education Departments throughout the Empire

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN 1907 AND 1908 UP TO OCTOBER 31ST, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1908.

RAILWAY	Ten Months to Oct. 31st, 1908.		Corresponding period last year.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.		Twelve Months.	Present Price Oct., 1908.	Yield at Present Price.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec 07	Jun 08			£	s.	d.
Barry	170	164¼	208	187	7½	6½	7	169	4	2	11
Caledonian, Ord.	102¾	80½	103⅛	87¼	3	3	3	86	3	9	9
Central London	84¼	64	82¼	64½	3	3	3	70	4	5	9
" " Preferred 4%	92	82¼	99	88	4	4	4	87	4	11	11
" " Deferred	67½	42¼	72¼	51	2 for 1907		—	53	3	15	6
City and South London, Con. Ord.	46	32	50⅛	39	1¾	1⅛	1⅝	33	4	18	6
East London, Cons.	73⅝ 9/	42⅝ 6/	81⅛ 3/	57⅜ 6/	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2¾	Nil.		
Glasgow and S. Western, Preferred	63½	56	65	59½	2½	2½	2½	59	4	4	9
" " " Deferred	38	27¾	39	29½	1	¾	⅞	30½	2	17	5
Great Central, Preferred Ord.	30	18⅝	35⅛	21¼	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	21	Nil.		
" " Deferred Ord.	15½	10¼	16¾	10½	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11¼	Nil.		
Great Eastern	78¼	60½	83⅞	63⅛	4	1	2½	62¾	3	19	8
Great Northern, Deferred	52½	38⅞	47⅛	32¾	2 for 1907		—	42	4	15	3
Great N. of Scotland, P. C. Ord. 3%	62½	61	70	62½	3	3	3	62	4	16	9
" " " Def. C. Ord.	21¼	16½	21⅞	19	½	½	½	20	2	16	8
Great Western	126	115⅝	135	116	7	3½	5¼	118½	4	8	7
Highland, O. C. Capital	40	36	44	40	1¾	1¼	1½	41	3	13	2
Hull, B. & W. Riding	55¼	44½	50⅞	45¼	3½	1	2¼	46¼	4	17	3
Isle of Wight, P. C. Ord. 4%	77	76	82	78½	4	4	4	78	5	2	7
Lancashire and Yorkshire	99	85½	106¼	91¼	4¾	3	3⅞	86½	4	9	7
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	108¼	94	135⅞	94¼	6½	2¼	4½	98	4	11	10
" " " " A	87½	72⅝	123	66¾	3½ for 1907			74½	4	14	0
London, Chatham, and Dover	14½	10¼	16¼	10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	10⅞	Nil.		
London and North Western	150⅛	129⅞	154⅞	134½	7¼	4¾	6	131	4	11	7
London and S. Western, Preferred	103½	93	104¼	95	4	3¾	3⅝	95	4	15	8
" " " Deferred	50	39¼	55½	38¾	1⅝ for 1907			43	4	7	3
London, Tilbury & Southend, Con.	119	105	130	113	7½	3	5⅛	107	5	0	6
" " New & Ord. Pro Certs.	119	105	130	113	7½	3	5⅛	107	5	0	6
Metropolitan Consolidated	45¼	34½	60¼	37⅛	1½	1	1⅛	36	1	7	9
Metropolitan District	15	9⅞	10¼	10⅛	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	12	Nil.		
Midland, Preferred	66¼	61	66⅞	61½	2½	2½	2½	62½	4	0	0
" Deferred	65¼	53¾	68¼	56¼	3¼	1½	2⅜	54½	4	7	2
North British, Preferred	71½	64½	74¼	66⅛	3	3	3	68½	4	7	7
North Eastern (Consols)	145¼	127	146½	131¾	7	4¼	5¼	127¼	5	10	0
North London	90	72	93	83½	5½	3½	4½	81	5	11	1
North Staffordshire	100¼	86¼	102⅛	90¼	4¼	3¼	4	89	4	9	11
South Eastern	78	55	87¼	64	4	Nil.	2	61	3	5	7
" " A	42⅞	27	50½	27½	Nil. for 1907		—	29½	Nil.		
Taff Vale	83	75½	82¾	74	4¼	4	4½	76½	5	7	10

railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton, and other small undertakings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury;

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1896.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.										
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905	1906.	1907
Caledonian	49·2	50·4	51·7	53·3	56·6	56·4	55·7	55·8	53·9	53·6	54·7	57·5
Glasgow and South Western	54·0	54·6	56·1	58·0	61·6	61·2	60·8	61·4	59·9	59·3	60·5	61·4
Great Central	55·4	56·4	58·3	65·3	70·3	72·7	67·3	66·8	66·4	66·0	66·1	66·7
Great Eastern	56·5	57·2	58·1	59·2	62·3	65·5	64·7	63·1	62·9	62·7	62·9	65·5
Great Northern	61·7	61·9	61·0	62·9	64·8	66·6	64·2	64·0	64·3	63·9	64·3	65·3
Great Western	55·3	56·5	60·4	59·5	62·1	63·4	61·0	61·6	61·6	60·2	62·2	63·2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	56·0	56·7	57·3	58·3	60·2	62·9	61·1	61·9	61·4	62·5	61·5	62·2
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	54·4	55·2	56·9	58·8	61·5	62·3	60·5	60·4	59·5	59·5	59·4	60·4
London and North Western	54·8	56·4	57·6	58·7	61·7	63·5	62·6	63·1	63·5	62·8	63·1	64·0
London and South Western	56·9	57·5	59·9	60·7	62·4	63·9	63·2	62·6	62·5	62·5	63·3	63·1
Midland	55·1	56·9	58·7	59·4	61·6	64·1	62·7	62·8	63·3	63·3	63·7	65·0
North British	49·8	49·8	50·1	51·2	54·2	52·7	52·3	51·9	52·3	52·7	55·4	56·5
North Eastern	57·1	58·3	59·3	60·6	62·8	65·0	64·5	63·7	63·8	63·1	62·6	62·8
North Staffordshire	53·3	54·1	55·1	56·8	59·8	60·5	59·9	59·9	59·0	59·9	58·8	60·0
South Eastern and Chatham	...	...	...	58·1	61·3	63·9	62·9	61·7	61·9	61·1	61·8	62·3

for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c.

RAILWAYS IN 1907.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1908 was 621,341. The number dependent upon this large body must also be very great; and if we take into account the vast numbers besides who are employed in branches of trade which administer to the requirements of railways, the social dependence upon their existence must be something enormous.

At the close of the year 1907 there were in use upon the railways 23,520 locomotive engines, 51,772 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 19,916 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 743,995 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 20,860 miscellaneous vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1907, to £1,394,206,652. Of this sum, £1,294,065,662 (which includes £195,878,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1906 of £7,746,000, or 0·6 per cent. The £1,294,065,662 is composed of £121,944,913 guaranteed, £333,942,777 debenture, £336,935,816 preferential, and £489,188,782 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £12,053,374 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £44,939,729, equal to 3·47 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £44,446,077 in 1906, with a corresponding capital of £1,286,883,341, which gave a net receipt of 3·45 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was over £1,294,000,000, of which more than £195,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 28½ per cent. of the ordinary stock, 13¼ per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 12¾ per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1907 compared with 1906 show an increase of about £2,750,000

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1899–1907.

ENGLAND.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Barry	...	...	...	8¼	9	9½	8	9½	8
Central London	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	3
City and South London	...	...	...	3¼	2⅛	2½	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
Furness	3½	3½	2½	2⅜	2½	¾	1⅞	3	3
Great Central (Pref.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great Eastern	3⅞	3	3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	2¾
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	5½	4⅝	4¼	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	...	...	¾	½	r	1¼	1⅜	2¼	2¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	5¼	4¾	3½	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4⅜	4⅜
London and North Western	7⅛	6¼	5½	6	5⅞	5¾	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
London and South Western	6½	6⅛	5⅛	6	6	6	6	6	6
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	6½	5⅛	4¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
London, Chatham, and Dover*	4½	4½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	5½	4¼
London, Tilbury, and Southend	5¼	5¼	5¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Maryport and Carlisle	7¼	7	6⅝	7	7	6½	6⅜	7¼	7½
Metropolitan	3½	3⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¾	3	2⅜	1	½
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland (Pref. & Def. Conv. Ord.)	5⅞	5¼	4⅝	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	5¼	5⅛
North Eastern	6⅝	6⅛	5¼	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	6⅛	6¼
North London	7½	7¼	6¼	6¾	6½	5½	4¼	5	5
North Staffordshire	4½	4⅛	3¼	4⅛	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
South Eastern	3½	3	2	2	2½	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	3⅛	2⅞	3¼	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4	4⅛
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	4¾	4	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	3⅝	3¼
Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.)	4⅞	3⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	4⅛	4	3¾
Great North of Scotland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.)	3¾	2½	3½	4¼	4½	4	3¾	4	3¾
Highland	½	Nil.	Nil.	½	1½	1¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
North British	⅞	⅜	1⅝	1⅞	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
IRELAND.									
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	...	...	...	2	2¼	2½	2½	3⅛	3⅛
Great Northern (Ireland)	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Southern and Western	5	5	3	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	4	4
Midland Great Western	4⅛	4	3¼	3¾	3½	3	3	3	3¼

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

Company.	Incorporated under Act dated	Chairman.	General Manager. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Solicitors.	Head Office.
Barry	1884	{Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth}	E. Lake	E. Lake	H. F. Golding	E. T. Lawrence	G. C. Downing	{Barry Docks, South Wales.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Rt. Hn. T. Andrews, P.C.	Charles A. Moore	.....	R. G. Miller	Thos. J. Brittain	Johns, Bates & Johns	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	H. R. Trace	.....	G. C. Owen	H. R. Price	.....	132, Palmerston Bldgs.,
Caledonian	1845	Sir C. B. Renshaw, Pt.	Guy Calthrop	M. Walkell	J. F. McIntosh	Jno. Blackburn	H. B. Neave	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	W. B. Hawkins	C. S. Dennis	.....	H. E. Jones	W. Williamson	W. K. Minshall	Oswestry.
Central London	1900	Sir Henry Oakley	C. C. Cuningham	.....	.....	R. O. Graham	Bircham & Co.	Oxford Circus, W.
Cheshire Lines Committee	....	.....	James Pinion	James Pinion	.....	Gloggs Thomas	Lingards	Central Stn., L'pool.
City and South London	1891	{Rt. Hn. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P.}	T. C. Jenkin	.....	.....	W. F. Knight	McMillan & Mott	72, Finsbury Pavemnt, [E.C.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Joseph Pike, Jun., D.L.	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	Barrington & Son	Albert Qy., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1860	Frederick W. Pim	A. Reid	.....	R. Cronin	M. F. Keogh	George Keogh & Son	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Duke of Devonshire	Alfred Aslett	T. Jackson	W. F. Pettigrew	Alfred Aslett	{Currey, Holland & Currey}	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	P. T. Caird	David Cooper	John Robinson	J. Manson	F. H. Gillies	{Maclay, Murray & Spens}	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Sir A. Henderson, Bt.	S. Fay	C. T. Smith	J. G. Robinson	O. S. Holt	D. H. Davies	Marylebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	J. F. S. Gooday	W. Gardner	S. Dewar Holden	W. Peppercorne	E. Moore	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hn. Lord Allerton	O. R. H. Bury	G. Shaw	H. A. Ivatt	E. H. Burrows	R. Hill Dawe	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Lucas Hutton	Henry Plews	B. Gamble	Charles Clifford	T. Morrison	Crawford & Lockhart	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Sir David Stewart	G. Davidson	A. M. Ross	W. Pickersgill	T. S. Mackintosh	George Davidson	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Sir William Goulding	C. H. Dent	A. E. Neale	Robert Coey	F. B. Ormsby	Barrington & Son	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hn. Vct. Churchill	J. C. Inglis	T. H. Kendell	G. J. Churchward	G. K. Mills	R. R. Nelson	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. Whitelaw	T. A. Wilson	T. McEwen	P. Drummond	Robert Park	Robert Park	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	W. S. Wright	Edward Watkin	.....	M. Stirling	G. Scaum	J. S. Moss-Blundell	Hull.
Lancashire, Derbyshire, & East Coast	1396	Emerson Bainbridge	H. Willmott	.....	.....	M. D. Hancock	Davies, Sanders & Co.	Chesterfield.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt.	J. A. F. Aspinall	J. Wharton	G. Hughes	R. C. Irwin	A. de C. Parmiter	Manchester.
London, Brighton, & South Coast	1846	Earl of Bessborough	Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire	D. E. Marsh	John J. Brewer	Rose & Co.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Lord Stalbridge	Sir F. Harrison	Frank Ree	G. Whale	James Bishop	C. de J. Andrews	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Sir Chas. Scotter, Bt.	Sir C. J. Owens	A. Malby	D. Drummond	Godfrey Knight	Samuel Bircham	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
Lond., Tilbury, & Southend	1862	A. L. Stride	A. L. Stride	Edwin Chalk	T. Whitelegg	H. Cecil Newton	F. C. Mathews	Fenchurch St. Stn., [E.C.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	{Thos. Blain, J. Ellwood (T.)}	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	Tyson & Hobson	Maryport.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer	J. Shaw	.....	.....	G. H. Langham	Linklater & Co.	{Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.
Metropolitan	1853	Sir C. McLaren, Bt., M.P.	R. H. Selbie	.....	T. F. Clark	W. H. Brown	C. de W. Kitcat	32, Westbourne Ter.
Metropolitan District	1864	Sir George Gibb	A. H. Stanley	.....	G. Estall	Joseph Carter	Baxter & Co.	St. James's Pk. Stn.,
Midland	1844	Sir Geo. Ernest Paget	Guy Granet	Henry Evans	R. M. Deeley	A. L. Charles	Beale & Co.	Derby. [S.W.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir R. A. Nugent	Jos. Tatlow	.....	E. Cusack	R. L. Badham	J. Kilkelly	Dublin.
North British	1862	Earl of Dalkeith	W. F. Jackson	William Andrew	W. P. Reid	John Cathles	Jas. Watson	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	Hn. J. Lloyd Wharton	A. K. Butterworth	E. C. Geddes	W. Worsdell	R. F. Dunnell	R. F. Dunnell	York.
North London	1853	Rt. Hn. Ld. Rathmore	Fred. J. Dunn	W. H. Davies	H. J. Pryce	John Hyde	Burchell's & Co.	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Tennan Mosley	W. D. Phillipps	W. D. Phillipps	J. H. Adams	R. F. Pearce	Burchells & Co.	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Port Talbot and Docks	....	Col. J. R. Wright	E. Lowther	.....	W. Cleaver	Edward Knott	Cheston & Sons	Port Talbot.
Rhymney	1854	G. L. Clark	E. A. Prosser	.....	T. H. Riches	W. Fairlamb	G. Cox Bompas	Cardiff.
South East. & L.C.D. Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	Vincent Hill	F. H. Dent	H. S. Wainwright	Ch. Sheath	G. Watkin	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Taff Vale	1836	R. L. G. Vassall	Ammon Beasley	T. A. Walker	T. H. Riches	Edwd. Edwards	Ingledew & Sons	Cardiff.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1909.

in the ordinary, £500,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £4,500,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £7,750,000—the smallest hitherto recorded in these returns. The proportions which the various classes of stock bore to the total paid-up capital differed but slightly from the year 1906, the ordinary stock forming 38 per cent., the guarantee and preference 35 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 27 per cent. of the total. The proportion of net earnings to capital, although slightly greater in 1907 than in 1906, shows a general tendency to decline. This, however, arises partly from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks. Another cause of the decline is the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and the rapid growth of local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that during the last ten years there has been an increase of £1,438,316 in this item. It will be seen, however, that the increases under this head have been diminishing since 1903, and the year under review shows a decrease of £102,000—a decrease which will no doubt be noted by railway shareholders with satisfaction.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1907 amounted to £121,548,923, as compared with £117,227,931 for the year 1906, which gives an increase of £4,320,992, equal to 3·7 per cent. The increase in the passenger receipts is £897,025, made up as follows:—

	1907.	1906.	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
1st Class	3,302,730	3,428,816	−66,086
2nd ,, ...	2,810,324	2,923,444	−113,120
3rd ,, ...	31,519,009	30,583,555	+935,654
Season & Peri-odical Ticket Holders	4,409,944	4,269,167	+140,777
	42,102,007	41,204,982	+897,025

The numbers carried were:

	1907. No.	1906. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class.....	33,363,225	35,600,157	−2,236,932
2nd ,, ...	36,697,600	42,565,023	−5,867,423
3rd ,, ...	1,189,420,490	1,162,181,952	+27,238,538
	1,259,481,315	1,240,317,132	+19,134,183
Seas. & Peri-odical Tk. Holders	*715,598	*693,466	+22,132

* For 1906 and 1907 the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets is given. Previous to 1902 the returns were not wholly but only partially on this basis; they are, as regards the years 1902 to 1907, on a uniform basis.

These increases and decreases are very similar to those shown for the year 1906, there being in each case an increase of nearly a million pounds in the receipts from third class ordinary passengers, a substantial increase under the head of "season ticket holders," and small decreases in the receipts from first and second class ordinary passengers. With regard to numbers, some companies carried a greater and others a smaller number of third class ordinary passengers in 1907 than in 1906. The reduced numbers observable in the case of certain of the companies are no doubt largely due to tramway and motor omnibus competition. The increase on the total number of third class ordinary passengers appears to be mainly attributable to the passengers carried by two metropolitan "tube" railways, one of which was opened in 1907 and the other near the close of 1906.

The receipts from season ticket holders show a further considerable increase, following on those of previous years, the increase in the receipts from third class season tickets having been in 1903, £126,000; in 1904, £171,000; in 1905, £131,000; in 1906, £137,000; and in 1907, £26,009. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1907 to £8,873,336, as compared with £8,677,794 in 1906, being an increase of £195,542, or 2·2. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £61,202,831, as compared with £58,394,217 in 1906—an increase of £2,808,614, or 4·8. The aggregate is made up of £30,287,339 from merchandise; £29,414,870 from minerals; and £1,500,622 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1907 was 515,887,116 tons, as compared with 488,790,683 tons in 1906, showing an increase of 27,096,433 tons, or 5·5 per cent.; owing, however, to the revision of the list of articles included under the head of "minerals," the tonnages of minerals and general merchandise previous to the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 are not comparable with those for previous years.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1907 amounted to £76,609,194, equal to 63 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £72,781,854 for the year 1906, equal to 62 per cent. The increase compared with 1906 amounts to £3,827,340, or 5·3 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1907 was 428,379,922, or 14,144,678 more than in 1906. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £21,555,678 for locomotive power; £6,230,639 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £11,264,278 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £21,828,870 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1907 amounted to 12·09*d.* per train-mile.

RECENT OPENINGS.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
North Lindsey	Winterton	Winteringham	July 15, 1907	3½
Weston, Clevedon and Portishead	Portishead	Clevedon	Sept. 1, 1907	6
Strand Extension	Strand	Holborn	Nov. 30, 1907	—
Bere Alston, Calstock and Callington...	Bere Alston	Callington Road...	Mar. 2, 1908	9¼
Bideford, Westward Ho! and Appledore	Northam	Appledore	May 1, 1908	1¼
London and North Western	Holland Arms	Pentraeth	July 1, 1908	—
Great Western	Birmingham	Stratford-on-Avon	,,	17¼
Knott End	Pilling	Knott End	Aug. 1, 1908	4½
Cleator and Workington	Seaton	Linefoot	Sept. 1, 1908	—

Compensation. The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1907 amounted to £162,700, as compared with £262,507 for the year 1906, resulting in a decrease of £99,801. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £431,970, as compared with £386,231 in 1906—an increase of £45,739. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

COMPANY.	*Passengers.*	*Goods.*
Barry	—	£110
Cheshire Lines Committee	£1,061	722
Great Central	4,012	22,520
Great Eastern	12,597	16,263
Great Northern	7,278	22,804
Great Western	21,487	58,279
Lancashire and Yorkshire	7,120	42,099
London and North Western	30,516	106,507
London and South Western	1,243	13,274
London, Brighton, and South Coast	2,400	7,746
Metropolitan	1,950	264
Midland	6,860	49,995
North Eastern	£27,873	£32,220
North Staffordshire	1,412	5,740
South Eastern & Chatham	1,074	6,331
Taff Vale	182	749
Total of all English and Welsh Railways	£134,026	£395,307
Caledonian	£4,422	£12,759
Glasgow and South Western	3,413	2,640
Great North of Scotland	193	581
Highland	273	964
North British	10,605	11,064
Total of all Scottish Railways	£19,259	£28,010
Dublin & South Eastern	£1,251	£309
Great Northern of Ireland	1,459	1,786
Great Southern and Western	2,115	4,075
Midland Great Western	306	1,365
Total of all Irish Railways	£9,415	£8,653
Total of United Kingdom	£162,700	£431,970

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	183,491	21,076	1,284,804	262,239	500,579	2,931,773	520,506	403,376	3,190,917	217,455	2,209,074
1899	190,723	21,602	1,326,846	279,578	548,683	3,060,372	540,621	460,874	3,273,877	220,788	2,272,191
1900	197,934	23,081	1,374,744	292,590	595,101	3,145,936	545,666	515,946	3,353,899	225,497	2,336,335
1901	197,354	22,698	1,356,523	305,344	629,604	3,226,628	551,872	539,618	3,350,056	230,339	2,406,945
1902	204,354	25,944	1,368,798	321,329	668,083	3,272,398	535,072	525,098	3,325,314	233,585	2,451,147
1903	197,493	25,585	1,388,329	314,066	678,271	3,339,540	527,955	584,250	3,306,691	237,859	2,512,913
1904	191,956	22,712	1,373,211	301,860	672,999	3,407,534	496,853	567,021	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,545
1905	183,156	21,239	1,376,527	301,028	644,162	3,457,792	508,961	547,998	3,319,818	235,142	2,505,275
1906	177,604	18,475	1,409,616	312,896	622,340	3,640,226	501,688	539,861	3,437,389	230,054	2,570,269
1907	175,693	15,835	1,419,605	333,444	569,157	3,859,523	489,348	531,765	3,531,366	222,843	2,639,269

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares. From 1st November, 1891, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished them in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, but re-introduced them in 1899. They have also disappeared from all journeys between London and Scotland, and on the 1st of July, 1897, the Furness Company discontinued second-class accommodation. On July 1st, 1905, the Metropolitan District Company commenced to work their electric train service, the cars being first and third class only, and from 1st October, 1908, the Great Western issue first and third class tickets only on the South Wales branches.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	8,994,017	19,455,423	19,672,080	3,731,833	529,244	306,963	2,685,077	55,960,543
1899	9,401,084	21,431,370	20,776,463	3,905,686	*700,270	297,342	2,927,681	60,090,687
1900	9,540,554	24,461,834	21,808,068	4,087,697	¶855,725	306,083	3,031,524	64,743,520
1901	9,925,770	24,858,756	22,389,551	4,331,344	‡850,616	324,514	3,070,498	67,489,739
1902	10,206,535	24,181,185	22,774,926	4,590,187	§769,451	309,500	3,190,384	67,841,218
1903	10,526,380	24,081,449	22,960,693	4,855,120	749,471	330,041	3,197,818	68,561,855
1904	10,593,772	24,098,903	23,123,215	5,090,712	¶698,815	298,656	3,280,087	69,172,531
1905	10,586,139	24,248,538	23,203,440	5,287,030	**698,263	327,661	3,602,079	70,064,663
1906	10,985,653	25,429,572	23,864,729	5,317,953	††836,420	330,045	3,884,336	72,781,854
1907	11,264,278	27,786,317	24,713,072	5,211,881	‡‡823,430	318,793	4,218,101	76,609,194

* Includes £118,849. † £146,027. ‡ £153,928. § £144,155. ¶ £155,495. ** £162,155. †† £173,148. ‡‡ £187,682, and §§ £228,760 paid to employés under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

Net Result of Working the Railways.—The gross receipts, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase from passengers (which includes season ticket, carriage, horse, dog and post office mail traffic) of £1,092,567; from goods, an increase of £2,808,614; and an increase from rents, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., of £419,811; and a total increase from all sources of £4,320,992. The net receipts for 1907 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3·47 per cent., compared with 3·45 per cent. for the year 1906, and 3·42 per cent. for the year 1905. As may be seen, however, on page 739, over 7¾ millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1907, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive. Increased working expenses, caused by diminished hours of labour and a proportionate increase in the number of men employed, and increased wages, have largely operated on the net profit. The increase in the amount of wages has for some years been gradually getting larger. A few years ago the amount paid as wages was less than 20 per cent., but now the wages bill represents over 25 per cent. of the total. Rates and taxes are also yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit; for instance, some of the railway companies are paying an annual sum for rates and taxes equal to 1 per cent. on the ordinary stock of those companies or about 6½ per cent. of the gross receipts, and where this burden is due to the building of tramways by municipalities the position is of course exceptionally hard. In fact, since the County Councils came into existence thirteen years ago, many extra duties have been imposed upon railway companies. The Education Act alone has brought about an enormous increase in the rates. But even with these increasing expenses a percentage of 3·47 on the net receipts for the year must be viewed as a very favourable result.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally, one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the immunity from accidents, as evidenced for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1906 and 1907 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·24*d.* and 0·15*d.* respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1906 was 0·58*d.*, and in 1907 0·64*d.* per goods train-mile. The general report to the Board of Trade for 1907 shows that although

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1907 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1907.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 16	G. W.	Collision between passenger train and goods train	Thingley Jct. ...	—	8	—	4
Feb. 2	Lanc. & Yorkshire	Collision between passenger train and light engine	Wigan		4	—	2
Mar. 22	L. & N. W.	Collision between passenger train and empty coach train	Liverpool (Lime Street)		23	—	1
Mar. 26	N. E.	Passenger train left rails	Felling	2	40	—	4
April 30	G. W.	Collision between passenger train and goods train	Taunton	1	6	—	1
July 16	G. C.	Portions of goods train and passenger train left rails	Walcswood		2	—	4
July 19	N. E.	Collision between passenger train and empty train	Leeds		8	—	—
July 24	Cambrian	Collision between two portions of goods train	Abermule	2	2	—	1
Aug. 28	N. E.	Goods train left rails	Goswick			2	1
Aug. 31	N. B.	Collision between two portions of passenger train	Manuel		22	—	—
Sept. 18	Gt. S. & W. (Ireland)	Collision between passenger train and light engine	Kilrane		—	1	7
Sept. 28	G. W.	Collision between passenger train and goods train	Ebbw Junction		12	1	3
Sept. 30	N. B.	Collision between passenger train and light engine	Coatbridge	1	43	—	—
Oct. 9	Midland	Passenger train left rails	Dore & Totley...		4	—	—
Oct. 15	L. & N. W. & G. W. Jt.	Passenger train left rails	Shrewsbury	14	65	4	1
Oct. 26	Met.	Two passenger trains in collision	W. Hampstead.	3	25	—	1
Nov. 11	G. N.	Two passenger trains in collision	Finsbury Park...		24	—	1
Nov. 11	L. & N. W.	Collision between light engine and passenger train	Willesden.....	—	13	—	6
Nov. 27	Met.	Two passenger trains in collision	Farringdon St..	—	15	—	5
Dec. 2	Taff Vale	Collision between mineral train and passenger train	Porth	—	24	—	—
Dec. 23	Cheshire Lines	Collision between passenger train and goods train	Widnes E. Jct..	—	—	—	2
Dec. 24	Lanc. & Yorkshire	Collision between passenger train and carriages	Manchester (Victoria)	—	—	—	3

accidents and collisions of a serious nature have occurred during the year to passenger trains, yet the numbers (particularly in the case of the number killed) are very low when compared with the millions of passengers carried by the companies during the year.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of **1,211** killed and **25,975** injured (as compared with **1,252** killed and **20,478** injured in **1906**).

The increase since the year **1897** in the number injured is owing to an order recently made by the Board of Trade regarding the mode in which the returns are to be compiled by the railway companies. Hitherto some companies have only reported accidents of gravity, but they are now directed to report all accidents which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work on one of the three working days next after the accident. We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads, viz., accidents to passengers, accidents to railway servants, and accidents to persons other than passengers or railway servants, and the various causes from which these accidents arose:—

1st. *Accidents to Passengers*—	Killed.	Injured.
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	18	534
2. From falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains	33	1,145
3. From falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	12	12
4. While crossing the lines at stations	10	12
5. By the closing of carriage doors	—	633
6. From falling out of carriages during the running of trains ...	31	53
7. Whilst ascending or descending steps at stations	5	339
8. By being struck by barrows or falling over packages, &c., on platforms.....	—	122
9. From falling off platforms on to the ballast	—	110
10. By other accidents caused by the movement of trains	16	277
11. By other accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains	—	265

RAILWAY SPEED.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time. H.	Time. M.	Distance. Miles.	Average Speed.
North Eastern	1. 8	Darlington	York	0	43	44	61·5
Caledonian	10. 5	Forfar	Perth	0	32	32½	60·9
Great Central	8.11	Leicester	Nottingham	0	23	23½	60·6
Great Western	10.15	Paddington	Bristol, *viâ* Bath	2	0	118½	59·2
Great Northern	5.54	King's Cross	Grantham	1	50	105½	57·5
London and South Western	4.41	Andover	Vauxhall	1	8	65	57·4
Midland	6. 4	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2	11	123½	56·5
Glasgow and South Western	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1	43	91½	55·0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11.30	Liverpool	Manchester	0	40	36½	54·8
London and North Western	4. 0	Euston	Birmingham	2	0	113	56·5
London Brighton & South Coast	11. 0	Victoria	Brighton	1	0	50½	50·7
Great Eastern	9.50	Liverpool St.	Trowse	2	17	114	49·9
Great Southern and Western	5.26	Ballyhrophy	Mallow	1	34	77½	49·6
Highland	2.30	Blair-Atholl	Perth	0	45	35½	47·0
South Eastern and Chatham	4.33	Cannon Street	Folkestone	1	29	69	46·5
North British	9.30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2	10	98½	45·3

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time. H.	Time. M.	Distance. Miles.	Average Speed.
Great Western	10.30	Paddington	Plymouth, N., *viâ* Westbury	4	7	225½	54·8
Midland	11.30	St. Pancras	Shipley	3	57	206	52·2
London and North Western	5.55	Euston	Liverpool (Edge Hill)	3	28	192	55·3
Great Northern	2.21	Wakefield	King's Cross	3	9	175½	55·7
Great Central	3.20	Marylebone	Sheffield, *viâ* Aylesbury	3	0	169	55·0
Caledonian	2.17	Carlisle	Perth	3	0	150½	50·2
Great Eastern	1.30	Liverpool Street	N. Walsham	2	38	131	49·7
North Eastern	11.17	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2	18	124½	54·1
London and South Western	4.10	Waterloo	Bournemouth	2	6	108	51·4
North British	9.30	Edinburgh	Carlisle	2	10	98½	45·3
Glasgow and South Western	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1	43	91½	53·3
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1	47	82½	46·1
South Eastern & Chatham	9. 5	Cannon Street	Dover Pier	1	39	75½	45·7
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10.52	Huddersfield	Poulton	1	42	66	38·8

2nd. *Accidents to Servants* in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 454 were killed and 5,813 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles	18	757
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines	—	25
3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers	1	16
4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.	6	303
5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	8	644
6. While attending to ground-points	1	128
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, levers, &c.	5	565
8. By other accidents not included in the preceding	40	712
9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion	7	70
10. When getting on or off engines, vans, &c., during the running of trains	5	233
11. By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line	2	76
12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion	1	751
13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.	68	102
14. While attending to gates at level crossings	1	—
15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty :		
(1) At stations	116	322
(2) At other parts of the line	55	56
16. From being caught between vehicles	22	102
17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c.	14	69
18. While walking, &c., along the line to or from work	44	37
19. Miscellaneous	27	609
20. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	13	236
Total	454	5,813

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 5 killed and 2,899 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 8 killed and 304 injured while working at cranes or capstans, 11 killed and 400 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

3rd. *Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.*—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 50 deaths and 30 injuries in 1907 (as compared with 76 deaths and 24 injuries in 1906). There were 278 deaths and 115 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 169 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1907 (as compared with 181 in 1906).

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the King's forces, regular, reserve, or auxiliary, or in any police force, when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. The railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, and came into operation on July 1, 1898, is intituled "An Act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

The Employers' Liability Act of 1880 only gives compensation in cases where the personal injury is caused by the negligence of the employer or his representatives, or by a defect in the works or machinery used in his business. The Act of 1897 entirely disregards the cause of the accident, with the exception of the wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself, and awards compensation to employees in all cases of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. It further provides that compensation for injuries received whilst performing duties involving considerable personal danger shall become a charge upon the profits of the undertaking, thus throwing a serious burden upon Railway Companies and other employers specifically enumerated in the 7th section of the Act. The new Act will in time cause the entire extinction of the companies' accident insurance societies, by whatever title they may be known. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employees during the year 1905 was £173,148.

The Railway (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1902.—By this Act, where the Board of Trade consider that avoidable danger to persons employed on any railway arises from anything done or omitted to be done by the companies, or from want of proper appliances or plant, they may, after giving a reasonable opportunity of removing the danger, make rules for that purpose, by compelling them to use plant or appliance to the satisfaction of the Board, or the disuse of any plant or appliance which involves danger. The Act also empowers the Board to make rules in order to minimise danger generally. The penalties for non-com-

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1908.	Number Killed and Injured in 1907 from all causes.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Capstan-men	1,543	4	175	1 in 386	1 in 9
,, boys	285	—	20	—	1 ,, 14
Carmen and van-guards (Men)	17,672	1	481	1 in 17,672	1 ,, 37
,, ,, (Boys)	6,584	—	104	—	1 ,, 63
Carriage cleaners (Men)	6,571	8	269	1 in 821	1 ,, 24
,, (Boys)	312	—	17	—	1 ,, 18
Carriage and waggon examiners	3,837	2	132	1 in 1,918	1 ,, 29
Checkers (Men)	8,607	2	239	1 ,, 4,303	1 ,, 35
,, (Boys)	122	—	2	—	1 ,, 61
Chockers, chain-boys, and slippers (Men)	90	1	62	1 in 90	69 %
,, ,, ,, (Boys)	487	3	41	1 ,, 162	1 in 12
Clerks (Men and Women)	58,503	4	59	1 ,, 14,623	1 ,, 992
,, (Boys and Girls)†	10,672	1	27	1 ,, 10,672	1 ,, 395
Engine-cleaners (Men)	16,350	13	1,139	1 ,, 1,258	1 ,, 14
,, (Boys)	5,098	1	208	1 ,, 5,098	1 ,, 25
Engine-drivers and Motormen	28,141	26	1,677	1 ,, 1,082	1 ,, 17
Firemen	25,714	23	1,957	1 ,, 1,118	1 ,, 13
Gate-keepers	3,491	1	17	1 ,, 3,491	1 ,, 205
Greasers (Men)	978	—	48	—	1 ,, 20
,, (Boys)	629	1	14	1 in 629	1 ,, 45
Guards (Goods) and Brakesmen	16,786	41	1,473	1 ,, 409	1 ,, 11
*Guards (Passenger)	8,474	9	371	1 ,, 942	1 ,, 23
Horse-drivers (shunting)	2,281	2	117	1 ,, 1,140	1 ,, 19
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,145	1	10	1 ,, 1,145	1 ,, 114
,, (Others)	8,084	5	85	1 ,, 1,617	1 ,, 95
Labourers (Men)	58,452	64	2,286	1 ,, 913	1 ,, 26
,, (Boys)	1,360	—	2	—	1 ,, 680
Lamp-men (Men)	1,751	1	124	1 in 1,751	1 ,, 14
,, (Boys)	606	2	36	1 ,, 303	1 ,, 17
Loaders and Sheeters	4,339	4	292	1 ,, 1,084	1 ,, 15
Mechanics and Artisans (Men)	83,593	20	799	1 ,, 4,180	1 ,, 107
,, ,, (Boys)	10,204	—	18	—	1 ,, 567
Messengers (Men)	943	—	15	—	1 ,, 63
,, (Boys)	2,592	—	18	—	1 ,, 144
Number-takers (Men)	1,045	1	54	1 in 1,045	1 ,, 19
,, (Boys)	754	1	22	1 ,, 754	1 ,, 34
Permanent-way Men	67,184	97	2,307	1 ,, 693	1 ,, 29
Pointsmen	745	1	61	1 ,, 745	1 ,, 12
Policemen	2,127	—	31	—	1 ,, 69
Porters (Men)	51,707	54	3,852	1 in 957	1 ,, 13
,, (Boys)	4,695	6	166	1 ,, 782	1 ,, 28
Shunters (including Marshalmen)	13,158	40	1,217	1 ,, 329	1 ,, 11
Signal Fitters and Telegraph Wiremen	4,198	5	96	1 ,, 840	1 ,, 44
Signalmen	28,658	13	336	1 ,, 2,204	1 ,, 85
Signal-box Lads	1,986	—	14	—	1 ,, 142
Station-masters	8,688	4	72	1 in 2,172	1 ,, 121
Ticket Collectors and Examiners	4,163	6	41	1 ,, 694	1 ,, 102
Watchmen	1,150	4	9	1 ,, 287	1 ,, 128
Yardsmen	1,804	2	87	1 ,, 902	1 ,, 21
Miscellaneous (Adults)	30,849	23	661	1 ,, 1,341	1 ,, 47
,, (Boys)	2,134	1	35	1 ,, 2,134	1 ,, 61
Total	621,341	498	21,395	1 in 1,248	1 in 29

pliance with these rules is a fine of £50, or in the case of a continuance of the offence (after conviction) a fine of £10 for every day during that continuance. The Board of Trade may appoint such persons as appear to them to be required for carrying this Act into effect, and may hold such inquiries and make such experiments as they think expedient for that purpose.

The "Railway Fires" Act.—The "Railway Fires" Act of 1905 came into force on January 1, 1908; the interval between the passing of the Act and its coming into operation was lengthened in order to allow the railways time in which to introduce an efficient method of preventing the locomotives emitting sparks. The clause is as follows:—"When damage not exceeding £100 is caused to agricultural land or crops by fire arising from sparks or cinders emitted from any locomotive engine used on a railway, the fact that the engine was used under statutory powers shall not affect the liability in an action for such damage."

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Charles Mortimer; *Secretary*, Frank Mansfield; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

* Includes conductors and gatemen on electric trains.

† Boys and girls: persons under 18 years of age.

Companies.	Capital. Paid-up Sh. and raised by Loans.	Revenue. Miles in Work.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock. Year 1907.	Train Mileage.	Rolling Stock. Number of Engines.	Rolling Stock. Number of Carriages.	Rolling Stock. Number of Wagons.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.				
Barry	6,875,618	66	771,123	11,684	450,397	58	320,726	8 0 0	1,553,226	140	152	1,535
Cambrian	6,691,615	276	336,074	1,218	214,009	64	122,065	Nil.	1,726,544	102	325	2,582
Central London	3,871,536	6	312,861	52,143	181,808	58	131,053	3 0 0	1,285,931	68	172	15
City and South London	2,921,623	8	171,606	21,451	77,979	45	93,627	2 2 6	1,271,898	52	155	—
Furness	7,817,998	134	583,093	4,351	298,845	51	284,248	3 0 0	1,431,427	131	342	7,766
Great Central	51,473,553	688	4,816,955	7,001	3,215,142	67	1,601,813	Nil.	16,983,838	1,178	1,824	33,921
Great Eastern	57,680,242	1,133	6,164,328	5,440	4,040,386	66	2,123,942	2 15 0	21,725,240	1,085	5,307	26,993
Great Northern	61,355,066	849	5,901,823	6,951	3,855,119	65	2,046,704	4 0 0	23,602,627	1,286	3,224	39,762
Great Western	100,165,927	2,879	13,445,227	4,670	8,495,060	63	4,950,167	5 7 6	51,169,964	2,601	7,601	68,238
Hull and Barnsley	8,101,281	87	657,054	7,552	396,300	60	260,754	2 15 0	2,091,646	131	113	4,363
Lancashire and Yorkshire	70,147,436	585	6,574,009	11,238	4,085,838	62	3,488,171	4 7 6	19,040,923	1,469	4,575	32,544
London and North Western	124,333,645	1,947	15,900,828	8,165	10,171,046	64	5,729,782	6 7 6	50,366,364	2,979	9,553	77,714
London and South Western	54,234,852	961	5,473,541	5,696	3,475,739	64	1,997,802	5 17 6	19,764,762	768	4,202	14,338
London, Brighton, & South Coast	28,508,558	454	3,461,081	7,624	2,092,112	60	1,368,969	4 15 0	11,600,895	540	3,199	10,074
London, Chatham, and Dover	29,545,219	*	*	*	*	*	*	Nil.	*	*	*	*
London, Tilbury, and Southend	4,787,875	79	573,210	7,256	342,100	60	231,110	5 12 6	1,740,048	74	461	1,906
Maryport and Carlisle	886,695	43	129,318	3,007	67,900	53	61,418	7 10 0	506,053	28	56	1,797
Metropolitan	19,114,251	46	902,923	19,629	469,408	52	433,515	0 10 0	3,526,751	172	398	641
Metropolitan District	12,757,491	25	474,543	18,982	305,219	64	169,324	Nil.	2,452,260	214	235	44
Midland	§186,503,722	1,518	13,483,133	8,882	8,728,706	65	4,754,427	5 7 6	50,891,264	2,792	5,455	117,833
North Eastern	79,194,525	1,695	10,601,197	6,254	6,653,789	63	3,947,408	6 5 0	29,935,507	2,060	4,529	108,963
North London	4,100,466	12	494,641	41,220	366,191	74	128,450	5 0 0	2,220,154	124	735	568
North Staffordshire	10,723,196	214	1,020,464	4,769	618,447	61	402,017	4 7 6	2,694,005	171	434	6,419
South Eastern	33,794,525	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 10 0	*	*	*	*
South Eastern and Chatham		629	5,064,462	8,050	3,146,545	62	1,917,917	—	15,204,926	754	4,232	11,390
Taff Vale	10,470,469	124	1,062,966	8,572	606,671	57	456,295	4 2 6	2,804,532	209	347	2,542
Total of all English & Welsh Rlys.	1,065,930,427	15,897	104,230,335	6,551	66,495,414	64	37,734,921	—	358,508,255	20,142	59,942	587,276
Caledonian	73,205,008	1,099	4,986,770	4,538	2,868,515	58	2,118,255	3 5 0	17,809,940	927	2,439	64,319
Glasgow and South Western	24,890,181	467	1,902,133	4,073	1,168,255	61	733,878	3 15 0	7,563,434	405	1,326	17,829
Great North of Scotland	7,639,610	336	502,875	1,497	263,150	52	239,725	3 15 0	2,187,597	115	736	3,599
Highland	7,133,883	485	542,200	1,118	317,463	59	234,737	1 12 6	2,819,870	146	476	2,909
North British	68,605,947	1,345	4,902,753	3,645	2,768,353	56	2,134,400	0 12 6	18,973,794	880	3,427	67,846
Total of all Scottish Railways†	183,566,714	3,849	12,983,726	3,373	7,480,747	58	5,502,979	—	51,130,881	2,478	8,473	156,526
Dublin and South Eastern	2,873,082	161	290,704	1,806	176,176	61	114,528	Nil.	1,370,787	60	302	987
Great Northern (Ireland)	8,543,435	542	1,071,440	1,977	596,699	56	474,741	6 10 0	3,959,383	168	662	4,868
Great Southern and Western	13,757,755	1,121	1,457,738	1,300	874,187	60	583,551	4 7 6	6,070,232	284	891	7,052
Midland Great Western	6,512,592	538	617,118	1,147	362,580	59	254,538	3 5 0	2,581,119	139	399	3,018
Midland North'n CountiesConstituents	6,302,467	263	384,056	1,460	261,240	68	122,816	2 10 0	1,820,262	79	364	2,339
Total of all Irish Railways‡	44,568,521	3,362	4,334,862	1,289	2,633,033	60	1,701,829	—	18,740,786	900	3,273	21,053
Aggregate total	1,294,065,662	23,108	121,548,923	5,260	76,609,194	63	44,939,729	—	428,379,922	23,520	71,688	764,855

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies Managing Committee, which see. Electric Lines, which are counted in the official aggregate total.

† For year ended January 31, 1908.

‡ Including "Light Railways" and

§ Less the Irish Section Capital.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.	M.	Yds.
Severn ..... Great Western	4	624
Totley ..... Midland	3	950
Standedge ..... North Western	3	62
Woodhead ..... Great Central	3	17
Chipping Sodbury. Great Western	2	913
Disley ..... Midland	2	346
Medway ..... S. E. & C.	2	332
Bramhope ..... North Eastern	2	225
Festiniog ..... North Western	2	206
Cowburn ..... Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks ..... S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda ..... Rhondda & Swans. R.	1	1683
Morley ..... North Western	1	1590
Box ..... Great Western	1	1467
Catesby ..... Great Central	1	1240
Dove Holes ..... Midland	1	1227
Littleborough ..... Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1177
Sapperton ..... Great Western	1	1040
Mersey ..... Mersey	1	940
Bleamoor ..... Midland	1	867
Polhill ..... S. E. & C.	1	849
Queensbury ..... Great Northern	1	742
Kilsby ..... North Western	1	663
Shepherd's Well ... S. E. & C.	1	616
Oxted ..... Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Wapping (L'pool)... North Western	1	490
Sydenham ..... S. E. & C.	1	440
Clayton ..... Brighton & S. Coast	1	440
Cuffley ..... Great Northern	1	408
Drewton ..... Hull & Barnsley ...	1	356
Dronfield ..... Midland	1	264
Sough ..... Lanc. & Yorks.	1	258
Abbot's Cliff ..... S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby ..... Midland	1	160
Honiton ..... South Western	1	121
Wenvoe ..... Barry	1	108
Sharnbrook ..... Midland	1	100
Glaston ..... Midland	1	82
Merstham ..... S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford ..... S.&m. & Dorset Jt....	1	53
Belsize ..... Midland	1	62
Glenfield ..... Midland	1	36
Claycross ..... Midland	1	11
Harecastle ..... North Staffordshire	1	3

ENGINEERS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.	
Barry	W. Waddell.
Belfast & County Down ...	G. P. Culverwell, C.E.
Brecon & Merthyr	C. H. Thomas.
Caledonian	D. A. Matheson, M.I.C.E.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald.
Central London	Basil Mott.
Cheshire Lines Committee	Harry Blundell.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon.
Cork, Bandon & S'th. Coast	J. R. Kerr, C.E.
Dub., Wicklow & Wexford	S. J. Shannon, C.E.
Furness	W. S. Whitworth.
Glasgow & South Western	W. Melville.
Great Central	C. A. Rowlandson, M.I.C.E.
Great Eastern	J. Wilson.
Great Northern	A. Ross, M.I.C.E.
Great Northern (Ireland)	W. H. Mills.
Great North of Scotland .	J. A. Parker.
Great Southern & Western	A. Gordon.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson.
Highland	W. Roberts, C.E.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley.
Lanc. Derbysh. & E. Coast	J. B. Ball.
Lancashire & Yorkshire ..	B. C. Rattray.
Lond., Bright. & S'th. Coast	C. L. Morgan.
London & North Western	E. B. Thornhill, C.E.
London & South Western	Jacomb Hood.
Lond., Til., & Southend...	J. R. Robertson.
Maryport & Carlisle	Joseph Cartmell.
Mersey	J. Shaw.
Metropolitan	E. P. Seaton.
Metropolitan District.....	G. Estall.
Midland	W. B. Worthington.
Midland Great Western...	W. P. O'Neill, C.E.
North British	James Bell.
North Eastern	C. A. Harrison.
North London	(vacant)
North Staffordshire.....	G. J. C. Dawson, M.I.C.E.
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co.	W. J. Hosgood.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths.
S.E. & C.D. Rlys.	P. C. Tempest.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has been conducted on three different systems: first, the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; secondly, by the State through its own officials; and thirdly, by assisted companies either with or without guarantee or subsidy from the State, and working with capital wholly raised by themselves or partly with capital provided by the State.

The total length of Railway open in India on 31st December, 1907, was 30,010 miles. This mileage includes tramways working outside municipal limits, which are treated as light railways. The capital outlay was £265,621,000. The gross receipts for 1907 amounted to £31,512,467; the working expenses to £16,190,601, or 51·38 per cent. of gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to £15,321,866, which gave a return of 5·77 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. The number of passengers carried in the year was nearly 306 millions. The Indian Railways have in their service 516,756 employees, of whom 7,180 are Europeans, 9,982 Eurasians, and 499,594 Natives. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 445 killed and 666 injured; passengers, 195 killed and 609 injured; other persons, 1,194 killed and 390 injured; total, 1,834 killed and 1,665 injured. The Railways of India have up to the end of 1899 involved a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, but the working of the year 1900 resulted for the first time in their history in a net gain to the State, and the result of the working for the year 1907 was a gain to the Government of £2,551,947.

There is to be a "battle of the gauges" in India in the near future, the question at issue being the metre *versus* the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. At present there are 11,562 miles of 3 ft. 3½ in. gauge, 14,733 of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 942 of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 328 miles of 2 ft. gauge. In addition, it seems from a report on Indian railways that the present vehicular width makes the railways work at 22½ per cent. under power, the vehicles on the broader gauge being 9 ft. 6 in., and on the metre gauge 7 ft. 9 in. The 5 ft. 6 in. width might, it is stated, be increased to 12 ft. 3 in.

The principal recent event was the constitution of a Railway Board, consisting of a chairman and two members—with the necessary clerical establishment—to whom is entrusted the general control and administration of the railways in India, hitherto exercised by the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

The chairman of the Board is Mr. F. R. Upcott, C.S.I., and the two members are Mr. W. H. Wood and Mr. T. R. Wynne, C.I.E. These gentlemen assumed office in March, 1905.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c.

In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

Railway.	London Office.	Date of Opening of Line.	Year ending December, 1907.						Total paid up Capital of Company excluding Debenture Stock and Annuities A, B, and C, to Dec. 31st, 1907.	Present minimum Government Guarantee. Per Cent.	Dividend Per Cent paid during last 12 months.	Present Price on £100 capital.	Yield Per Cent. at Present Price.
			Miles Open.	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts	Per Cent. on Capital Outlay.					
			°		°	°		°	°					
				£		£		£		£	£	s. d.		£ s. d.
Assam-Bengal	Bishopsgate House	1895	775	8,993,416	326,009	283,325	86·91	42,684	0·47	1,500,000	3	3 0 0	82	3 13 2
Barsi Light	Winchester House	1897	79	316,532	36,222	21,283	58·76	14,939	4·72	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal & N.-Western	237 Gresham House	1884	1,779	9,800,067	1,099,937	487,021	44·28	612,916	6·25	2,750,000	—	7 10 0	153	4 18 0
Bengal-Dooars	271 Winchester House	1893	153	788,491	68,323	28,545	41·78	39,778	5·04	—	—	4 0 0	80	5 0 0
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House	1880	2,170	20,707,727	1,936,634	945,845	48·84	990,789	4·78	3,000,000	4	5 10 0	103	5 6 10
Bhavnagar-Gondal		1880	456	1,514,943	183,794	84,519	45·98	99,275	6·55	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House	1860	1,274	12,665,529	1,614,070	709,726	43·97	904,344	7·93	2,000,000	3	3 0 0½	95	3 3 2
Burma	199 Gresham House	1877	1,475	10,768,423	1,118,995	718,868	64·24	400,127	3·72	2,000,000	2½	2 10 0½	106	2 7 2
Darjeeling-Himalayan	—	1880	51	250,220	63,314	34,705	54·81	28,609	11·43	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	17 Victoria Street	1891	162	1,054,880	153,644	73,749	48·00	79,895	7·57	—	3¼	7 0 0	150	4 13 4
Dibru-Sadiya	85 London Wall, E.C.	1882	86	712,876	73,299	45,716	62·37	27,583	3·87	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,362	14,625,088	1,805,300	1,099,322	60·89	705,978	4·83	—	—	—	—	—
East Indian	Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1854	2,309	38,768,304	5,432,403	2,192,670	40·36	3,239,733	8·53	(Ann. class D.) 4,423,983	4	4 0 0‖	123	3 5 0
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Copthall Avenue	1853	2,200	26,240,370	3,776,559	2,000,731	52·98	1,775,828	6·77	2,575,000	3	3 0 0**	106	2 16 7
Indian Midland	48 Copthall Avenue	1878	810	7,678,951	764,931	408,679	53·43	356,252	4·64	3,000,000	4	4 5 6	102	4 3 10
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1882	833	1,485,469	255,218	131,149	51·39	124,069	8·35	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	1 Broad Street Place	1856	1,616	16,067,106	1,526,950	1,030,175	67·47	496,775	3·09	—	—	—	—	—
Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street	1874	742	4,886,806	570,368	219,640	38·51	350,728	7·18	2,000,000	5	5 0 0	112	4 7 6
North-Western	—	1861	4,426	45,977,443	5,252,643	2,730,904	51·99	2,521,739	5·48	—	—	—	—	—
Oudh & Rohilkhund	—	1867	1,335	11,129,870	1,238,642	788,262	63·64	450,380	4·05	—	—	—	—	—
Rajputana-Malwa	—	1873	1,919	11,239,572	1,914,811	955,218	49·88	959,593	8·54	—	—	—	—	—
Rohilkhund & Kumaon	237 Gresham House	1884	448	1,747,281	190,161	89,362	46·91	100,799	5·77	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Mahratta	46 Queen Anne's Gate	1884	1,679	9,075,133	853,487	510,494	59·81	342,993	3·78	—	—	—	—	—
South Indian	55 Gracechurch Street	1861	1,364	7,527,201	1,030,467	510,186	49·51	520,281	6·91	1,000,000	3	6 15 0	124	5 8 10
W. of Ind. Portuguese	4 Colman Street, E.C.	1887	51	1,087,594	49,240	29,233	59·37	20,007	1·84	800,000	5	5 0 0	94	5 6 5
Total of all Indian Railways			30,010	265,621,000	31,512,467	16,190,601	51·38	15,321,866	5·77	—	—	—	—	—

° These figures include all line worked.

‡ First half, 22s. 4d.; second half, 15s.

* Refer to the Companies (proper) only.

** First half, 28s. These dividends are in addition to the guaranteed interest, but only payable in the following half-year.

‡ Second half, 10s.

§ Year to June, 1907, 39s.

Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad.

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1896	696	1,159,751
1897	591	952,486
1898	761	1,367,570
1899	726	1,416,791
1900	692	1,442,471
1901	639	1,524,739
1902	694	1,427,558
1903	697	1,190,618
1904	712	1,205,162
1905	795	1,623,168
1906	886	1,828,343
*1907	841	1,607,890

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom during 1907 36 Warships of 134,475 tons displacement, of which 33, of 133,405 tons, were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (752 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1907 7 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the *Asturias*, of 12,200 tons, and the *Avon*, *Corsican*, and *Pericles*, each of about 11,000 tons; 24 were between 6,000 and 10,000; 114 were between 4,000 and 6,000 tons each; and 261 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons.

Only two sailing vessels of over 1,000 tons were launched in the United Kingdom during 1907, one of which was an oil barge of 7,700 tons gross.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels *not* to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1890	406	652,248
1891	475	702,114
1892	385	678,780
1893	326	616,560
1894	327	653,331
1895	356	716,575
1896	355	659,641
1897	455	884,336
1898	598	1,364,250
1899	558	1,347,549
1900	452	1,204,008
1901	475	1,405,120
1902	388	1,000,714
1903	393	906,608
1904	393	1,046,308
1905	474	1,325,328
1906	512	1,254,767
1907	450	1,080,087
1908	319	733,378

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1908 RESPECTIVELY.

Date.	Steel.				Iron.				Wood.				Total.			
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
*30 Sept. 1875	...	...	...	...	144	162,325	110	105,081	6	1,065	173	36,103	150	163,390	283	141,184
30 Sept. 1908	294	730,122	14	2,320	...	...	...	...	2	75	9	861	296	730,197	23	3,181

*The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is over 3¼ times that of vessels built thirty-three years ago. Then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes; now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIPBUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1907.

District.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c.	9	5,726	...	...
Belfast, &c.	19	118,989	17*	9,950
Clyde	227	555,479	52	13,427
Humber	85	30,423	1	265
Mersey	14	7,785	...	...
Tees, &c.	76	233,090	...	...
Tyne	130	292,730	1	184
Wear	90	291,606	...	...

* Including one oil barge of 7,700 tons.

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING 1907.

Where Owned.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	535	1,059,319
British Colonies	53	72,424
Austria-Hungary	21	87,758
France	20	51,696
Germany	15	44,788
Holland	9	36,449
Italy	7	47,606
Norway	18	56,328
South America	97	61,813
Other Countries, & for sale	66	89,709
TOTAL LAUNCHED	841	1,607,890

MERCHANT VESSELS AND WARSHIPS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1907

Country.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.
*British Colonies	97	46,443	1	160
*America, U.S.	255	474,675	5	11,590
Austria-Hung.	7	8,717	7	1,594
Denmark	29	28,819	...	...
France	50	61,635	24	35,289
Germany	188	275,003	21	16,200
Holl'nd & Belg'm	78	85,165	1	101
Italy	31	44,666	12	25,154
Japan	78	66,254	16	61,100
Norway	82	57,556	2	200
Other Countries	52	21,265	17	35,348
TOTAL	947	1,170,198	106	186,736

* Excluding river vessels and wooden vessels built on the Great Lakes.

Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.—Number, Tonnage, and Description of Vessels of 100 tons and upwards. (Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1908–1909.)

	Flag.	Steamers: Wood & Comp. No.	Steamers: Wood & Comp. Gross Tons.	Steamers: Iron No.	Steamers: Iron Gross Tons.	Steamers: Steel No.	Steamers: Steel Gross Tons.	Steamers: Total No.	Steamers: Total Gross Tons.	Sailing Vessels: Wood and Comp. No.	Sailing Vessels: Wood and Comp. Net Tons.	Sailing Vessels: Iron No.	Sailing Vessels: Iron Net Tons.	Sailing Vessels: Steel No.	Sailing Vessels: Steel Net Tons.	Sailing Vessels: Total No.	Sailing Vessels: Total Net Tons.	Steamers and Sailing Vessels: Grand Totals. No.	Steamers and Sailing Vessels: Grand Totals. Tons.
British	United Kingdom	95	16,765	1,730	1,146,440	6,574	15,173,664	8,405	16,336,869	463	74,234	272	318,407	402	588,841	1,137	981,482	9,542	17,318,351
	*Colonies	363	103,080	283	207,770	629	851,823	1,275	1,162,673	664	177,612	51	31,824	31	19,077	746	228,513	2,021	1,391,186
	Total	458	119,845	2,019	1,354,210	7,203	16,025,487	9,680	17,499,542	1,127	251,846	323	350,231	433	607,918	1,883	1,209,995	11,563	18,709,537
American (United States).	Sea	420	214,835	187	311,199	483	1,089,733	1,090	1,615,767	1,739	1,054,581	36	43,138	55	88,901	1,830	1,186,620	2,920	2,802,387
	*Nthn. Lakes	9	17,464	24	27,794	482	1,850,154	515	1,895,412	...	...	...	...	45	112,469	45	112,469	560	2,007,881
	Philipine Is.	31	6,225	32	19,847	20	12,210	83	38,282	27	6,237	...	...	...	...	27	6,237	110	44,519
	Total	460	238,524	243	358,840	985	2,952,097	1,688	3,549,461	1,766	1,060,818	36	43,138	100	201,370	1,902	1,305,326	3,590	4,854,787
Argentine		3	604	35	16,870	145	103,192	183	120,666	43	11,515	13	7,809	23	10,012	79	29,336	262	150,002
Austro-Hungarian		2	241	60	65,012	255	668,149	327	733,402	8	2,173	4	4,674	1	258	13	7,107	340	740,509
Belgian		...	...	26	19,149	102	185,886	128	205,035	2	348	1	874	1	2,700	4	3,922	132	208,957
Brazilian		5	1,429	63	54,998	239	159,229	307	215,656	72	16,091	3	2,373	4	2,220	79	20,684	386	236,340
Chilian		4	434	29	29,829	61	80,268	94	110,531	37	20,711	21	25,423	1	1,332	59	47,466	153	157,997
Chinese		8	4,207	15	20,834	28	43,240	51	68,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	68,281
Cuban		11	5,583	18	11,716	25	43,506	54	60,805	8	1,459	...	...	...	...	8	1,459	62	62,264
Danish		9	2,693	118	83,760	401	574,129	528	660,582	294	50,331	8	6,326	40	16,551	342	73,208	870	733,790
†Dutch		7	1,107	61	39,984	410	800,779	478	841,870	17	5,815	8	4,237	62	24,698	87	34,750	565	876,620
French		17	2,736	261	307,355	591	1,106,896	869	1,416,987	444	83,356	23	22,067	181	361,484	648	466,907	1,517	1,883,894
†Greek		8	1,028	105	91,815	169	389,272	282	482,055	140	37,407	1	427	...	...	141	37,834	423	519,889
Italian		10	1,452	217	305,493	192	596,622	419	903,567	472	156,396	149	162,811	58	62,451	679	381,658	1,098	1,285,225
‡Japanese		334	90,053	148	241,277	383	808,847	865	1,140,177	5	2,291	...	...	...	...	5	2,291	870	1,142,468
Mexican		5	907	6	3,096	36	26,462	47	30,465	18	3,890	...	...	2	473	20	4,363	67	34,828
Norwegian		104	39,246	330	241,162	822	1,071,239	1,256	1,351,647	557	262,164	273	296,661	62	72,406	892	631,231	2,148	1,982,878
Peruvian		1	210	2	3,349	13	8,717	16	12,276	35	10,942	5	4,647	1	1,199	41	16,788	57	29,064
Portuguese		4	877	21	13,188	48	54,347	73	68,412	118	27,454	9	9,391	5	743	132	37,588	205	106,000
Roumanian		1	169	5	638	18	31,743	24	32,550	1	285	...	...	...	...	1	285	25	32,835
†Russian		22	4,034	247	151,652	440	599,664	709	755,350	635	170,427	27	37,290	10	11,450	672	219,167	1,381	974,517
Spanish		5	1,357	202	178,355	262	497,633	469	677,345	77	20,025	3	3,107	2	801	82	23,933	551	701,278
Swedish		135	26,700	381	280,911	418	424,669	934	732,280	566	148,798	18	14,699	24	8,378	608	171,875	1,542	904,155
†Turkish		15	1,979	77	85,529	50	25,147	142	112,655	168	53,266	...	...	...	...	168	53,266	310	165,921
Uruguayan		1	374	8	6,096	34	49,611	43	56,081	13	5,797	9	8,102	3	2,705	25	16,604	68	72,685
Other Countries		4	959	25	15,570	49	29,510	78	46,039	35	9,237	...	...	2	799	37	9,937	115	55,976
Total		1,635	547,061	4,962	4,155,434	14,953	31,020,600	21,550	35,723,095	6,697	2,428,694	986	1,066,030	1,296	1,705,023	8,979	5,199,747	30,529	40,922,842

* Wooden Vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America are not included in the Register Book.

† In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) have been omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing vessels of under 100 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

Ocean Mercantile Fleets—British and Foreign.

FIRST STEAMBOATS—EARLIEST LINES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES EVOLUTION FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE ON THE ATLANTIC—OWNERS OF THE LARGEST FLEETS. STEAM AND SAIL—BIGGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals, but only their names can be given in the chronological list of the first steamboats (*vide* page 753).

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam. The national benefits calculated to result from steam power, enabling vessels to enter and quit harbour regardless of wind and tide, were emphasised by the directors in the prospectus. Ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

Since the beginning of the last reign, steam-propelled vessels have vanquished the time-honoured "clippers." Iron for building purposes, being stronger, supplanted wood, but had itself to yield to steel as soon as that lighter material could be produced cheaply.

The "auxiliary screw" only stayed long enough to enable the unobtrusive "propeller" to make sure of superseding, for ocean services, the unwieldy "paddle-wheels." "Compound engines," which largely reduced coal consumption, paved the way for "triple-expansion" ones. These were next duplicated to drive "twin screws," with which all steamers of the highest class are fitted, and now steam turbines, having been tried successfully, have been adapted to the largest and fastest liners, increased speed per indicated horse-power, diminished coal consumption, and reductions in weight of machinery, engine-room staff and vibration being obtained.

Space being so limited, the evolution "from steam packet to steam palace" in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (page 754).

To Canada belongs the credit of having built and engined the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. This was the *Royal William*, launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, 1831. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 11th, after 22 days' passage.

The pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New was the Cork packet *Sirius*. Leaving Cork April 5th, 1838, she reached New York April 23rd, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, paddled in, having left Bristol April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. A third company started with the *Royal William*; she was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July, 1838, taking 19 days.

The *Royal William* had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world.

The Irish company was practically the godfather of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, so called when the mail services upon this side of Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, to the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company, secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun-brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Britannia*, 1,139 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder, and in 1840 the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso.

Owing to the revolution mechanical science caused in the carrying trade of the sea, antiquity by itself counted gradually less even in the conservative kingdom of the sailor, and as the old order changed, shipowners who neglected to advance with the growing wants of the times fell out or dropped behind. As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of corporations with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes. The origin of each leading company is briefly outlined in a series of "Historical Sketches," and the largest British and foreign owners are referred to.

The *Great Britain* was 322 × 40 × 31; tonnage 3,270; h.p. 1,500.

The *Great Eastern* was 680 feet long, paddle engines 1,710 h.p. and screw engines 1000 h.p.; tonnage, 18,918; 14 knots speed; daily coal consumption, 300 tons; longest day's run, 333 knots.

Some homeward runs by clippers were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Red Jacket* in 1854 crossed from New York to the Mersey in 13 days; the *Dreadnought*, 1413 tons, 220 × 45 × 26, eclipsed all previous runs in 1862, when she reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. The *Thermopylæ's* maiden voyage in 1868, of 60 days between London and Melbourne, remains the fastest ever known. In 1869 the *Patriarch*, 1339 tons, made for the same owners (the Aberdeen Line) the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney.

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30th, 1908, nearly every other steamer upon the high seas was under the British ensign, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owning 9,680 vessels, 17,499,542 gross tons, exclusive of 1,883 ships (1,209,995 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas.

The British flag still flies over nearly one-half of the entire shipping tonnage of the world, but this preponderance is steadily decreasing, and a perusal of the statistical tables which are appended evidences the ever-increasing activity of foreign nations for the carrying trade of the seas.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Ethiopiah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America: first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line, established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	No.	Ships Name.	Gross Tons	Speed	Owners.
Austria	17	Martha Washington	8,145	12½	Austrian Lloyd.
Belgium	4	Vaderland	12,018	16	Red Star Line.
Brazil	—	Rio de Janeiro	3,840	*	Lloyd Brazileiro.
Chile	1	Rancajua	6,210	*	S. American Nav. Co. [haven.
Denmark	5	United States	10,101	16	Forenede Dampskibs, Copen-
France	177	La Provence	13,753	21	Compagnie Gen. Transatlantique
Germany	193	Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	24,581	17	Hamburg-Amerika.
Great Britain	584	Mauretania	31,938	25	Cunard.
Greece	2	Athenai	6,520	*	D. G. Moraitis.
Holland	20	Rotterdam	24,200	17	Holland-American Line.
Italy	34	Lazio	9,126	*	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Japan	34	Chiyo Maru	13,600	14	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Norway	—	Henrik Ibsen	4,573	*	W. T. Torkildsen.
Russia	12	Russia	8,596	—	—
Spain	9	Alfonso XII.	6,748	19	Compania Trasatlantica.
Sweden	2	Drottning Sophia	5,387	*	A. Johnson.
United States	183	Minnesota	20,718	*	Gt. Northern Steamship Co.
Total	1,277				

* Under 12 knots.

FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

(1) Wood Paddle-boats. (3) Iron Screw Steamers. (5) Steel Twin-Screw Steamers.
(2) Iron ,, (4) Steel ,, ,,

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William ..... (1)	Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co.	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British and Amer. S.N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
,,	Great Western	Great Western S.N. Co. ...	,, Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic.
,,	Royal William (2)	Transatlantic SS. Co.	,, Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia.....	Cunard Line	,, Liverpool, 1st carried British mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins ,, ...	,, New York, 1st carried U.S. mails.
1856	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line ...	,, Hamburg, 1st ,, ,,
,,	Adriatic	Collins Line	Last sailing of Line.
1858	Bremen.....	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia .....(2)	Cunard	1st Cunard iron paddle steamer.
1862	Scotia	,, ...	Last ,, ,, ,, ,,
1845	Great Britain.....(3)	Great Western S.N. Co. ...	1st Atlantic iron screw steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow.....	Inman Line.....	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GREAT EASTERN	East. and Australian SS. Co.	Paddle wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels.....	Inman ,, ...	1st ,, ,, ,, steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (1st)	White Star Line	1st with midship saloon, &c.
1874	Britannic.....	White Star ,, ...	1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern
1875	City of Berlin.....	Inman ,, ...	1st with electric light. [excepted.
1879	Arizona.....	Guion ,, ...	Watertight compartments floated her.
1881	Alaska	,, ,, ...	1st "ocean greyhound."
1883	Oregon	,, ,, (1).....	Sunk outside New York; everyone
		Cunard ,, (2).....	saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean .....(4)	Allan Line	1st Atlantic steel steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard ,, ...	1st Cunard ,, ,,
,,	City of Rome	Inman (1) Line	Fitted with three funnels.
		Anchor (2) ,, ...	
1884	America	National ,, ...	1st and last express ss. of Line.
	Umbria		
,,	Etruria	Cunard ,, ...	1st with 20 knots speed.
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st triple-expansion express ss.†
1888	City of New York .....(5)	Inman & International (1)	1st twin-screw ocean expresses.‡
	City of Paris	American Line (2)	1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted.
1889	Teutonic	White Star Line	Designed as mercantile cruisers.
	Majestic		
1890	Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg-American Line ...	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Trans.	Record Havre to New York, 6¼ days.
1893	Campania	Cunard Line	Lucania: highest day's run 562 knots.
	Lucania.....		Liverpool to New York records.
1895	St. Paul.....	American	Largest express steamers ever built in
	St. Louis		America.
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run, 580 knots. [tons.
1899	Oceanic	White Star Line	Balanced engines. 1st to exceed 15,000
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American Line ...	Fastest ocean steamer to date.
1901	Celtic	White Star Line	1st to exceed 20,000 tons.
1902	Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Norddeutscher Lloyd	
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest express steamer to date.
1904	Baltic.....	White Star Line	Largest steamer to date.
,,	Victorian	Allan Line	1st fitted with turbine engines.
1907	Lusitania.....	Cunard Line.....	Largest and fastest in world. Fitted
,,	Mauretania.....	,, ,, ...	with turbine engines. Record day's run, Lusitania, 650 knots.

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomohana, 1,763 tons, was first ocean steel ss. 1879.
† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss., 1884.
‡ Notting Hill, 3,921 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engined, 1881.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6	,,	City of Paris ...10,669	
1894.	,, 5⅓	,,	Lucania 12,950	
1897.	,, 6	,, S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...14,349	
1903.	,, 5½	,, Cherb'g.	Deutschland ...16,502	
1908.	In 4*d.* 15*h.*	from Q'town.	Lusitania 30,822	

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

	Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed 200	Great Western...	1,340
1845.	,, 300	Great Britain ...	2,084
1858.	,, 680	Great Eastern ...	18,918
1871.	,, 400	Oceanic (1).....	3,807
1881.	,, 500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, 600	Campania	12,952
1899.	,, 700	Oceanic (2).....	17,247
1904.	,, 725	Baltic	23,000
1907.	780 × 88 × 77 feet.	Lusitania	30,822

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners of over 100,000 gross tons in order of tonnage.

Lines.	Head Office.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 knots	Knots. 20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	Under 12 knots.	Total.
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	908,679	1	1	...	...	3	5	2	7	13	37	99	168
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	694,726	4	...	...	1	...	6	14	9	24	31	48	137
British India Steam N. Co.	London	438,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	8	5	24	62	109
P. & O. Steam N. Co.	London	425,000	2	1	1	14	6	7	3	16	4	6	1	61
White Star	Liverpool	386,000	1	2	...	1	3	5	1	...	11	1	4	29
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	350,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	23	5	53	95
A. Holt	Liverpool	343,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	11	29
Elder, Dempster & Co.	Liverpool	330,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	12	16	69	109
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	307,000	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	1	23	26	6	70
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	301,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	29	40	80
Navigazione Gen. Italiana	Genoa	289,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	5	22	9	60	109
Union-Castle	London	261,000	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	3	3	13	14	44
Compagnie Générale Trans.	Paris	258,000	3	...	1	...	9	3	6	5	1	7	36	71
Leyland	Liverpool	249,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	11	17	43
Cunard	Liverpool	245,000	4	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	8	23
Hansa	Bremen	239,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
Furness-Withy Co., Ltd.	West Hartlepool	235,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14		67	86
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	231 000	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	13	12		43	72
Hamburg South American	Hamburg	212,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	6		34	44
Harrison	Liverpool	212,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12		11	42
Royal Mail S.P. Co.	London	206,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	6	24	48
Clan	Glasgow	206,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21		29	50
Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal	193,000	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	7	12	36	63
Pacific Steam N. Co.	Liverpool	187,000	...	...	...	...	1	13	3	15	7		11	50
Wilson	Hull	185,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	10		52	80
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	180,000	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	11	17		2	34
Kosmos	Hamburg	174,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15		21	36
Allan	Glasgow	161,000	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	3	6		11	28
Osaka S. K. Ltd.	Osaka	160,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9		124	135
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand	Dunedin	156,000	...	1	1	...	2	5	8	6	10		32	65
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen	153,000	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	2		108	125
R. Ropner & Co.	West Hartlepool	143,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		46	46
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg	136,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	31
Prince	Newcastle-on-Tyne	136,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8		34	44
Atlantic Transport Co.	London	136,000	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	4		7	18
Lamport & Holt	Liverpool	130,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	9	30
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	129,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	30
Anchor	Glasgow	124,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	7	8	23
Red Star	Antwerp	123,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...		10	14
Andrew Weir & Co.	Glasgow	119,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		39	39
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	London	115,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	31
Bucknall S.S. Lines Ltd.	London	115,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14		11	28
Booth	Liverpool	110,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	6		21	35
Holland-America	Rotterdam	109,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...		3	9
New Zealand Shipping Co.	London	104,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	4		4	15
Hain & Son	St. Ives	101,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		34	34

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Net tons.	Belonging to	Name and Tonnage of Largest Ship.		Remarks.
A. D. Bordes & Son	38	84,080	Dunkirk	Nord	2,905	Own 1 Steamer.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd	18	46,000	London	Brilliant	3,609	Own 24 Steamers.
Rhederei Aktien Ges V., 1896	21	43,000	Hamburg	Urania	3,060	
F. Laeisz	16	42,000	Hamburg	Preussen*	4,765	Ship. 5 Masts.
Andrew Weir & Co.	17	31,000	Glasgow	Cedarbank	2,825	Own 21 Steamers.
Com. Maritime Française	14	27,000	Nantes	Thiers	2,251	
Wm. F. Palmer	13	27,000	Dorch'st'r, Mass.	Jane Palmer	2,800	
Thomas Law & Co.	15	26,000	Glasgow	Dumfriesshire	2,483	Own 1 Steamer.
Société Anonyme des Voiliers Nantais	13	25,000	Nantes	Rochambeau	2,311	
Wm. Thomas, Sons & Co., Ltd.	13	25,000	Liverpool	Crocodile	2,371	Own 11 Steamers.
California Shipping Co.	14	22,000	San Francisco	Alex. Gibson	2,043	
Knohr & Burchard	11	22,000	Hamburg	Reinbeck	2,630	Own 1 Steamer.
Arthur Sewall & Co.	8	21,000	Bath, Maine, U.S.	Shenandoah	3,154	
Macvicar, Marshall & Co.	8	21,000	Liverpool	Dunstaffnage	3,129	Own 3 Steamers.
D. H. Watjen & Co.	12	21,000	Bremen	Adelaide	2,915	
Robert Thomas & Co.	12	20,000	Liverpool	Milverton	2,070	
The Coastwise Transportation Co.	10	20,000	Boston, Mass.	Wm. L. Douglas	3,470	
"Alster" Aktien Ges.	8	20,000	Hamburg	Alsterdamm	3,259	
"Visurgis" Rhederei Akt. Ges.	9	17,000	Bremen	Nal	2,571	

* Length, 437 ft.; breadth, 53·6 ft.; depth, 33·8 ft.; displacement, 22,000 tons; cargo, d. w. capacity, 8,000 tons; surface of sails, 59,600 square feet.

OTHER LARGE STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

(*Also see pages* 758 *772.*)

		No. of Vessels.
Adelaide SS. Co.	Adelaide	28
Adria Sea Nav. Co.	Fiume	33
Alta Italia Nav. Co.	Turin	9
Amazon S.N. Co., Ltd.	London	48
American-Hawaian SS. Co.	New York	14
American Petroleum Co.	Antwerp	10
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	47
Asiatic S.N. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	16
Australasian United S.N. Co.	London	22
Axel Brostrom & Son	Gothenburg	24
Becher, W. H.	Cleveland, Ohio	8
Bell Bros. & McLelland	Glasgow	10
Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.	Bombay	14
C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	30
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	10
Bruusgaard, Kjösterud & Co.	Norway	15
Burrell & Son	Glasgow	22
Cairns, Noble & Co.	Newcastle	25
Carl, L. H.	Copenhagen	17
James Chambers & Co.	Liverpool	9
R. B. Chellew	Truro	13
China Merchants S. N. Co.	Shanghai	30
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	London	65
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	14
F. S. Ciampa & Figli	Piano di Sorrento	13
Steamship Clyde Co.	New York	21
W. H. Cockerline & Co.	Hull	14
Commercial Nav. Co.	Genoa	14
Compagnie du Nord	Dunkirk	20
Compagnie Havraise	Havre	11
Compania Sud. Americana	Valparaiso	19
James P. Corry & Co.	London	6
John Cory & Sons, Ltd.	Cardiff	22
Adolf Deppe	Antwerp	22
Deutsch A. Petroleum Co.	Hamburg	18
Deutsch Levante Linie	Hamburg	27
Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie	Hamburg	26
H. W. Dillon	London	10
Thomas Dixon & Sons	Belfast	12
Thomas Dunlop & Sons	Glasgow	13
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	Copenhagen	21
Empreza Nav. Co.	Lisbon	20
Erie & Western Transptn. Co.	Philadelphia	11
Cyprien Fabre & Co.	Marseilles	14
Farrar, Groves & Co.	London	11
Henry Fernie & Sons	Liverpool	6
Peter L. Fisker	Copenhagen	27
Fraissinet & Co.	Marseilles	20
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.	London	11
James Gardiner & Co.	Glasgow	12
General Transport Co.	Marseilles	23
J. C. Gilchrist	Cleveland, Ohio	34
Glen & Co.	Glasgow	16
Gordon Steamship Co., Ltd.	London	7
Greenshields, Cowie & Co.	Liverpool	5
Hamilton, Fraser & Co.	Liverpool	8
C. K. Hansen	Copenhagen	30
Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	London	15
Harrison, Gow & Co.	Glasgow	13
Robt. Harrowing & Co.	Whitby	14
W. A. Hawgood & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	8
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	9
G. Heyn & Sons	Belfast	16
T. Hogan & Sons	New York	9
Hugh Hogarth & Sons	Glasgow	13
H. C. Horn	Schleswig	19
M. H. Horsley	W. Hartlepool	10
Houlder, Middleton & Co.	London	12
Huddart, Parker & Co. Proprietary, Ltd.	Melbourne	21
G. T. Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	10
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.	London	40
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.*	Glasgow	124
W. & C. T. Jones S.S. Co., Ltd.	Cardiff	12
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	London	22
King Line, Ltd.	London	12
A. F. Klaveness & Co.	Norway	16
Koninklijke Packet Co.	Amsterdam	56
,, Nederlandsche Co.	Amsterdam	34
Lane & Macandrew	London	11
Larrinaga & Co.	Liverpool	16
Lawther, Latta & Co.	London	12
Lloyd Brazileiro	Rio de Janeiro	65
Luckenbach Trans. & Wr. Co.	New York	7
Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	43
Christopher Marwood	Whitby	20
Mer. & Min. Transportation Co.	Baltimore	24
Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	15
J. Mitchell	Cleveland, Ohio	18
Morel, Ltd.	Cardiff	20
Moss S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	12
Navijazione Alla Italia	Turin	9
H. & W. Nelson, Ltd.	Liverpool	13
New England Navigation Co.	New York	35
N. York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	New York	24
Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.	St. Petersburg	21
Ocean Steam. Co. of Savannah	New York	11
Pacific Coast S.S. Co.	San Francisco	21
Pittsburg Steamship Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	105
Pyman Bros.	London	20
George Pyman & Co.	W. Hartlepool	13
Raeburn & Verel	Glasgow	9
Rankin, Gilmour & Co.	Liverpool	15
Reading Co.	Philadelphia	81
Rickmers Linie	Bremerhaven	15
F. & W. Ritson	Sunderland	11
Joseph Robinson & Sons	N. Shields	10
T. B. Royden	Liverpool	12
Russian S. Nav. & Tradg. Co.	Odessa	79
Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	St. Petersburg	13
Simpson, Spence & Young	London	6
Robert M. Sloman, Jr., & Co.	Hamburg	21
Sivewright, Bacon & Co.	Manchester	9
Smith, Howard & Co., Ltd.	Melbourne	23
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao	27
Southern Pacific Co.	New York	19
Steel, Young & Co.	London	10
F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	London	19
W. J. Tatem & Co.	Cardiff	15
W. Thomas, Sons & Co. Ltd.	Liverpool	23
Thomas Radcliffe & Co.	Cardiff	26
William Thomson & Co.	Leith	17
William Thomson & Co.	St. John, N.B.	14
G. A. Tomlinson	Duluth, Minn.	14
D. Tripcovich	Trieste	13
Turnbull, Martin & Co.	London	7
Turner, Brightman & Co.	London	15
Union Austrian Nav. Co.	Trieste	37
U.S. Transportation Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	17
La Veloce Nav. Italiana	Genoa	10
Watts, Watts & Co.	London	23
J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	7
Western Transit Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	11
James Westall	Sunderland	39
W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool	16
W. Wilhelmsen	Norway	31
Wilson Transit Co.	Cleveland, Ohio	8
Woermann Linie	Hamburg	34
Woods, Tylor & Brown	London	13
A. B. Wolvin	Duluth, Minn.	8
Ybarra & Co.	Seville	26

* And about 235 Flats and Barges.

VESSELS 10,000 TONS AND OVER. SPEED UNDER 20 KNOTS.

Owners and Steamers.	Speed.	Under 11,000 Tons.	11,000 Tons to under 12,000 Tons	12,000 Tons and above.
Hamburg-American Line—				
Amerika, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	17	...	...	2
Hamburg (16), Blucher (16½), Moltke	15	1	...	2
President Grant, President Lincoln	14	...	...	2
Patricia, Pennsylvania, Graf Waldersee	13½	...	...	3
Batavia, Bulgaria, Pretoria	12	...	2	1
Norddeutscher Lloyd—Prinzess Alice	16	1	...	1
Bremen, Barbarossa, Fried. der Grosse, Koningin Luise	15½	4	...	...
Prinzess Irene, Konig Albert	15	2	...	...
Grosser Kurfurst	14	...	1	...
Main, Rhein	13½	2	...	...
Kronz-Prinzessin Cecilie	...	...	...	1
Holland-American Line—Rotterdam	17	...	...	1
New Amst'rd'm, Statendam, Potsdam, Ryndi'm, Noord'm	15	1	...	4
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Korea, Siberia	18	...	2	...
New York S.B. Co., Camden, N.J.—Mongolia, Manchuria	...	...	...	2
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen—United States, Hellig Olay	16	2	...	...
Great Northern S.S. Co. of U.S.—Minnesota (21,000 tons)	...	...	...	1
Red Star Line—Vaderland	16	...	1	...
International Mercantile Marine—Finland, Kroonland	16	...	...	2
International Navigation Co—Zeeland	16	...	1	...
Haverford, Merion	14	...	2	...
British—Malwa, Mantua, Morea ..... P. & O. Co.	18½	3	...	...
Macedonia, Marmora ..... ,,	18	2	...	...
Briton, Saxon, Walmer Castle ..... Union-Castle Line	17½	2	...	1
Armadale Castle, Kenilworth Castle ..... ,,	17½	...	...	2
Adriatic (24,541 tons) ..... White Star ,,	18	...	...	1
Celtic, Cedric, Baltic ..... ,, ,,	17	...	...	3
Arabic ..... ,, ,,	16	...	...	1
Victorian, Virginian ..... Allan ,,	18	2	...	...
Tunisian, Corsican ..... Allan ,,	16	1	1	...
Ivernia, Saxonia, Carpathia ..... Cunard ,,	15½	1	...	2
Carmania ..... ,, ,,	...	...	...	1
Slavonia (14½), Ultonia (13), Caronia (20,000 tons)	...	2	...	1
Cymric ..... White Star Line	15	...	...	1
Winefredian, Devonian ..... Leyland ,,	14½	2	...	...
Georgic, Athenic, Corinthic, Ionic ... White Star ,,	13	1	...	...
Afric, Medic, Persic, Runic, Suevic ,, ,,	12½	...	5	...
Romanic, Canopic ..... ,, ,,	16	...	2	...
Cretic, Republic ..... ,, ,,	16	...	...	2
Minneapolis, Minnehaha ..... Atlantic Transport	16	...	...	2
Minnetonka ..... Line	16	...	...	1
Amazon, Araguaya, Avon, Asturias Royal Mail	15	2	1	1
Empress of Britain ..... Canadian Pacific	20	2	...	...
Empress of Ireland ..... Railway				
Cairo, Heliopolis ..... Egyptian Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	19½	...	2	...
Pericles ..... Geo. Thompson Co., Ltd.	15	...	1	...
Orcomo ..... Pacific S. N. Co.	...	...	1	...
Totals	...	53	22	44

N.B.—Of the 296 steamers under construction in Great Britain, Sept. 30, 1908, 153 were above 2,000 tons each; of these, 24 exceeded 6,000 tons each, 13 were not less than 10,000 tons each, and 1 exceeded 15,000 tons.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

Country.	20 knots & above	19 knots.	18½ kts.	18 knots	17½ kts.	17 knots.	16 knots	Total.
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
France	3	1	...	...	12	7	9	32
Germany	5	...	...	1	2	1	7	16
Great Britain	12	7	8	12	14	10	43	106*
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Japan	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Roumania	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	6
Russia	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Spain	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
United States	4	6	...	6	5	10	16	47
	28	16	11	19	33	34	93	234

* P. & O., 30; Union-Castle, 11; White Star, 12; Cunard, 20; British India Co., 6; Canadian Pacific Ry., 6; Orient, 4; Elan, 4; Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, 4; Khedivial Mail Co., 3; Atlantic Transport Co., 3; Adelaide Steamship Co., 2; Anchor Line, Howard Steamship Co., Imperial Direct West India Mail Service, 2 each; Anglo-Argentine S. Co., 1; British & North American Steam Nav. Co., Elder, Dempster Shipping Co., International Co., Pacific Steam Nav. Co., and Quebec S.S. Co., 1 each. N.B.—There were on June 30, 1908 about 2,768 ocean steamers in the world capable of a sea-speed of at least 12 knots per hour, of which about 521 were British.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 20 KNOTS AND OVER. In order of Tonnage.

Built in	Names.	Owners.	Gross Tons.	Dimensions.	Speed.	Builders.
1907	*Mauretania	Cunard	32,000	785×88×77	24	Swan&H'nter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.
1907	*Lusitania	,,	30,822	785×88×77	24	Clydebank.
1908	Kronprinzessin Cecilie	N.D. Lloyd	19,503	685×72×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1902	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	,,	19,361	678×72×38	23¼	,,
1899	Oceanic	White Star	17,274	685×68×44	21	Harland & W.
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American	16,502	662×67×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Kronprinz Wilhelm	N.D. Lloyd	14,908	640×65×43	23	,,
1905	La Provence	Com. Gén. Trans.	13,753	602×65×38	20	† ,,
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N.D. Lloyd	14,349	627×66×35	22½	Stettin V. Co.
1906	Empress of Britain	Canadian Pacific Ry.	14,189	548×65×36	20	Fairfield.
1906	Empress of Ireland	,, ,,	14,191	548×65×36	20	,,
	Chiyo Maru	Toyo Kiren, Japan	13,600	550×63×35	20	Mitsu Bishi, Nagasaki.
	Tenyo Maru	,,	13,454	558×61×35	20	
1893	Campania	Cunard	12,950	601×65×37	22	Fairfield.
1893	Lucania	,,	12,952			
1900	La Savoie	Com. Gén. Trans.	11,168	563×60×35	20	Owners.
1900	La Lorraine		11,146			
1895	St. Louis	International Mer-cantile Marine Co.	11,629	535×63×37	21	Cramp&Sons.
1895	St. Paul		11,629			
1888	New York	,,	10,798	527×63×22	20	Clydebank.
1889	Philadelphia (ex Paris)	,,	10,786			
1890	Majestic	White Star	10,147	565×58×39	20	Harland & W.
1889	Teutonic	,,	9,984			
1890	Moskva	Russian Vol. Fleet	8,430	504×57×34	20	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Smolensk	Russ. Vol. Fleet Assn.	7,270	486×58×26	20	Hawth. L. & Co
	Maori	Union of N.Z.	3,399	350×47×24	20	Denny Bros.
1908	Salsette	P. & O.	5,842	440×53×33	20	Caird & Co.
1898	Isis	,,	1,728	300×37×17	20	,,
1898	Osiris					

* 1st Cl., 550; 2nd Cl., 500; 3rd Cl., 1,300; Crew, 800; Horse Power, 70,000. † Chantiers et Ateliers de St. Nazaire.

SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS (British and Foreign). 20 KNOTS AND OVER.

BRITISH BOATS.		Owners.
†Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, all 23½ knots	4	City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.
Empress Queen 22, Prince of Wales 21, Queen Victoria 21, Viking*	4	Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.
France 21½, Sussex, Tamise, Manche, all 21¼, Arundel	5	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Brighton,* Dieppe*	2	London B. & S. C. Railway.
Cambria, Anglia, Hibernia, Scotia, Rathmore	5	London & North-Western Railway.
Antrim, Donegal, Londonderry,* Manxman*	4	Midland Railway.
Brighton Queen, Britannia, Cambria, Westward Ho	4	P. A. Campbell, Ltd.
The Queen,* Invicta,* Onward,* Empress*	4	South-Eastern & Chatham Railway.
St. David,* St. George,* St. Patrick,* St. Andrew	4	Fishguard & Rosslare Rail & Harbour [Co.
King Edward,* Queen Alexandra*	2	John Williamson.
Devonia, Gwalia	2	Barry & Bristol Channel S.S. Co.
Royal Sovereign	1	Fairfield S. & E. Co., Ltd.
La Marguerite	1	Liverpool & North Wales SS. Co., Ltd.
Princess Maud*	1	Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Railway.
Kingfisher*	1	General Steam Navigation Co.
Duchess of Argyll*	1	Caledonian Steam Packet Co., Ltd.
Viper* 22	1	G. & J. Burns, Ltd.
Copenhagen*	1	Great Eastern Railway.
Duke of Albany	1	Lancashire & Yorkshire and London & North-Western Railways.
Total	48	

FOREIGN BOATS.		
Belgian Government: 3, 22 kts.; 3, 21 kts.; 1, 24 kts.	7	Dover—Ostend Service.
Cie. des Chemins de Fer du Nord of France	2	Dover—Calais Service.
Zeeland Steamship Co. of Holland	3	Queenborough—Flushing Service.
Kaiser 20	1	Hamburg-American.
Yashmoo 20	1	White Star Line, U.S.
Total	14	

* Turbine engines. † The four fastest short-trip steamers in the world.

Historical Sketches.

For other large Steamship Owners, see p. 756.

ABERDEEN LINE, between London and Australia *viâ* South Africa, is managed by the owners, Messrs. George Thompson & Co., Ltd. (founded at Aberdeen, 1824), who have long occupied a prominent position in the Australian cargo and passenger trades, due to the "runs" of their noted clippers to Melbourne and to Sydney, the general high standard of their fleet, and its exceptional immunity from loss over more than half a century. Their ss. *Aberdeen*, built in 1881, was the earliest ocean steamer to demonstrate decisively the superior merits of triple-expansion engines. The tonnage does not include any sailing vessels, but the reputation of the line is well sustained by modern steam favourites bearing such time-honoured names of former "flyers" as *Miltiades*, *Marathon*, and *Salamis*. The two twin-screw steamers, *Miltiades*, 6,793 tons, and *Marathon*, 6,794 tons, each 15 knots, were recently added to the company's fleet, while the new twin-screw steamer *Peridot*, 11,000 tons gross register, is the largest vessel. This vessel will be the largest British-owned passenger ship trading to Australian ports.

Fleet, 6 vessels: 37,400 tons.
London Office, 7, Billiter Square, E.C.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, the earliest African line, originated from a private expedition of the *Elburkah* up the Niger in 1832, its success leading to others for opening up the West Coast of Africa or suppressing the slave trade. This company received its charter in 1852, with an annual subsidy of £30,000 for a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service performed continuously ever since, the pioneer boats *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity* rendering valuable aid in the Crimean War. In 1891 the company came (*see* p. 760) under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, and now maintains seven distinct services from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to West and South-West Africa, the one from the last-mentioned port being under contract with the Congo Free State.

Fleet, 31 steamers; 90,543 tons.
London Office, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ALLAN LINE.—The Allan Line of Steamers was originally called the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, formed by the Allan Brothers, who, as sailing-ship owners, had been connected with Canada since about 1820. The first steamer of the line, the *Canadian*, 1,700 tons, was despatched from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal Sept. 20, 1854. It was intended to inaugurate at that time a fortnightly mail service, but owing to the Crimean War, during which the steamers were engaged as transports, the mail service did not begin until April, 1856, with the sailing of the *North American*. The line has since continued to meet and promote the postal, commercial, and passenger requirements of the now vast Dominion, and has carried the mails nearly the whole of the time and is still doing so. Since 1859, sailings have been weekly. The steamers go to Halifax and St. John, N.B., when the St. Lawrence is closed. The itinerary includes Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, and London, embracing on the other side, in addition to several Canadian ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the River Plate. In 1905 the *Virginian* and *Victorian* (540′×60′×40′ 6″: 17½ knots), the first turbine-propelled Atlantic steamers, successfully augmented the service; both have beaten all records, the passage of *Virginian* (10,754 tons) in August, 1908, between Rimouski and North of Ireland in 5 days 4 hours being the fastest. The largest steamer is the *Corsican*, 11,436 tons. *Hesperian* and *Grampian* are the latest additions.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 160,569 tons.
Head Office, 25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

AMERICAN LINE (*see* International Mercantile Marine Co.).—The International Navigation Co., the proprietary organisation, established in Philadelphia, 1871, started between Philadelphia and Liverpool (calling at Queenstown), 1873, with the four American-built, brig-rigged screw steamers *Pennsylvania*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, and *Indiana*, which, supplemented by the British steamers *Abbotsford* and *Kenilworth*, formed a regular weekly line. In 1886 the Company acquired the Inman Line—which had been running in Liverpool-New York trade since 1856—then composed of the passenger steamers *City of Montreal*, *City of Berlin*, *City of Richmond*, *City of Chicago*, and *City of Chester*, and continued to employ these steamers under the name of the Inman & International Steamship Co., Ltd. In 1887 a contract was entered into with Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Clydebank, to build the *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, each 10,500 tons, the pioneers of twin-screw passenger ships in the Atlantic trade, and the largest steamers then afloat. In 1893 the Inman & International Steamship Co., Ltd., was merged into the American Line, the mail steamers exchanging Liverpool for Southampton, their names being shortened to the bare titles of cities. The *New York* and *Paris* (the latter since re-named *Philadelphia*) were, under special Act of Congress, naturalised into United States register. In 1895 the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, delivered the steel twin-screw steamships *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, each 11,629 tons. These, with the *New York* and *Philadelphia*, did good service as fast cruisers in Spanish-American War. The four steamers named perform weekly mail service between Southampton and New York, calling at Cherbourg West-bound, and Plymouth and Cherbourg East-bound.

The Liverpool–Philadelphia service of the American Line is now maintained by the twin-screw steamers *Haverford* and *Merion*, each 11,635 tons, *Friesland*, 7,110 tons, *Westernland*, 5,665 tons, and *Noordland*, 5,129 tons, forming a regular weekly line from Liverpool Wednesdays, from Philadelphia Saturdays, calling at Queenstown on both the West-bound and East-bound voyages.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 85,432 tons.
London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ANCHOR LINE.—In 1852 a service was established from the Clyde to Portuguese and Spanish ports extending later to upper Mediterranean ports. Some years later additional services between Glasgow and New York *viâ* Moville; Mediterranean and New York; and Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and to Calcutta were inaugurated, which trades have since been

vigorously prosecuted with fine steamers, the sizes increasing with the development of the trades. *Columbia*, 8,500 tons, *Caledonia*, 9,222 tons, and *California*, 8,662 tons, are latest additions to New York service; a sister ship to the latter is building. *Olympia*, 5,124 tons, *Massilia*, 5,091 tons, *Circassia*, 6,716 tons, and *Castalia*, 6,388 tons, and *Elysia*, 6,500 tons, have recently been added to Indian service. About 90,000 passengers are carried annually.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 124,502 tons.

London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, Ltd., which was founded in 1907 to carry on the combined business relative to the tank steamers and oil installations of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Ltd., the Royal Dutch Oil Company, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd., has, in addition to the already enlarged fleet, two new vessels, each with a capacity of 7,750 tons and a speed of 11 knots, in course of construction on the Tyne, and one powerful tug and two tank-lighters of the capacity of 1,500 tons each in course of construction in Holland. The trade in which these craft are engaged is the transport of petroleum and its products in bulk all over the world, and the special trade of conveying benzine in bulk from Sumatra and Borneo to Europe, which previously to March, 1907, had to be performed *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope owing to the stringent rules of the Suez Canal Company affecting benzine steamers. Since that date however the Suez Canal Company have permitted vessels laden with benzine to transit the Canal, thus considerably reducing the time of the voyage. The steamers belonging to the Company are so constructed as to be speedily converted from coal to oil fuel burning, or vice versa as circumstances require.

The total tonnage of the Company's fleet is about 115,000 tons, of a capacity varying from 350 to 10,500 tons.

London Office, 20 Billiter Street, E.C.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT CO., Ltd. (*see* International Mercantile Marine Co.), originated in London in 1886. In 1889 the boats were all transferred to the Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., registered in London for the purpose, the prime movers and principal stock-holders being Americans. The company in 1896 purchased the controlling interest in the National Steamship Co., a line which dated back to 1863 and, after flourishing into front rank, declined by degrees. When the Atlantic Transport Co. commenced, a line was run from London to Baltimore, *viâ* Swansea; soon Philadelphia was added to the itinerary, subsequent growth leading to a service to New York, necessitating large steamers built specially for the carriage of cargo, refrigerated meat and live stock, together with only first-class passengers. Saloon accommodation has increased from 50 to 250, which can be carried by the new twin-screw steamers *Minnehaha*, *Minneapolis*, *Minnetonka*, and *Minnewaska* (building), each 13,400 tons.

Fleet, 18 steamers: 135,832 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1836, belongs to Trieste, whence services are kept up to and from Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant ports, served by three branch lines. Besides a line to the West as far as Brazil, there is an accelerated fortnightly mail service between Trieste and Bombay; also an ordinary monthly service as between Trieste, Bombay, China, and Japan. The itinerary now includes a monthly line to Calcutta. The largest steamers are the *Austria*, 7,588 tons, and *Erzerzog Franz Ferdinand*, 6,046 tons, *Nippon*, 6,350 tons, and *Vorwaerts*, 5,590 tons.

Fleet, 72 steamers; 230,732 tons.

London Agents, M. Samuel & Co., 104 and 105 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

BIBBY LINE.—This line was founded in 1807 by Mr. John Bibby, the grandfather of the present representatives, the fleet at that time consisting of small sailing vessels. In 1851 the steam fleet was commenced with the *Tiber* and the *Arno*. In 1891 the *Lancashire*, whose passage of 23 days 20 hours, in July, from Liverpool to Rangoon stands the fastest, started the present service, which runs to Colombo and Rangoon, *viâ* Marseilles, from which port of call Ceylon is 18 days' passage, and Burmah 23. The fast and modern steamers of this line, which belong chiefly to the Bibby family, are all built by Harland & Wolff, and authorised by the Indian Government for officers returning on expiry of furlough, it being the recognised route to Burmah; easy connections being made with Southern India generally by a daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Largest steamer, *Warwickshire*, 7,966 tons.

Fleet, 8 steamers; 54,509 tons.

London Office, 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE BOOTH LINE was founded in 1866 by Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., of Liverpool. In 1869 Messrs. R. Singlehurst & Co.'s Red Cross Line was founded. These two lines have since been closely identified with the rapid progress of the Amazon ports of Pará and Manaos. A further service between North Brazil and New York was started in 1882. In 1901 the Booth and Red Cross Lines were amalgamated in The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., under the management of the former owners. The steamers sail at frequent intervals from New York, Liverpool, Havre, Virgo, Leixões, and Lisbon to Pará, Manaos, Maranham, and Ceará, and a large passenger business is done between the Portuguese ports and the Amazon. The twin-screw steamers *Antony*, *Lanfranc* and *Hilary*, of about 6,400 tons each, have a speed of 14 knots and carry 200 saloon and 350 third-class passengers. The Company is interested in and manages The Iquitos Steamship Co., Ltd., whose steamers trade from Liverpool more than 2,000 miles up the river Amazon to Iquitos, in Peru. The *Manco*, of 3,000 tons, and carrying 60 saloon passengers, is the latest addition to this service. The Company carries the royal mails to Pará and Manaos; also the mails between New York and Brazil; and the combined fleets include 18 passenger steamers.

Combined fleet, 35 steamers; 110,335 tons.

London Office, 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Tel. Addresses: Booth, Liverpool; Lusiad, London.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (1900), Ltd., established in 1858 a mail, passenger, and cargo service of steamers, named after various ports, trading stations, and rivers on the West Coast of Africa, to which they run from Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Waterways have been discovered, explored,

and brought into prominence by their captains; one, the *Jones*, being so called after Sir A. L. Jones, K.C.M.G., the presiding genius of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, who acquired this company in 1900, and considerably enlarged its fleet. Owing to the head of the firm's extraordinary energy, Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. are now established at Liverpool, London, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Hamburg, Antwerp, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, New Orleans, Montreal, Mobile and Galveston. Their rapidly extending trade enterprises are upon a comprehensive and enormous scale, but space only admits of the following summary of the lines controlled by this wonderful firm:—

Name of Company.	No. of boats.	Gross tonnage
African Steamship Co.	24	69,629
British & African S.N.C. (1900) Ltd.	36	92,010
Elder, Dempster Shipping, Ltd. ...	25	84,120
Imperial Direct W. India Mail Serv.	6	25,152
Cie. Belge Maritime du Congo	3	11,966
Elder, Dempster & Co.	13	37,347
Building	2	10,000
	109	330,224

Fleet, 36 steamers; 92,010 tons.
London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In 1855 the founder of this company, the late Sir William MacKinnon, arranged to establish the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for the performance of mail services for the East India Company, with which object it was incorporated in 1856, the *Baltic* and *Cape of Good Hope* being sent out in 1857 to start the business. In 1862 a fresh mail service was entered into which included additional routes, and the name of the company was officially altered to its present title—more in keeping with its business, which strikingly benefited from the opening of the Suez Canal, through which the company's steamship *India* conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce. The Aden-Zanzibar mail service was put on in 1872, and from then until now new routes have been constantly added to its itinerary, the extent of which will not admit of more than a bare outline. The company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, India, Burmah, East India, the Mauritius, and also runs other services to Batavia, Queensland, &c. In 1899 a three-weekly line from Calcutta to Manila was established, which has since been extended to Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji. This important undertaking, with its far-reaching organisation and connections, supplies over 100 ports with commercial facilities; it is under the management of Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co., in India; Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. having represented the company in London since 1866. The s.s. *Quiloa*, 7,703 tons, is the largest. Latest additions, *Rewa*, 7,267 tons (turbine steamer), and *Rohilla*, 7,365 tons (twin-screw).

Fleet, 109 steamers; 437,747 tons.
London Office, 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

THE BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd., managed by the founders, Messrs. Bucknall Bros., was formed in 1900 to take over and extend the British and Colonial Line from London to S. and E. African ports, established in 1892, for passengers and cargo; also lines between N. York and S. Africa, N. York and Australia and New Zealand, and N. York and India, London and other English ports to ports on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports *vid* Marseilles. A further line has recently been established between New York and Manchurian and other Far East Ports.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 115,210 tons.
London Office, 23, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE was established in 1893, and runs in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers *Aorangi*, 4,268 tons, *Manuka*, 4,505 tons, and *Moana*, 3,925 tons, are under contract with the Canadian, New South Wales, Queensland, and Fijian Governments for a four-weekly mail service between Vancouver, Victoria (B.C.), Honolulu, Brisbane, and Sydney, N.S.W.
London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The rail mileage, about 13,000, extends from Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean, including branch lines north and south. THE EMPRESS LINE, a three-weekly service between Vancouver and Japan and China, was established 1891. A contract exists between the British Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway under which mails are carried from Liverpool in the following time: To Hong Kong, summer, 818 hours; winter, 853 hours. Mails and passengers are carried in "Empress" Atlantic steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where close connection is made with the "Imperial Limited," one of the fastest long-distance trains in the world, which runs daily and covers the distance between the two oceans in about 100 hours. During 1903 15 large Atlantic steamers, aggregating 94,026 tons, were purchased from Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. The steamers in the Atlantic Ocean services include the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* and *Empress of Ireland*, 14,500 tons, 18,000 H.P. (largest and fastest to Canada). The *Empress of Ireland* made a record westbound passage, Liverpool to Quebec, of 6 days 2 hrs. 47 mins., and the *Empress of Britain* made a record eastbound voyage from Rimouski (Newfoundland) to Liverpool of 5 days 6 hrs. 26 mins. There is also an Upper Lake Service (Fort William–Owen Sound Route), a British Columbia Coast Service, and a British Columbia Lake and River Service.

Fleet, 63 steamers; about 193,000 tons.
London Office, 62 to 65, Charing Cross, S.W.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS of Paris (Port of Registry, Havre) was established in 1872, and is the third largest shipping company in France. Services are maintained to Indo-China, West Africa, Brazil, River Plate, Gulf of California, China, and Japan. The fleet consists of 34 steamers from 3,000 to 10,000 tons. Four 15-knot twin-screw vessels have been recently added, also six of the smaller boats.

Fleet, 34 steamers; 180,000 tons.
London Agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 123, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.; Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd. *See* Ocean Steam Ship Co., page 760.

CITY LINE.—Messrs. George Smith & Sons, who sold their line and fleet in 1901 to Mr. J. R.

Ellerman, celebrated their jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after their *Constellation*, 344 tons, sailed thence for Calcutta. Sailings are from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London; as well as to Bombay and Karachi, returning to Liverpool; all the steamers carrying passengers regularly to and from Malta and Egypt, in addition to the above ports. Large extensions have been made in the passenger fleet, over £1,000,000 having been spent in recent years upon new steamers.

Fleet, 20 steamers; 115,000 tons.

London Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

CLAN LINE began a fortnightly service from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Karachi in 1878, adding one to South and East African ports in 1881, and another to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in 1882, a joint service from N. York direct to South and East African ports appearing in 1893. Since then a direct service has been added to the principal South African ports, Malabar Coast, and Chittagong. Twenty-nine turret-deck steamers figure in the fleet, of which the *Clan Colquhoun*, 5,856 tons, is the largest. The line is under the management of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Limited, of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London, whose chairman, Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., was the founder.

Fleet, 50 steamers; 206,000 tons.

London Office, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, established 1862, is the second largest company in France, and is heavily subsidised by that Government. With its fine fleet of mostly fast boats, the company maintains important connections between Havre (its head port), St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., and various Mediterranean, African, West Indian, and North, Central, and South American ports. *La Provence*, 14,744 tons, 22 knots, *La Lorraine*, 11,869 tons, and her sister ship *La Savoie*, are now in the service, having been built on French soil, according to terms of mail contract, at the company's own shipyard. They are the largest ever constructed in France, and have a speed of 21 knots. Four steamers building are included in the total.

Fleet, 71 steamers; 257,596 tons.

London Office, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA of Barcelona and Cadiz is the leading company in Spain, the largest steamers in the fleet being *Alfonso XII.*, 6,748 tons, *Antonio Lopez*, 5,975 tons, and *Manuel Calvo*, 5,617 tons.

This company in 1881 succeeded Messrs. A. Lopez & Co., who were established in 1860. Regular mail and passenger services are maintained to New York, Antilles, Canary Islands, Mexico, Colon (for Pacific ports), River Plate, North Africa, Philippines, &c. Liverpool agents, Messrs. Larrinaga & Co.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 86,370 tons.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd., completed 68 years of successful Atlantic service on July 4, 1908. Starting in 1840 with the *Britannia*, a wooden paddle steamer, which made her first voyage between Liverpool and New York in 14 days 8 hours at the rate of 8½ knots per hour, which was a wonder of her time, the Cunard Company's steamers have steadily advanced in size and speed, till their Atlantic fleet contains steamers crossing from Liverpool to Boston (the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*) with 2,000 passengers and 10,000 tons of freight, and others to New York (the *Campania* and *Lucania*) which make the passage in a little over 5 days at an average speed of more than 21 knots (25 miles) an hour. The *Ivernia* and *Saxonia* have also earned a reputation for remarkable steadiness, which confers the greatest possible immunity from sea-sickness. The *Carpathia* (1903) is a twin-screw steamer of 13,603 tons constructed on similar lines to the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*, and equally steady, all three providing unrivalled accommodation. The New York and Mediterranean service is conducted with the *Carpathia*, *Ultonia*, *Slavonia*, and *Pannonia*, and conveys passengers at moderate rates to Gibraltar, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, with the option of crossing Europe by train and returning to New York or Boston by Cunard steamer from Liverpool. There is a freight service to Boston from Liverpool, also one to Havre, Portugal, Mediterranean and Black Sea ports. All the passenger ships of the Cunard Company are fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The *Lucania*, Oct., 1903, with Signor Marconi on board, was the first vessel to hold communication with both sides of the Atlantic. The *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, a thirty-two page illustrated paper published on board these boats, records news received by wireless telegraphy, and is the first real ocean newspaper. In August, 1903, an agreement was made with the British Government by which the Cunard Co. were to build two new steamers, to be, with all other Cunard ships, at the disposal of the Admiralty for hire or purchase whenever they may be required, the Government lending the company £2,600,000 to build the ships and granting them a subsidy of £150,000 a year. One, the *Lusitania*, 31,550 tons, was launched on June 7, 1906, and the *Mauretania*, about 31,937 tons, on Sept. 19. (*See* p. 750.) They are quadruple screw turbine steamers, about 70,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most palatial steamers in the world. The *Lusitania*, Sept., 1907, on her maiden voyage to New York, broke all records for maiden trips with a passage of 5*d.* 0*h.* 54*m.*, or an average of 23 knots, 593 knots being the highest day's run. The safety and comfort of passengers is the especial care of the Cunard Company, and every precaution is taken to ensure the best possible ships, the most capable officers, and the most reliable crews to worthily uphold the honourable traditions of the company. The total given includes the *Caronia*, 20,000 tons, fitted with reciprocating engines, and the *Carmania*, 20,000 tons, turbine steamer. In 1908 a bi-weekly service was established between Liverpool and New York.

West.	East.	Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
d. h. m.	d. h. m.	Knots.	Knots.
Lusitania 4 15 0	4 22 50	25·05	650
Mauretania 4 20 15	4 22 29	24·86	635
Lucania 5 7 23	5 8 38	21¾	562
Campania 5 9 6	5 9 28	21¾	553
Etruria 5 20 55	6 0 37	20	509
Umbria 5 22 7	6 1 15	19¾	510

Fleet, 23 steamers; 244,466 tons.

London Offices, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within E.C.; and 29 & 30, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Head Office, 8 & 12, Water Street, Liverpool.

DOMINION LINE. — (*See* International Mercantile Marine Co.) In 1870 some Liverpool and New Orleans cotton merchants formed the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd. Since 1894 the proprietary company has been the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. A weekly passenger service between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Halifax and Portland (Maine) in the winter is maintained, as well as a regular weekly freight service from Liverpool to Portland throughout the year. There is also a fortnightly freight service between Avonmouth and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Portland in the winter. The largest steamer is the *Norseman*, 9,546 tons.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 88,650 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.

DONALDSON BROTHERS (Donaldson Line) began business at Glasgow in 1854. The twin-screw steamers *Athenia* and *Cassandra* are the latest additions, fitted with very superior and excellent accommodation for passengers and regularly engaged in Canadian trade. The principal trade of the firm is between Glasgow and Montreal, steamers sailing every Saturday from Glasgow and every Thursday from Montreal during the open navigation of the St. Lawrence. In winter-time the service is a weekly one to St. John, N.B. The steamers are fitted with cold storage, also with mechanical ventilation. The St. John, N.B., service in the summer months is fortnightly, and the other regular services of the firm are Glasgow to Baltimore and Glasgow to Newport News and Norfolk, Va., and a fortnightly service of steamers between Montreal and Rotterdam.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 64,726 tons.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.—*See* p. 761.

ELDERS & FYFFES, Ltd. This company, which was formed in 1901, is the outcome of the immense development of the West Indian banana trade. The service began in 1902 with 4 steamers adapted for the carriage of fruit; the company have since had built 9 steamers with special arrangements for the safe conveyance of fruit and accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, the vessels being fitted with all the latest appliances, the largest being the *Reventazon*, *Chirripo*, and *Barranca*, each 5,000 tons. Regular services are maintained between Jamaica and Costa Rica from Manchester; and from Bristol (Avonmouth). In the coffee season large consignments are brought from Costa Rica. In 1904 the company was entrusted by the British Postal authorities with the carriage of parcels mail to Costa Rica. The small inter-insular steamers employed at the Canary Islands are not included below.

Fleet, 13 steamers, 48,873 tons.

London Office, 9, Bow Street, W.C.

ELLERMAN LINES, Ltd. — The Ellerman Lines of steamers comprise the following:—The *Ellerman Line*, which trades between Liverpool and Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Adriatic, Alexandria, Gibraltar, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa, was founded in 1840, and was conducted by Messrs. John Bibby, Sons & Co. under the style of the "Bibby Line" until the year 1870, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Frederick Leyland & Co., and was thereafter known as the "Leyland Line" until the Leyland Line was acquired by the Morgan combination, who sold the Mediterranean portion of their business to (now) Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., then chairman of the Leyland Line, the line in January, 1902, passing into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd.—The *City Line*, see p. 753.—The *Hall Line*, which traces its history back for about forty years, has a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers between Liverpool and Bombay and Karachi, calling at Marseilles on the homeward passage. Also in conjunction with the Harrison and Clan Lines from Glasgow and Liverpool to South and East African ports.—The *Papayanni Line*, which was acquired from Messrs. Papayanni & Co., was established in the early 'forties, trading between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, touching at Tangiers, Algiers, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, and Alexandria. In May, 1901, the business was sold to Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., and in January, 1902, passed into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Limited.—*Westcott & Laurance Line.* This business, established in 1866, was in December, 1901, acquired by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, the services consisting of lines between Antwerp and London to Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, Odessa, Constantinople, Batoum, Novorossisk, &c.—*Coverley and Westray Line.* This line runs its service of steamers between London and Oporto, taking both passengers and cargo.

Line.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
City	20	114,635
Hall	23	98,252
Ellerman	23	51,049
Papayanni	8	25,814
Westcott & Laurance	6	11,729
Total	80	301,479

Fleet, 80 steamers; 301,479 tons.

London Registered Office, 12, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

FEDERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—Upon the retirement of the noted firm of Messrs. Money Wigram & Son, Mr. Allan Hughes (the chairman of the company), who had been connected with them, organised the above line in 1885, the steamers of which fly a similar flag and bear names similar to the well-known Money Wigram's Blackwall packets, some of which were early to the fore in the adoption of the screw as an auxiliary. The fleet consists of large steamers engaged in conveying general merchandise to Australia and New Zealand, returning to South Africa and London with wool and frozen produce, being fitted with very large capacity for refrigerated cargoes. The twin-screw steamers *Dorset*, 7,630 tons, and *Suffolk*, 7,573 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 11 steamers; 68,965 tons.

London Office, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

FORWOOD BROTHERS & CO. This line, running to Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira, was established in 1872, and during 1908 was taken over by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. The sailings are now fortnightly from London, the voyage usually occupying 25 days, and the line specially caters for those desiring short sea trips for health or pleasure. Two new steamers, the *Agadir* and *Arzila*, each of 3,000 tons, have been added to the service.

Fleet, 5 steamers; 11,000 tons.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd., established 1824, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1834, and incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 in 1902, is essentially a London institution. Besides East Coast services to Scotland, Continental trades are served between Hamburg in the north and Bordeaux in the south; other lines extend to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and Black Sea. The sea-going services include the *Sheldrake*, 2,697 tons; *Adjutant*, 2,392 tons; the *Ortolan*, 1,800 tons, *Grive*, 2,037 tons, and *Drake*, 2,267 tons. The turbine *Kingfisher*, the fast paddle steamer *Eagle*, and five similar popular pleasure boats run during the summer season to seaside resorts in Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Fleet, 55 steamers; 55,148 tons.

London Office, 55, Great Tower Street, E.C.

GLEN LINE of steamships, which began about 35 years ago to run from London to the Straits, China, and Japan, belongs to Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., whose service for cargo and passengers is one of the most important of the few lines now owned privately, and has superseded the famous racing tea-clippers. *Glen Logan* is 5,723 tons, and *Glenroy* 4,910 tons.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 40,624 tons.

London Office, 1, East India Avenue, E.C.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, with the exception of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (Morgan Combine). The packet company began its Transatlantic service in 1847 with sailing vessels. The ss. *Borussia*, 2,026 tons, appearing in 1855, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up from 1856 until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1866. In 1888 the company decided upon twin-screws, and the *Columbia*, *Auguste Victoria*, *Normannia*, and *Furst Bismarck* successively joined the ever-swelling fleet. The *Deutschland* (16,502 tons, built at Stettin, 1900) held for some years the record for ocean steaming with an average speed on a homeward passage of 23·51 knots. The "P" ships are noticeable for their size as cargo and passenger ships, being each over 13,000 tons, with accommodation for 350 cabin and 2,400 'tween deck passengers, and very large cargo space. The Company's largest and best equipped Transatlantic steamers are the new leviathans *Amerika*, 22,250 tons, and *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, 25,000 tons. Both represent the latest developments in ocean travel, and are fitted with every comfort and luxury. The routes of the weekly twin-screw express steamers carrying the American and European mails are: Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg to New York, returning *viâ* Plymouth and Cherbourg. Other services leave Hamburg every Thursday for New York *viâ* Boulogne-sur-Mer and Plymouth, returning *viâ* Plymouth and Cherbourg, in addition to which there are regular services from Hamburg to Montreal, Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, West Indies, North, Central, and South Brazil, River Plate, Panama, Mexico (4 lines), Venezuela, Colombia and West Coast of S. America. There is also a service to Eastern Asia, to the West Coast of Africa, and to Persia; and others from New York to China and Japan, from New York to West Indies, New York to Brazil, and Stettin *viâ* Helsingborg, Gothenberg, and Christiansand to New York, returning *viâ* Christiania and Copenhagen. Mediterranean Steamship Lines run from Genoa *viâ* Palermo and Naples to New York. In 1908 services were started from Hamburg to West Africa and New York to Brazil. This company also manages the passenger business of the Union Line to New York, the Hamburg South American Company to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Winter and summer cruises are conducted by the specially designed twin-screw steamers *Oceana*, 7,859 tons, the fine ocean pleasure yacht, and the steamer *Meteor*, 3,613 tons. In April, 1908, there were 8 steamers building (91,600 tons), counted in the total tonnage given, but 47,063 tons of river steamers, lighters, &c., are not included; 470,290 passengers were carried, in 1,228 voyages (miles traversed, 7,755,000), in 1907, and 6,312,930 cubic meters of cargo.

	Cherbourg to New York.	New York to Plymouth.	Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	knots.	knots.
Deutschland .	5 11 54	... ...	23·15	
,,	... ...	5 7 38	23·51	

Fleet, 168 steamers; 908,679 tons.

London Offices, 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.; 81, Strand; 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY was established at Hamburg in 1871, the largest steamers being *Cap Arcona*, 9,955 tons; *Cap Vilano*, 9,467 tons. Regular passenger services are maintained from Hamburg *viâ* Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain, to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine. A new service has been established from New York to Brazil. There is also a Patagonian coasting line from there down to Punta Arenas and the Terra del Fuego.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 212,000 tons.

HANSA COMPANY, of Bremen, established in 1881, maintains regular cargo services from Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp fortnightly to Bombay and Karachi; fortnightly to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; thrice-weekly to Rangoon; a fortnightly service between Bremen, Antwerp, and the River Plate. Lines have also been established from New York to Calcutta and to South African ports, Savannah to Bremen and Hamburg, and Middlesbrough to India (four weekly). The *Drachenfels*, 7,217 tons, is the largest steamer; the total is exclusive of 12 lighters (4,581 tons), 2 tugs, and 2 launches.

Fleet, 51 steamers; 238,727 tons.

London Agents, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

HARRISON LINE was established in 1830, and is managed by Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison, of Liverpool, under the name of the Charente Steamship Company, Limited, regular services being maintained to and from West Indies, United States, Mexico, Brazil, East Indies, South and East Africa, and South of France.

Fleet, 42 steamers; 212,000 tons.

London Agents, J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Billiter Street, E.C.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, of Rotterdam, was established in 1872, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between that port and New York *viâ* Boulogne-sur-Mer, as well as

a direct line between Amsterdam and Newport News. The twin-screw steamers *Potsdam*, 12,606 tons, *Rijndam*, 12,527 tons, *Noordam*, 12,531 tons, have been surpassed in size by the *New Amsterdam*, 16,967 tons, and the *Rotterdam*, 24,200 tons. The quickest passages between New York and Boulogne-sur-Mer are about nine days.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 108,542 tons.
London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

HOULDER BROTHERS. & CO., Ltd., which became a public company in 1898, was established in 1849 by the late Mr. Edwin Houlder. Regular steamship services for passengers and cargo are maintained between England and Australia and New Zealand, England and River Plate, England and South and East Africa, New York and Australia and New Zealand, River Plate and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand and South Africa. The steamers of the "Grange" Fleet, under the company's management, are specially fitted for the conveyance of live-stock and frozen meat, in which an important trade is carried on between this country and Australia and River Plate. The two twin-screw steamers, *Drayton Grange* and *Oswestry Grange*, are respectively 6,664 tons and 7,367 tons. The twin-screw steamer *Everton Grange* is 8,095 tons.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 61,724 tons.
Head Office, 146, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE HOUSTON LINE was formed in 1883 by the senior partner of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool. Regular services of freight steamers are maintained to and from United Kingdom to River Plate and South Africa; United States to River Plate and South Africa; Corunna and Vigo to River Plate; also Galveston to Liverpool and Continental ports; and from Australia to U.K. and Continent; River Plate to United States; also to Antwerp and Hamburg. The *Hyacinthus*, 5,756 tons, heads the list. 500 tons of harbour craft are not included in the total given.

Fleet, 24 steamers; 90,803 tons.
London Office, 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE COMPANY, Ltd., from Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.—The *Port Morant*, 2,900 tons, opened this service from Bristol, Feb. 16, 1901, followed by *Port Antonio*, 4,455 tons; *Port Royal*, 4,455 tons; *Port Maria*, 2,900 tons; *Port Kingston*, 7,584 tons, and *Port Henderson*, 5,167 tons, with a capacity for 40,000 bunches of bananas, all new steamers. The *Port Kingston* accommodates 160 first and 60 second class passengers; the *Port Antonio* and *Port Royal*, 100 first and 50 second class; and the *Port Henderson*, 80 first and 40 second class. They are subsidised for the carriage of H.M. Mails, and specially fitted up for conveying fruit, being expected to bring home 20,000 bunches of bananas every voyage. The *Port Kingston*, sailing every six weeks, also calls at Bermuda outward bound. This praiseworthy effort to foster the West Indian-Bristol trade was promoted by (now) Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G., whose firm (Elder, Dempster & Co.) manage the company.

Fleet, 6 steamers; 25,152 tons.
Head Office, Colonial House, Liverpool.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.—A company formed in 1902, embracing the American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star lines, together representing, with vessels building, a total of 132 steamers and 1,159,704 tons.

JOHNSTON LINE gradually entered the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, and American trades, and keep up regular lines from Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. *Quernmore*, 7,302 tons, and *Rowanmore*, 9,456 tons—amongst the finest freight and live-stock carriers in existence—head the well-built, well-kept, and well-managed steamers belonging to Messrs. Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 74,440 tons.
London Office, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

KOSMOS COMPANY, of Hamburg, performs a direct service from Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, to the West Coast of South, Central, and North America, *viâ* Straits of Magellan. The line was begun in 1873 to Chile and Peru, and afterwards extended to various other Central American ports, the service having recently developed to the inclusion of Mexican ports, 'Frisco and Seattle. There are fortnightly departures to Chile and Peru from Hamburg and Antwerp, also a sailing from London every four weeks to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico, 'Frisco, and Seattle. The steamers range from the *Pentaur*, 3,060 tons, to the *Rhodopis*, 6,975 tons, and the *Rhakotis*, 6,982 tons.

Fleet, 36 steamers; 174,265 tons.
London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

LAMPORT AND HOLT LINE.—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was formed in 1865, being popularly known as the Lamport and Holt Line, after its first and present managers. The steamers are run at regular intervals from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, Havre, and New York to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; also to the ports of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the West Coast of South America. There is also a line from New York to Manchester. All the steamers are fitted with telescopic masts. Those running between New York and South America form an excellent passenger and mail line, while many of the ordinary cargo steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Others have been specially constructed to carry large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Among the largest are the *Velasquez*, 6,988 tons; *Veronese*, 7,022 tons; *Voltaire*, 7,000 tons; *Rossetti*, 6,508 tons; *Raeburn*, 5,183 tons; and *Canning*, 5,366 tons. The *Verdi*, 7,000 tons, is the latest addition to this firm's large fleet, and a still larger vessel, the *Vasali*, is building and will be ready in February, 1909. In addition to their own fleet, 15 vessels, with a total tonnage of 55,000 tons, run regularly under the "L. & H." flag.

Fleet, 30 steamers; 130,000 tons.
London Office, 36, Lime Street, E.C.

LEYLAND LINE.—This old-established business was converted into a public company in 1892, after the death of its founder, Mr. F. R. Leyland. The company's fine fleet now includes the *Devonian*, 10,418 tons; *Winifredian*, 10,405 tons; *Bohemian*, 8,548 tons; *Canadian*, 9,302 tons, and *Cestrian*, 8,823 tons. In 1900 the company acquired by purchase the busi-

ness of the West India and Pacific S.S. Co., an old-established concern, with a fleet consisting of 22 steamers with a gross tonnage of 111,183 tons, and maintaining services from Liverpool to St. Thomas, Colon (for ports on West Coast of America), Kingston (Jamaica) and Mexican ports; also Barbados, Trinidad, and Spanish Main ports, returning to Liverpool from Galveston or New Orleans. Special attention has been paid to the cotton trade, and the steamers of the company engaged in it have the largest cotton-carrying capacity of any entering the port of New Orleans. In addition to the Liverpool and Boston weekly service, the company maintain a line between Liverpool and New Orleans for both passengers and cargo, as well as one between London, Antwerp, and New Orleans. Lines for cargo only are run between London and Boston, Antwerp and Montreal, and Manchester and Boston.

Fleet, 43 steamers; 249,014 tons.
Head Office, 27 James Street, Liverpool.
London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WILLIAM LUND commenced in the sail-making business in 1861, and in 10 years ably carved his way to the ownership of a fleet of sailing ships. After the Suez Canal was opened he changed to steam, and in 1880 he began his Blue Anchor Line of passenger steamships from London to and from Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney with the ss. *Delcomyn*, 1,818 tons, this being the first regular direct steam cargo service between England and Australia; the *Narrung*, *Wakool*, and *Wilcannia* are each about 5,000 tons, and steam 13 knots. Recently, the twin-screw steamers *Commonwealth*, 6,611 tons, *Geelong*, 7,954 tons, and *Waratah*, 9,500 tons, have been added to the line. They are all first-class passenger steamers and carry H.M. mails between South Africa and Australia. The *Geelong* has gone from London to Adelaide, *viâ* Cape of Good Hope, in 36½ days. The average passage to Cape Town is 21 days, and to Australia 42 days.

Fleet, 6 steamers; 39,110 tons.
London Office, 3 & 5, East India Avenue, E.C.; *West End Office*, 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED (first and present chairman, Sir Christopher Furness, M.P.), was formed in 1898 to work steamship lines of modern cargo carriers to and from the port of Manchester, &c. Itinerary includes Canada, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, and back to Manchester. Largest is *Manchester City*, 7,696 tons.

Fleet, 14 steamers, 63,295 tons.
London Office, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.—From a concern for inland mail carriage, the present noted company developed. In 1851 an over-sea contract was entered into for the French mails to Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Levant, and Greece. There are five services to Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, the last two trades being taken up in 1857. The India and China mail contract was secured in 1861. There is a service every 28 days to Australia and New Zealand, *viâ* Aden, Bombay, and Colombo; connecting at Colombo with the China main lines. A fortnightly service is maintained to Aden or Jibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, China, and Japan, with monthly connections for Pondicherry and Calcutta, and fortnightly for Java and the Tonquin ports. There are departures on 25th of every month to Aden, Jibouti, Mahé (Seychelles), Madagascar and Mauritius, connecting at Diego-Suarez for West Coast, and on 10th of every month to Jibouti, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius. The foregoing, with a weekly cargo line to London *viâ* Havre, sail from Marseilles. The mail service from Bordeaux to Brazil and River Plate, commenced in 1861, now leaves fortnightly, with a steamer once a month for cargo only. Cargo steamers are run from Antwerp to the Far East every two months, and from Marseilles every month to the French Possessions in Indo-China. The largest passenger steamers are the *Atlantique*, 6,446 tons; *Armand-Behic*, 6,385 tons; *Ville de la Ciotat*, 6,378 tons; *Australien*, 6,365 tons; *Polynesien*, 6,363 tons.

Fleet, 70 steamers; 306,818 tons.
London Office, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

THE MOOR LINE of steamers, which trade to all parts of the world, was commenced in 1885 by Messrs. Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the fleet is composed of modern-built vessels. The *Castlemoor*, 3,732 tons, and *Pearlmoor*, 4,119 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 27 steamers; 92,809 tons.
London Office, 55 and 56, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

NATAL LINE.—In the middle of the last century, the firm of Bullard, King & Co. established a line of clipper ships between England and Natal, and in 1879 inaugurated the present service with the *Pongola*. Steamers are despatched every 10 days from London *direct* to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and East African ports, which offer special facilities for passengers and cargo for those ports. Besides a through service at regular intervals between South African ports and China and Japan, another fortnightly one, under contract with the Natal Government, from Cape Colony and Natal *viâ* East African ports to Madras and Calcutta, calls at Ceylon. The *Umzumbi* is 3,379 tons and 13 knots, and the *Umhlali*, the latest addition, is the same size and speed. Quickest passages: Outward, *Umvoti*, 22 days, 23 hours; Homeward, *Umtata*, 21 days, 12 hours.

Fleet, 15 steamers; 37,000 tons.
London Office, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.—Under this title were united the lines which formerly belonged to Florio, of Palermo, and Rubattino, of Genoa, having the head office at Rome. There are lines from Italy to India, China, New York, Brazil, and River Plate, in connection with the company's Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant services. In 1901 this company joined La Veloce Navigation Italiana Co. in making the services weekly (instead of fortnightly), Genoa and Naples to New York, and from Genoa to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The total given includes eight steamers building, aggregating 50,800 tons. The largest is the *Lazio*, 9,396 tons.

Fleet, 109 steamers; 289,000 tons.
London Agents, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE NEDERLAND LINE, of Amsterdam, is subsidised by the Government of the Netherlands

to maintain a mail service between Holland and Java. The Nederland Steam Navigation Company was established in 1870, and now maintains three separate services, *viz.*, two from the Netherlands to the Dutch Indies, one carrying the Royal Mails, passengers, and goods, and the other cargo only. The third is a cargo line between Java and Bengal. *Mail Line.*—The nine mail steamers sail every alternate Tuesday from Southampton to Colombo, Sabang Bay, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, *vid* Lisbon, Genoa, Port Said, and Suez. Colombo is, however, not to be touched by those homeward bound mail steamers leaving Batavia between June 1 and Aug. 15. Only the outward bound mail steamers call at Southampton and Lisbon. The steamers employed in the mail service are continually being replaced by more modern ships. The three newest-built steamers, the sister-ships *Rembrandt*, *Vondel*, and *Grotius*, are of 5,800 tons each. The connections with ports in Netherlands India are made with the steamers of the Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappy. Two boats of 5,900 tons each are being built for the cargo services, which employ 12 steamers.

Fleet, 21 steamers; 94,671 tons.
London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2 King William Street, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, organised at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1873, carried on business for ten years with sailing ships specially built for passengers and the trade. The first direct steamer, *Stad Harlem*, conveyed in 1879 600 emigrants to the enterprising colony; four years later the *British King* began the Government mail contract, for which five steamers were built. Of the present fleet, seven are twin-screw steamers, the largest being the *Turakina*, 8,210 tons, and *Ruapehu*, 7,801 tons. New Zealand emphasises its British characteristics by sending here nearly all its produce, which the development of the frozen industries has multiplied. This company's *Mataura* sailed from Port Chalmers in 1882, with 150 tons of mutton prepared on board in the absence of the necessary plant ashore. The passenger steamers sail from London every fourth Thursday *vid* Plymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart, returning round Cape Horn *vid* Montevideo. Rates are low compared with the conveniences and table supplied to all classes. This Company's new steamer *Otaki* was the first vessel fitted with turbine engines in combination with the usual reciprocating engines.

Fleet, 25 steamers; 104,222 tons.
London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.—In 1868 steamship communication was opened between Tokyo and Osaka by a company which gave way to a Mail Line under Imperial control in 1871. In 1882 the Union Navigation Company was started, but in three years the proved inexpediency of having two State-aided concerns resulted in amalgamation, and the above, known as the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was established in 1885. Regular services were kept up from Kobe to Vladivostock, Tientsin, and Corean ports; a line between Japan and Bombay being put on in 1892. The importance of the company rose with the size of its fleet owing to the war with China in 1894, fifty of its steamers being engaged at one time transporting the 120,000 fighting men with their 100,000 attendant coolies. Independent of a complete Japanese coastal system, extending to all the principal ports in Japan, as well as to Keeling from Kobe, and to Bonin Islands from Yokohama, the European passenger line runs fortnightly from Japan to Antwerp and London, starting from Middlesbrough on the return journey; the American line is a fortnightly service connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railway for inland United States points. There is also a monthly line to and from Australia, and other services to China, Corea, Asiatic Russia, Hawaii, Straits Settlements, and India. By continually adding boats like *Tango Maru*, 7,463 tons, the fleet which hails from the kingdom of the Mikado has made such phenomenal progress that it now takes a prominent place amongst the first companies in the world. Steam launches (1,138 tons), 4 hulks, and 241 lighters, and 40 steam launches and tugs are not included in the total given. Six steamers are building (6 each, 8,600 tons).

Fleet, 95 steamers; 349,869 tons.
London Office, 4, Lloyd's Avenue.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD sprang into existence in 1856, initial operations taking the form of lines to Hull and to London. On 19th June, 1858, the *Bremen*, 334 × 42 × 28, sailed to New York *vid* Southampton with 22 cabin passengers, 92 steerage, and 150 tons of cargo, followed by the *Weser*, the service being made fortnightly in 1866. Extensions to Baltimore 1868, New Orleans 1869, West Indies 1871, Brazil and River Plate 1876, evidenced the growth towards front rank which was assumed in 1881 with fast mail-boats built for an express Atlantic service, now maintained weekly from Bremen to New York *vid* Southampton and Cherbourg. The Imperial German Mail Service from Bremen and Hamburg *vid* Antwerp, Southampton, and Genoa to Eastern Asia and Australia, with various branch lines, began in 1885, and was followed in 1891 with an express line between Italy and New York in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Line. In 1892, the first twin-screw steamer, *H. H. Meier*, joined the fleet, which from that date has been completely reorganised and doubled. In 1897 the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* promptly won and for a time held the palm for ocean speed: in March, 1900, she crossed from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook in 5 days 20 hours 58 minutes, averaging 22·33 knots per hour over 3,148 miles distance run. In 1900 the steamers and trade were acquired of the Scottish Oriental Co. and the East Indian Ocean S.S. Co., and extensions made between Penang and Belawan (Deli) and between Singapore and Palembang, Asahan, and Sandakan (Borneo). The line from Singapore to Labuan has been extended one way to Sulu and the Archipelago, and the other way to Manila. Steamers have been built for the development of the company's Chinese coasting business, and which now carry the German postal flag far into the interior of China up the Yangtsze. A branch line has been established between Hong Kong and Sydney *vid* Mariana Islands, Carolines, New Guinea, and Queensland. In 1901 sailings were resumed from Bremerhaven to Cuba. In 1904 the Singapore and Sydney line *vid* Batavia, &c., was superseded by a new line from Sydney to Yokohama *vid* New Guinea, Manila, and Hong Kong; additional lines being also established between Genoa and New York, and between Marseilles and Alexandria, *vid* Naples. In 1906 the company started a weekly service to

the Levant. The *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, 14,900 tons, 35,000 H.P., joined the stately N.D.L. fleet in 1901, followed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, 19,361 tons, 45,000 H.P., built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin, and *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, 19,503 tons, 46,000 H.P., all magnificent monuments to German shipbuilding and industrial art. The fleet includes 59 twin-screw ocean steamers (15 over 10,000 tons each), also 65,071 tons of river steamers and lighters, and 2 training ships, 5,823 tons, not included in total given below. The *George Washington*, 27,000 tons, now building will be the largest steamer. River craft, 65,071 tons; 661,258 passengers carried in 1907; 6,254,700 miles traversed; 4,390,051 tons cargo carried.

West. (Between Cherbourg and Sandy Hook.)		East.		Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's run.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.		knots.	kts.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	5 12 44	...		23·0	583
	...	5 10 10		23·58	564
Kronprinz Wilhelm	5 11 57	...		23·09	581
	...	5 8 18		23·47	565
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	5 15 20	...		22·81	580
	...	5 10 0		23·0	556

Fleet, 137 ocean steamers; 694,726 tons.
London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Ltd., and CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—The Ocean Steam Ship Company was formed in 1865 by Mr. Alfred Holt. The *Agamemnon* began the line on April 19th, 1866, sailing from Liverpool for Singapore and China *vid* Mauritius. The Cape route was given up on the opening of the Suez Canal. The company maintains (in conjunction with the China Mutual S.N.C., Ltd., which was formed in 1882, and of which Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. acquired the control in 1902) a weekly service of cargo steamers from Glasgow, Bristol Channel ports, and Liverpool to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, with a four-weekly extension across the Pacific to British Columbia and Puget Sound; a three-weekly one from Amsterdam *vid* Liverpool to Sumatra and Java, and another between Singapore and West Australian ports. In 1901 a monthly line was begun from Glasgow to Australia. The *Antilochus, Bellerophon, Cyclops, Keemun, Ningchow, Oanfa, Teucer*, and *Titan* are from 8,900 to 9,000 tons each.

Fleet, 62 steamers; 343,342 tons.
London Agents, J. Swire & Sons, 8, Billiter Square, E.C.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE are the contractors with the Commonwealth Government for the carriage of mails between England and Australia. The managers of the line are the well-known firms of F. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co. The steamers, which have to make uniformly quick passages, sail from London on alternate Fridays, calling at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning homewards in the reverse order. The comfortable accommodation afforded by this line to long-distance travellers, able to pay only the cheapest fares, testifies to the benefits conferred by steam navigation. When the Orient-Royal Mail Line began to carry passengers the passage from England to Australia occupied about 50 days; now it takes about 33 days. The outward and homeward steamers are timed to connect at Marseilles, so as to provide a sea voyage from London and back of 14 to 15 days, with not more than one day on shore. The Orient-Royal Mail Line are noted for their excellent system of pleasure cruises by large ocean steamships, varying in length from two to ten weeks to various parts of the world, according to season. In 1901 the *Ophir* was selected and specially fitted for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales when, with the Princess, he visited Australia to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth. Five new twin-screw steamers, each 12,000 tons, are building.

Fleet, 10 steamers; 74,278 tons.
London Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This well-known American line, which was established at San Francisco in 1847, maintains services to Central America, Japan, China, Honolulu, &c. The *Korea*, 11,276 tons, and *Siberia*, 11,284 tons, recently built in the United States, steam 18 knots, and the *Manchuria*, 13,638 tons, and *Mongolia*, 13,639 tons, each 16 knots.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 98,711 tons.
London Agent, Rudolph Falck, 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 22 Cockspur Street, S.W.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, began business with the *Chile* and *Peru*, receiving a small subsidy. A bi-monthly service between Valparaiso and Panama necessitated four more steamers in 1852, the Pacific trade developing and fresh branches of commerce being opened up. Compound engines were welcomed and adopted in 1856, thereby reducing the costly consumption of coal, the scarcity of which article had been the earliest difficulty. The company's powers were enlarged in 1865 to run as far as the River Plate. In 1867 the capital was increased for the onerous performance of a monthly mail service from Liverpool, through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso, the *Pacific*, 1,630 tons, sailing from that port May, 1868. The success of the new line resulted in three sailings a month, and an extension to Callao by 1870. Again, two years later, the capital was added to, the *Sorata*, 4,038 tons, starting in 1873 a weekly service from Liverpool to Callao *vid* France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and River Plate, but trade with South America falling off, fortnightly departures were reverted to, and the requisite employment for some of the boats presented itself in 1877, when the *Lusitania* led the way to the Orient-Pacific Line. The fleet owned by the company contains a long list of noble vessels (called after South American places), with which its reputation is well sustained for safety, speed and comfort. The *Orcoma*, 11,532 tons, and the *Oriana, Ortega*, and *Oronsa*, each 8,000 tons, all twin-screw steamers, are the latest additions to the fleet.

Fleet, 50 steamers; 187,183 tons.
Head Office, 31–33, James Street, Liverpool.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox began to sow the seeds in 1825, and from the *William Fawcett*, 206 tons: 60 h.-p.: 74×15×8, blossomed the Peninsular Company, subsequently ripening into the above institution, which was

incorporated 1840 (see p. 743), and celebrated its Jubilee 1887. Universally known as the "P. & O.," it glories in the motto, "Quis separabit."

Mails were conveyed by Post Office sailing packets from Falmouth to Lisbon before the contract was given to the Peninsular Company. The Indian mails were at that time taken in Government steamers from Bombay to Suez. Prior to the completion of the railway, 1857 (followed by the Suez Canal, 1870), everybody and everything had to take the caravan route across the desert to Cairo, intimately associated with the name of Lieut. Waghorn, who organised quicker and better facilities, Nile steamers afterwards superseding the sailing boats between Cairo and Alexandria. From Alexandria, Home Government steam packets carried the mails to Gibraltar, where the Peninsular Company received them. They soon suggested and pressed a better service than this upon the Government, and eventually a line from England *vid* Gibraltar and Malta to Alexandria was begun by the *Oriental*, 1,610 tons, and *Great Liverpool* 1,540 tons, for which purpose the above company was constituted. The P. & O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta, in 1842, the first sailing being the *Hindustan*, 1,800 tons; but the East India Company obstinately refused to hand over their inferior Bombay-Suez Line until 1854, by which period the P. & O. had engaged to run to China and Singapore. The first service to Australia was interrupted by the Crimean War, 11 P. & O. boats being employed for the transport of troops. The necessity growing for an independent Australian mail line, the Government called for tenders in 1856, but the P. & O. declined the onerous conditions, which were swallowed by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who soon failed. The Royal Mail Company stopped the breach but temporarily, and the Government, having learnt a lesson, accepted the tender of the P. & O. Company in 1859.

The mails are invariably ahead of the contract times, which for 1908 have been reduced to the following:—

Indian	mails: Bombay,	13¼	days from Lond.
China	,, Shanghai	30½	,,
Australian	,, Adelaide	28½	,,

The *Caledonia*, 7,558 tons, has landed the mails at Bombay within 12¼ days from London *vid* Brindisi, and the steamer's own passage between Bombay and Plymouth has been less than 17 days. The *Isis* and *Osiris*, running in the Brindisi-Port Said Express Service, have delivered the Egyptian mails within four days from the Metropolis of the Empire. The *Macedonia*, *Marmora*, *Moldavia*, *Mongolia* and *Mooltan*, each about 10,000 tons, and 18 knots speed, are the newest and largest mail steamers in the company's service, and the Company have under construction three additional steamers of the *Mooltan* type, but of larger tonnage, *viz.*, the *Malwa*, *Mantua*, and *Morea*. The *Salsette*, a 19-knot steamer of 6,000 tons for the Bombay-Aden Mail Service, has recently been completed. In 1907, 3,100,000 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 61 steamers; 425,000 tons.
London Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE PRINCE LINE is the substantial handiwork of Mr. James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, since he despatched the *Saxon Prince* in 1881 as the pioneer of his present big fleet of ubiquitous steamers, of which the largest are the *Spanish Prince* (6,505 tons) of nearly 10,000 tons carrying capacity, and the *Norse* and *Royal Princes*, each of 9,500 tons capacity, and with a speed of 12 knots. The line has regular services from Manchester, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Dunkirk to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Levant, and Smyrna, with return services to Manchester, Liverpool, Dunkirk, London, and other ports in the United Kingdom and Continent. Other lines maintained are those from Antwerp and London to the River Plate, and returning to the United Kingdom; New York to the Brazils and River Plate, and back to New York; New York to the Brazils, thence New Orleans, and from the latter port to the United Kingdom and Continent; Italian ports and Greece and the Levant to New York, with a return service to Italy, Greece and the Levant, carrying on the said line emigrants and cargo, New York to China, Japan, Philippines, Straits, and back to New York; New York to South African ports and back. During last year the steamers of the company carried 15,000 emigrants from Grecian and Italian ports to New York.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 136,220 tons.
London Office, 128, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE RED STAR LINE was established in 1872, and at first maintained a service between Antwerp and Philadelphia with the steamers *Nederland*, *Switzerland*, &c., but since then has developed and now maintains regular services between:—

1. Antwerp and New York with the powerful twin-screw steamers *Vaderland*, *Kroonland*, *Finland*, and *Zeeland*, each of 12,000 tons register, and with up-to-date accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers.

2. Antwerp, Boston and Philadelphia by a triangular service with the steamers *Menominee*, *Marquette*, *Manitou*, &c., these steamers having accommodation for cabin passengers only.

3. Antwerp and Baltimore by a regular service of cargo steamers.

Moreover, the line, when occasion requires, has a supplementary service between Antwerp and New York carrying third-class passengers and cargo by steamers of the *Samland* type.

The New York steamers call, West and East-bound, at Dover during the summer season for landing and embarking first and second class passengers only.

The Company has building at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's Yard, in Belfast, the steamer *Lapland*, 605 feet long, and 17,000 tons register, with most luxurious arrangements for about 700 cabin passengers on five decks. This steamer is expected to make her maiden trip in April, 1909.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 122,521 tons.
London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & COMPANY, ABERDEEN DIRECT LINE.—The steamers of this line leave the West India Dock every ten days for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Chinde, calling at Portland and the Canary Islands (Las Palmas and Teneriffe alternately); they also take passengers for East African ports as far as Mombasa. The line was inaugurated in the year 1856 with sailing ships which traded regularly between London and Natal. Steam was first tried in 1857 with the *Waldensian* and *Madagascar*, which were the first steamers on the South African coast, and carried

the mails from Cape Town as far as the port of Durban. The present service was commenced in 1882 with the *Dabulamanzi*, 1,679 tons. In 1886 the *Matabele* was the first steamer in the South African trade to be fitted with triple expansion engines, and steamed nearly 7,000 miles from London to Port Natal, without a single stoppage. The East African service was commenced in the year 1892, and the steamers of the Aberdeen Line now maintain a regular service as far north as Beira, calling at Delagoa Bay and Inhambane, and carrying goods also to the British concession at Chinde and Quilimane, these ports forming the best and cheapest routes for passengers for Rhodesia, Matabeleland, Nyassaland, British Central Africa, and the African Lakes District. Steamers carry British Parcels, Mails from London to Rhodesia and Nyassaland, and the British and Portuguese mails from Durban to the various ports they serve. The passenger fares are moderate and the accommodation, especially on the newer steamers, superior. The ss. *Inkosi*, 3,576 tons, 13 knots, has gone from London to Natal in 23 days 10½ hours' steaming time, and the *Insizwa* has completed the return passage in 22 days 2½ hours. The *Induna* (4,400 tons, 13 knots, latest addition) and *Inkosi* were the first ocean-going steamers outside transatlantic boats to be fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 26,700 tons.

London Office, 4, East India Avenue, E.C., and 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD line of steamers to Java, *vid* Suez Canal, is under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government. The service was established in 1883 by the present managers, Messrs. Wm. Ruys & Sons, one of the oldest and most important shipowning and shipbroking firms in Holland. The steamers are despatched from Rotterdam, *vid* Southampton, fortnightly, for Padang, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya, calling at Lisbon, Tangier and Marseilles, from which last port passages of 20 days have been made to Batavia. The largest are the *Sindoro*, 5,468 tons, and *Goentoer*, 5,894 tons, both twin-screw steamers, 15 knots speed; one mail steamer is building of 5,700 tons; and one cargo steamer, of 9,000 tons dead-weight; 44 voyages in 1907; about 850,000 miles traversed;

Fleet, 19 steamers; 83,880 tons.

London and Southampton Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY was incorporated 1839 by Royal Charter with a subsidy of £240,000. In 1857 the company temporarily took over the carriage of the Australian mails *vid* Suez. In 1868 the West Indian Mail Line was extended to Colon. In 1869 the South American main line was continued to Buenos Ayres (doing away with branch steamers from Brazil), developing by 1872 into a fortnightly service, and later into a weekly service. Services have recently been established from Glasgow, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Hull, London and Antwerp to the West Indies; and from Newport, Swansea, and Antwerp to Brazil; also a line to Cuba and Mexico from Newcastle, Antwerp, and Southampton, *vid* Bilbao, Santander, Vigo, Corunna and the Canary Islands. The West Indian Mail subsidy, which had dwindled to £85,000 a year, was allowed by the Government to lapse in 1905, much against the expressed wishes of the Colonies. The company availed themselves of the freedom to extend their West Indian Main Line service to New York *vid* Jamaica, maintaining their communications with the West Indian and British Guiana Colonies. In August, 1907, a contract was signed with H.B.M. Government Agents of the Colonies for a fortnightly inter-colonial service from and to Barbados—quite distinct from the West Indies and New York transatlantic service (run without subsidy). During 1904, 6 new cargo steamers joined the fleet. The *Aragon*, 9,795 tons, which sailed on her maiden voyage July 14, 1905, is the first of a series of similar vessels for the Brazil and River Plate route. The *Amazon*, 10,036 tons, and *Araguaya*, 10,537 tons, were launched in 1906, the *Avon*, 11,072 tons, and *Asturias*, 12,500 tons, in 1907. The R.M.S.P. service to Australia (carried on for a short time in 1857) was resumed at the end of 1905, the Company then acquiring a half-interest in the Australian mail service, which is now carried on by them jointly with the Orient Company under the title of the "Orient-Royal Mail" Line. In 1907 the company acquired a half share in the "Shire" Line, thus extending their operations to Japan, China, and the Far East. From London (Albert Dock), the ports of call including Port Said, Suez, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama. In 1908 the Company acquired Messrs. Forwood, Bros. & Co.'s line to Gibraltar, Mexico, Canary Islands and Madeira (see p. 755). Several steamers of 13,000 tons are building for the Australian mail service.

Fleet, 48 steamers; 205,554 tons.

London Office, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LIMITED.—This company, successors to Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co. and The Albion Co., established over 50 years ago, maintain a regular service of fast steamers between London and New Zealand. Their passenger steamers are despatched from London to New Zealand every four weeks, calling on the outward journey at Plymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart (to tranship Australian passengers), and on the homeward journey, *vid* Cape Horn, they call at Monte Video and or Rio de Janeiro, Teneriffe, and Plymouth. The company also despatch fast direct cargo steamers monthly from London to various ports in New Zealand, while in addition a service of cargo steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to New Zealand is maintained at regular intervals. The company own 13 steamers, including the twin-screw steamers *Kia Ora*, 6,558 tons, *Mamari*, 7,062 tons, and *Matatua*, 6,488 tons. The more recent additions to the passenger fleet are the twin-screw steamers *Arawa*, 9,372 tons, and the *Tainui*, 10,500 tons, which were launched in November, 1906, and September, 1908, respectively. All the steamers are fitted with patent refrigerators for the conveyance of frozen meat, as well as butter, cheese, and fruit, from New Zealand, and aggregate a total carrying capacity equal to about 3,000,000 carcases of sheep annually. Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co. have associated with this line their ss. *Athenic*, ss. *Corinthic*, ss. *Ionic*, and ss. *Delphic*, with a gross tonnage of 44,970 tons, which is not included in the total tonnage shown below.

Fleet, 13 vessels; 83,345 tons.

Head Offices, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.—Early in 1900 the two well-known steamship companies, the Union Steamship Company, Limited, and the Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited, the former company having been formed in 1853 and the latter one in 1872, who for many years had performed the mail service between England and S. Africa, were formally amalgamated, under the title of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, the joint concern being managed by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., who were the managers of the Castle Line. The Royal Mail steamships of the line, under contract with the Colonial Governments, are despatched from Southampton every Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, calling at Madeira. The Intermediate steamships are despatched every Friday from London, calling at Southampton on the following day, for the Cape Colony, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius, taking passengers at lower rates than the Mail steamers. These steamers proceed alternately *vid* Las Palmas or Teneriffe, and call once a month for mails at Ascension and St. Helena under contract with His Majesty's Government. At intervals, as the trade requires, extra steamships are despatched from England to the South African ports; steamers also call at Lobito Bay as required. Special tourist fares are arranged for the spring and summer to Madeira and the Canary Islands; also to Hamburg and Antwerp all the year round. The steamers of the fleet are amply furnished with every contrivance for the safety, comfort, and convenience of all classes of passengers. The largest steamers in the fleet are:—*Kenilworth Castle*, 12,975 tons; *Armadale Castle*, 12,973 tons; *Walmer Castle*, 12,546 tons.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 260,634 tons.

London Office, 3 & 4, Fenchurch Street.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.—This company, established in 1875, is now the most important shipping concern in the Southern Hemisphere, and testifies to the expansion of both colony and company. In 1901 the company established a four-weekly mail service from Sydney to Vancouver, and discontinued running a steamer on the San Francisco mail route. The *Apurima*, 5,700 tons, the *Moeraki*, 4,400 tons, and *Manuka*, 4,400 tons, are twin-screw steamers added recently, and *Makula*, 8,075 tons, with a speed of 14 knots; the turbine steamer *Maheno*, 5,500 tons, is 17 knots. The *Loongana*, an 18-knot turbine steamer of 1,000 tons, is in the service between Melbourne and Launceston, a distance of 276 miles; the first steamer of this kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Four steamers are building.

Fleet, 65 steamers; 155,848 tons.

London Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

DET FORENEDE DAMPSKIBS SELSKAB (The United Steamship Co.) of Copenhagen celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1906. It is the largest maritime undertaking in Denmark. The company's far-reaching operations cover services with Russia, Germany, Norway, U. Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, the Levant, also North and South America, 20 of the fastest steamers being fitted with refrigerating machinery for the transport of dairy produce. The Scandinavian Amerika Passenger Line is maintained between Copenhagen and New York, *vid* Christiania and Christiansand, for which service 4 twin-screw steamers, each over 10,000 tons, have recently been built, with a speed of 16 knots, each with accommodation for 1,500 passengers. The largest steamer is the *United States*, 10,101 tons. One ice-breaker and salvage steamer, 14 sea-going lighters, and 7 tug-boats belong to the company (6,116 tons). In 1907 3,553,046 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 135 steamers; 152,867 tons.

London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ANDREW WEIR & CO. were established in 1885 by the senior partner, when the barques *Willowbank*, 862 tons, and *Francis Thorpe*, 1,343 tons, were acquired. Starting building for themselves in 1886, the size of the fleet, known as the Bank Line, grew to 43 clippers, which gradually diminished as the number of steamships increased, the first belonging to the firm being the ss. *Duneric*, 1,878 tons, in 1896; now the ss. *Kumeric*, 7,000 tons, heads a list of 22 steamers grossing 86,036 tons. The *Cedarbank*, 2,825 tons, is the biggest of the 17 sailing ships, representing a further 32,911 tons, this being still one of the largest sailing fleets in the world. Both fleets are mostly employed in general trades. They have the following lines of steamers: New York to the Far East; New York to the River Plate; Calcutta to the River Plate; Calcutta to the West Coast of South America; Calcutta to Durban and South African ports; Puget Sound and British Columbia to China and Japan; and an Australian mail line from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia. Since 1896 a regular service has been conducted between the Tees and the Forth.

Fleet, 39 vessels, steam and sail; 118,947 tons.

Head Office, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

WHITE STAR LINE.—(*See* International Mercantile Marine Co.) The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as the White Star Line, was founded in 1869 by the late Mr. T. H. Ismay. The *Oceanic* (3,807 tons, 430 feet long) sailed from Liverpool on her first voyage to New York on 2nd March, 1871. The *Britannic*, 5,004 tons, *Germanic*, 5,070 tons (1874-5), *Teutonic*, 9,984 tons (1889), *Majestic*, 9,965 tons (1890), were followed by *Oceanic II.*, 17,274 tons. In August, 1890, the *Medic*, 12,000 tons, inaugurated a service from Liverpool to South African and Australian ports. In 1903 the four largest steamers of the Dominion Line were taken over and renamed, a regular service being inaugurated from Liverpool to Boston *vid* Queenstown and from New York and Boston to Mediterrancan ports. Early in 1907 the Wednesday Royal United States Mail service was transferred from Liverpool to Southampton. The new service was auspiciously inaugurated by the palatial new twin-screw steamer *Adriatic*, 25,000 tons. The New York mail steamers of the White Star Line now leave Southampton each Wednesday morning, call at Cherbourg the same afternoon, and then proceed to Queenstown to take the mails on board. Homewards the steamers leave New York every Wednesday, and steam direct to Plymouth (where the mails and such passengers as so elect are landed); from thence to Cherbourg, and end the voyage at Southampton. As a consequence of this change, the White Star Line's passenger steamers from Liverpool for New York now sail each Thursday, and this service is maintained by the magnificent twin-screw steamers *Baltic*, *Cedric*, *Celtic*, and *Arabic*, the average gross register of which is over 20,000

tons. The Boston steamers are now despatched from Liverpool on Saturdays, instead of Fridays as heretofore; and in addition to the foregoing the White Star Line also has services between Liverpool and New York (cargo and live stock), Liverpool, South Africa, and Australia (passengers and cargo), Liverpool and Australia (cargo), Liverpool and New Zealand (cargo), New York and Mediterranean ports (passengers and cargo), Boston and Mediterranean (passengers and cargo). For the London and New Zealand passenger and cargo services, under the auspices of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., the White Star Line has had built the *Athenic*, *Corinthic*, and *Ionic*, each 12,230 tons, the largest vessels in the New Zealand trade. The *Celtic II.* (20,904 tons) sailed from Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage July 26, 1901. She has been surpassed in size by the *Cedric*, 21,035 tons, by the *Baltic*, 23,876 tons, and by the *Adriatic*, 25,000 tons. *Olympic* and *Titanic*, which in point of size will eclipse everything afloat, are building. Early in 1909 the White Star Line will enter the Canadian trade, maintaining a weekly service between Liverpool, Quebec, and Montreal, in conjunction with the Dominion Line. For this new service the *Laurentic*, a triple-screw steamer, 14,500 tons, was launched last September. She will be propelled by a combination of turbine and reciprocating machinery, from which interesting results are anticipated. The *Laurentic* and her sister-ship, *Megantic*, now building, will be the largest steamers trading to Canada; but the latter will be a twin-screw steamer driven by reciprocating machinery alone. All the services are maintained entirely with twin-screw steamers, and the average size of the White Star steamers is the largest in the world (13,020 tons per steamer), including some of the largest cargo and live-stock carriers in existence.

Quickest crossings to date:—

Steamer's Name.	West.	East.	Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	Knots.	Knots.
Oceanic	5 16 34	5 18 30	20·7	524
Teutonic	5 16 31	5 21 3	20·3	528
Majestic	5 17 56	5 23 16	20·4	520

Fleet, 29 steamers; 386,000 tons.

London Offices, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

WILSON LINE.—The firm of Beckinton, Wilson & Co., founded at Hull, about 1835, by Mr. Thos. Wilson, became a private company in 1891 (Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.), and has since been conducted by Messrs. Charles and Arthur Wilson. Mr. Charles Wilson was created Lord Nunburnholme in 1906, and died in 1907. The company is now the largest private ship-owning concern in the world. Ever since 1845, the firm has held the foremost position in the Baltic trade. In 1850 the present mail service between England and Sweden was started with the *Courier*, 400 tons, and soon developed into a large mail passenger service to the principal Swedish and Norwegian ports. The St. Petersburg, Riga, and Stettin trades were next included, the *Dido*, 1,409 tons, in 1869, being the first departure to the Adriatic, the same year operations being extended to the Black Sea. In 1875 the New York and Boston trades were entered, and have been developed into employing the most tonnage, the *Toronto*, 6,035 tons, a twin-screw steamer being the largest. In 1878 the steamers of Messrs. Brownlow, Marsden & Co. were purchased, and the Hamburg, Antwerp, and Dunkirk trades taken up. Connection with India, which had been maintained from 1870 to 1875, was resumed in 1883, with a line between Hull and Bombay, and in 1896 a service between London and Boston, U.S., was established in association with the Furness and Leyland Lines. In 1903 the fleet was acquired of Messrs. Bailey & Leetham, Ltd., numbering 22 steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 32,497 tons. In 1906 the firm amalgamated with the North-Eastern Railway Co., and Wilsons, and North-Eastern Railway Shipping Company was formed for Hamburg, Antwerp, Ghent, and Dunkirk trades, employing 9 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 7,780 tons. The latest additions are the *Galileo*, 4,768 tons, *Rinaldo*, 4,280 tons, and *Hidalgo*, 4,270 tons.

Fleet, 80 steamers; 185,478 tons.

London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Our thanks are due to the owners and agents who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*.

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1907.

		Ships.	Tl.Tons.
Wm. Doxford & Sons...	Sunderland...	22	91,254
Swan, Hunter, Ltd.....	Newcastle ...	19	80,573
Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. ...}	Newcastle ...	12	74,228
Russell & Co.	Port Glasgow	14	71,705
Harland & Wolff	Belfast	9	71,512
Workman, Clark & Co.	Belfast	24	63,245
J. L. Thompson & Sons	Sunderland...	12	48,218
Fairfield S. & E. Co. ...	Govan	7	48,020
Barclay, Carle & Co. ...	Whiteinch ...	6	47,332
Alex. Stephen & Sons...	Linthouse ...	7	44,004
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool	13	43,887
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co. .....}	Howdon	10	41,546
C. Connell & Co. Ltd....	Scotstoun ...	8	40,298
Furness, Withy & Co....	W. Hartlepool	9	36,608
Sir James Laing & Sons	Sunderland	8	36,018

LARGEST ENGINE-BUILDERS, 1907.

		I.H.P.
North-Eastern and Marine Engineering Co. .....}	Sunderland & Wallsend}	126,630
Fairfield S. & E. Co.	Govan	112,000
Slipway and Engineering Co.	Wallsend...	80,680
John Brown & Co.	Clydebank	73,000
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Middlesbro'	66,250
Parsons M. S. T. Co.	Wallsend...	65,500
Denny & Co.....	Dumbarton	63,200
Swan, Hunter & Co., Ltd. ...	Newcastle	54,250
David Rowan & Co.	Glasgow ...	50,220
Blair & Co.	Stockton ...	49,800
George Clark	Sunderland	48,500
Cammell, Laird & Co.	Birkenhead	46,425
Workman, Clark & Co.	Belfast	45,650
R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. .....}	Newcastle	44,000
Barclay, Curle & Co.	Whiteinch	40,532
Wm. Doxford & Sons	Sunderland	40,063

Administrative Counties.

ANGLESEY. Acres 175,836. Pop. 50,606. Rental £223,342.
Ld. Lieut. (1896) *and Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
High Sheriff, R. E. Jones.
Chairman of County Council, William David Jones, Old Bank, Holyhead.
Clerk of the Peace, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni.
Chief Constable, L. Prothero, Llangefni (32).
Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 302,947. Population 171,707. Rental £977,084.
Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, Melchbourne, Sharnbrook.
High Sheriff, Walter George Hatfeild Harter, Bedford.
Chairman of Q.S., Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., Woburn Abbey.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. W. Marks.
Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F.J. Josselyn, Bedford (106).
Coroner, Mark Whyley, Bedford.
Coroner for Honor of Ampthill, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE. Acres 456,491. Pop. 180,354. Rental, £1,168,627.
Lord Lieutenant, James Herbert Benyon (1901), Englefield House, Reading.
High Sheriff, Sir W. Cameron Gull, Bart.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir R. G. C. Mowbray, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., W. Hew Dunn.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. T. Morland.
Ch. Constable, Maj. A.F. Poulton, Reading (224).
Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; S. V. Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and W. C. Jotcham, Wantage.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 469,301. Population 54,213. Rental £314,740.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Glanusk, Crickhowell.
Chairman of C.C., G.W. Cobb, Caldicott Castle, Chepstow.
High Sheriff, H. E. Grey.
Chairman of Q.S., Hon. R. C. Devereux.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., H. E. Thomas.
Chief Constable, A. S. Williams.
County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 477,738. Population 179,363. Rental £1,099,214.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rothschild.
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. W. Duncan, Bletchley.
Chairman of Q.S., Lord Cottesloe.
Chairman of C.C., Tonman Mosley, Bangors Park, Iver.
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Chief Constable, Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (181).
Coroners: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; E.T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Ampthill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 311,938. Population 81,885. Rental £412,784.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Clifden.
High Sheriff, J. A. Fielden, Peterborough.
Chairman of Q.S., Edward S. Fordham, J.P., D.L.
Chairman of C.C., Sir H. G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., S. R. Ginn, D.L.
Chief Constable, Charles J. D. Stretten, M.V.O., Cambridge (77).
Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population 61,078. Rental £331,115.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead.
High Sheriff, Sir E. J. W. Parry-Pryse, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., O. Beynon Evans.
Chairman of Q.S., J. W. Willis-Bund.
Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Roberts, Aberystwyth.
County Treasurer, J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth.
Chief Const., E. Williams, Aberystwyth (41).
Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 587,816. Pop. 135,328. Val. £600,540.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir James Drummond, Bart., Edwinsford, Llandilo.
High Sheriff, A. R. O. Gery.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Arthur Lewis.
Chairman of County Council, John Williams.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.
Ch. Constable, W. Picton Philipps, Llandilo (96).
Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen; Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population 125,649. Rateable value £698,618.
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q.S., John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth.
High Sheriff, Charles Garden Assheton-Smith.
Chairman of C.C., John Rowland Hughes.
Clerk of the Peace, A. Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon.
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86).
Coroners: J. Pentir Williams, Bangor; O. Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

CHESHIRE. Acres 643,360. Pop. 593,885. Rental £3,898,129.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Westminster, Eaton Hall, Chester.
High Sheriff, (vacant).
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Horatio Lloyd.
Chairman of County Council, Col. George Dixon.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Reginald Potts.
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (511).
County Coroners: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns, Stockport; T. Ridgway, Warrington.

CORNWALL. Acres 868,208. Pop. 322,334. Rental £1,129,939.
Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877).
High Sheriff, J. C. Stuart Rashleigh, M.D.
Chairman of C.C., W. C. Pendarves.
Chairmen of Q.S., Wm. C. Pendarves and F. B. Howell.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., C. L. Cowlard.
Chief Constable, R. Middleton Hill (228).
Coroners: W. F. Thompson, Launceston; John Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance; Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND. Acres 973,086. Pop. 266,921. Rental £1,573,117.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.
Vice-Admiral of the Coast, Earl of Lonsdale.

High Sheriff, Robert Andrew Allison.
Chairman of Q.S., George A. Rimington.
Chairman of C.C., H. C. Howard.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., C. B. Hodgson.
Chief Constable, Chas. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (202).
Coroners: F. W. Halton, Carlisle; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; P. B. Stoney, Millom; Edward Atter, Whitehaven; and G. A. L. Skerry, Workington.

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 426,084. Population 131,582. Rental £720,488.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin.
High Sheriff, G. H. F. Robertson.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., C.B.
Chairman of C.C., Aneurin O. Evans.
Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Evans Ruthin.
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (37).
Coroners: John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; Llewelyn Kenrick.

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 646,912. Pop. 504,610. Rental £2,503,265.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Devonshire (1908), Chatsworth.
High Sheriff, Maj. H. A. Clowes.
Chairman of C.C., George Herbert Strutt.
Chairman of Q.S., S. Leeke.
Clerk of Peace & of C.C., N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Holland, M.V.O., Derby (377).
Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Richard Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,671,168. Population 662,196. Rental £3,553,526.
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of C.C., Rt. Hon. Earl Fortescue (1905), Castle Hill, S. Molton.
High Sheriff, Sir Thos. Hewitt Knight, K.C.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Coleridge; Lord Clifford; G. C. Davie.
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. R. Vyvyan, Exeter (427).
Coroners: E. R. Tweed, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET. Acres 625,578. Population 202,063. Rental £1,168,962.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. John Mount Batten, C.B. (1906), Up Cerne House, Dorchester.
High Sheriff, Charles Ethelston Parke.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman.
Chairman of Q.S., (vacant).
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. A. Ffooks.
Chief Cons., Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester (189).
Coroners: William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 649,244. Pop. 1,187,474. Value £4,067,688. (See also pp. 181–2.)
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham.
High Sheriff, S. D. Shafto.
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge Greenwell.
Chairman of C.C., George W. Bartlett.
Clk. of the Peace and to C.C., R. Simey, Durham.
Chief Const., Wm. George Morant, Durham (705).
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; C. E. Cadle, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 64,495.
Custos Rotulorum, Lord De Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.
High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Chairman of Q.S., A. J. Pell.
Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., C. E. F. Copeman.
Chief Const., Capt. J. H. Mander, Ely (68).
Coroners: Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX. Acres 974,849. Population 816,640. Rental £4,929,482.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Warwick (1901), Easton Lodge, Dunmow.
High Sheriff, William Nocton. Chelmsford.
Chairmen of Q.S., Andrew Johnston and Hon. C. H. Strutt.
Chairman of C.C., Andrew Johnston.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., H. W. Gibson, Chelmsford.
Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean Showers, Chelmsford (462).
Coroners: J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 164,050. Pop. 81,490. Rental £436,369.
Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kimnel Park, Abergele.
High Sheriff, Syndey Knowles Muspratt.
Chairman of Q.S., Philip P. Pennant.
Chairman of C.C., Jas. W. Summers.
Clerk of the Peace, Richard Bromley, Mold.
Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber, Mold (60).
Coroners: F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGAN. Acres 489,535. Population 531,833. Rateable value £3,294,366.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B. (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff.
High Sheriff, F. W. Gibbins.
Chairman of C.C., John Blandy Jenkins, J.P.
Chairman of Q.S., O. H. Jones.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. Mansel Franklen, Cardiff.
Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (517).
Coroners: David Rees, Pontypridd; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; F. H. Glynn-Price, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 788,748. Pop. 369,612. Rateable value £1,932,565.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfield, R.S.O.
High Sheriff, George Lloyd Foster Harter.
Chairman of C.C., M. W. Colchester-Wemyss.
Chairman of Qr. Sess., Francis Adams Hyett.
Clerk of the Peace and of the C.C., Edwd. Theodore Gardom.
Chief Constable, Admiral Henry Christian, Cheltenham (386).
Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Richard Macartney, Cinderford; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 942,441. Pop. 393,318. Rental £2,223,648.

Lord Lieut. (1904) *and Chairman of C.C.*, The Marquess of Winchester, Amport St. Mary's, Andover.

High Sheriff, Sir George Alexander Cooper, Bart.

Chairmen of Q.S., The Duke of Wellington, K.G. (Civil), John Lindsay Johnston (Judicial).

Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester.

Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (447).

County and Franchise Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; P. H. Jackson, Fordingbridge; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; Edgar Goble, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitchurch.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 537,363. Population 114,401. Rental £570,448.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir John R. G. Cotterell, Bt. (1904).

High Sheriff, Thomas Davies Burlton.

Chairman of Q.S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.

Chairman of C.C., Colonel Prescott Decie.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., John Reginald Symonds.

Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (81).

Coroners: Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 404,518. Population 258,023. Rental £1,499,366.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. (1892), The Grove, Watford.

High Sheriff, Arthur Salvin Bowlby.

Chairman of C.C. and of St. Albans Q.S., Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey.

Chairman of Hertford Q.S., The Marquess of Salisbury, K.B., A.D.C.

Clerk of Peace and of C.C., C. E. Longmore.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (270).

Coroners: Thomas Joseph Sworder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Lovel Smeathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford; A. MacKinnon Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 233,984. Pop. 54,125. Rateable val. £323,632.

Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of C.C., The Earl of Sandwich (1891), Hinchingbrooke, Hunts.

High Sheriff, John Ashton Fieiden.

Chairman of Q.S., H. C. Geldart, Huntingdon.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. Percy Maule.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Alan G. Chichester, Godmanchester (54).

Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leighton-stone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Acres 94,068. Pop. 82,418. Val. £523,817.

Governor and Captain-General, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne.

Deputy Governor, Thomas B. H. Cochrane, M.V.O.

Chairman of C.C., Godfrey Baring, M.P., Cowes.

Chief Constable, Capt. H. G. A. Connor, D.L. (61).

Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Peace (Registration), John Dufton, Newport.

KENT. Acres 989,890. Pop. 936,271. Rental £6,228,840.

Lord Lieutenant, Marquis Camden (1905), Bayham Abbey.

High Sheriff, Archibald Cameron Normon.

Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Harris, East Kent; Rt. Hon. John G. Talbot, M.P., West Kent.

Chairman of County Council, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone.

Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Walter Byron Prosser, Maidstone.

Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (526).

Coroners: Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; J. Bannon, New Romney; B. C. Drake, Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Redhill.

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Pop. 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462. (*See also* p. 189.)

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Shuttleworth, Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley.

High Sheriff, Thomae Brocklebank, Bt.

Chairmen of Q.S., E. B. Dawson, Lancaster; H. Wilson Worsley-Taylor, K.C., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt Liverpool; J. M. Yates, K.C., Manchester.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, K.C.B.

Chairman of C.C., William Scott Barrett.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, K.C.

Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Harcourt E. Clare, Preston.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Moorsom, M.V.O., Preston (1,654).

Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; John F. Price, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Liberty and Manor of Furness, Ulverston; W. Ascroft, Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescot.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 532,788. Population 437,490. Rateable value £1,529,757.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Rutland (1900), 16 Arlington St., London, S.W.

High Sheriff, Frederick Gretton.

Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Thomas Cope.

Clerk of Peace to County Council & Lieutenancy, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester.

Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (179).

Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,696,332. Population 500,022. Rental £3,661,224.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham.

High Sheriff, William Vere Reeve Fane, Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.

Chairmen of Q.S., William Garth, Boston; (a vacancy), Spalding (Parts of Holland); Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne (Parts of Kesteven); Wm. Embleton Fox, Northorpe (Parts of Lindsey).

Chairmen of C.C.: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; Holland, J. W. Gleed.
Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lindsey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford: Holland H. Chaderton Johnson, Boston; Lincoln City, F. C. Brogden.
Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln (346) £750
Coroners: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Breffit Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; Philip Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; Dr. G. L. Barritt, Spalding; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingborough; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford; A. C. Greenwood, Corby.

LONDON. Acres 74,839. Pop. 4,536,541. Rateable value £43,855,090. (*See* also pp. 494-499.)
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., 15 Belgrave Square, S.W.
High Sheriff, John Murray, D.L., J.P.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Sir Richard Nicholson.
Coroners, see p. 205.

MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 427,810. Pop. 48,852. Rental, £223,614.
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q.S., Wm. Robt. Maurice Wynne (1891), Peniarth, Towyn.
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Geo. Frederick Scott.
Chairman of C.C., Andreas Roberts.
Clerk of the Peace, David Breese, Portmadoc.
Chief Constable, Thomas Jones, Dolgelly (34).
C. Coroner, R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Festiniog.

MIDDLESEX. Acres 148,700. Pop. 1,059,684. Rateable value £6,420,213.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1898), Woburn Abbey, Beds.
High Sheriff, Sir George Barham.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., (vacant).
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster.
Coroners: Western: W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick; Central: G. Danford Thomas, M.D., Manor Place, Paddington Green; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 342,548. Pop. 230,806. Rateable value £1,221,813.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Tredegar (1899), Tredegar Park, Newport.
High Sheriff, E. W. T. Llewellyn Brewer-Williams
Chairman of Q.S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth.
Chairman of C.C., Thomas Dutfield.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Hy. Stafford Gustard.
Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (222).
County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 510,111. Population 54,901. Rental £497,173.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., C.B. (1891), Ruabon.
High Sheriff, Arthur Erskine Owen.
Chairman of Q.S. & C.C., Capt. D. H. Mytton.
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool.
Chief Constable, W. J. Holland, Newtown (35).
County Coroners: Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin; (a vacancy), Machynlleth; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.

NORFOLK. Acres 1,303,488. Population 313,504. Rental £1,837,698.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Coke, G.C.V.O. (1906), Holkham, Norfolk.
High Sheriff, Edward H. Evans Lombe.
Chairman of Q.S., Colonel Hy. E. Hyde.
Other Chairmen of Q.S., Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart.; Hamon le Strange; Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy; and William Carr.
Clerk of the Peace & to C.C., George Christopher Davies, Norwich.
Chief Constable, Sir Paynton Pigott, M.V.O., Norwich (239).
Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; R. A. Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; H. R. B. Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 585,148. Population 207,485. Rateable value £1,436,757.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Althorp (1908), Dallington House, Northampton.
High Sheriff, Walter Bairstow.
Chairman of C.C., Sackville G. Stopford Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston.
Chairman of Q.S., C. Smyth, Little Houghton House, Northampton.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. A. Millington.
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Dalgleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (166).
Coroners: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Mieres Percival, Towcester.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Acres 1,272,294. Pop. 291,306. Rental £2,024,499.
Lord Lieut., Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1904), Alnwick.
High Sheriff, John Edward Woods.
Chairman of Q.S., Geo. D. Atkinson-Clark, D.L.
Chairman of C.C., The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., S. Sanderson, D.L.
Chief Constable, Capt. F. James, Morpeth (239).
Coroners: Henry T. Rutherford, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Pop. 514,459. Rental £2,627,015.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O. (1808), Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
High Sheriff, Francis Willey.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Wm. Evelyn Denison, Newark; Henry Mellish, Retford.
Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Clerk of the Peace, H. Hampton Copnall, Nottingham.
Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, M.V.O., Nottingham (248).
Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Foottit, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 475,974. Pop. 137,124. Rateable value £853,898.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford.
High Sheriff, Vernon J. Watney.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., All Souls College, Oxford.

Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. M. Davenport, M.A.
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-à-Court, Oxford (116).
Coroners: Gorden Walsh, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; J. F. Cooper, Henley.

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 395,710. Pop. 88,732. Val. £462,053.
Lord Lieutenant (1896), Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court, Pembroke.
High Sheriff, R. P. L. Penn.
Chairman of Q.S., Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of County Council, George Griffith, Bunkers Hill, Milford Haven.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Wm. Davies George, Haverfordwest.
Chief Constable, Fred. T. B. Summers, Haverfordwest Castle (75).
County Coroners: Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

PETERBOROUGH (SOKE OF), Northants. Acres 53,471.
Chairman of County Council, Col. C. I. Strong.
Clerk C.C. and of the Peace, Walter J. Deacon.

RADNORSHIRE. Acres 301,164. Pop. 23,281. Rental £185,381.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Powlett Charles John Milbank, Bart. (1895), Norton Manor.
Chairman of Q.S., Jno. Corrie Carter, Rhayader.
Chairman of C.C., C. C. Rogers, Stanage Park, Brampton Brian.
High Sheriff, Maj.-Gen. R. C. Whitehead, C.B.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. V. Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells.
Chief Constable, Major Hon. Charles Edward Walsh, Penybont Station (21).
Coroners: Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division); E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 19,708. Val. £185,523.
Lord Lieutenant, Maj.-Gen. J. F. Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B. (1906), Ranksboro, Oakham.
High Sheriff, George Hunt.
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham.
Chair. of Q.S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., B. A. Adam, Oakham.
Chief Constable, William Wilson, Oakham (15).
Coroner: Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE. Acres 861,802. Pop. 239,783. Assessable Value £1,408,526.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Powis (1896), Walcot, Lydbury North, Salop.
High Sheriff, Algernon Heber-Percy, D.L.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
Chairman of C.C., J. B. Bowen-Jones.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. Cresswell Peele.
Chief Constable, Capt. Gerard L. Derriman. Shrewsbury (169).
Coroners: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Thomas H. Garside, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Acres 1,034,055. Pop. 385,106. Rateable val. £2,132,847.
Lord Lieutenant, The Marquess of Bath (1904), Longleat, Warminster.
High Sheriff, Col. E. C. A. Sandford, C.M.G., J.P.
Chairman of Q.S., Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Failand, Bristol.
Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Hadspen House, Castle Cary.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Geo. Iliffe Simey, 3 Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath.
Ch. Const., Capt. H. C Metcalfe, Glastonbury (351).
Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Langport; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 744,984. Population 1,086,240. Rental £4,469,589.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891), Patshull House, Wolverhampton.
High Sheriff, Loftus Balfour Moreton.
Chairman of Q.S. and C.C., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G., Teddesley, Penkridge.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., R. Eustace Joy, M.A.
Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson, M.V.O., Stafford (762).
Coroners: H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Walsall; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; J. H. Joy, Tamworth.

SUFFOLK, EAST. Acres 557,854. Pop. 255,800. Rental £
Lord Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Brampton Gurdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. (1907), Assington Hall, Colchester.
Vice-Admiral, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall.
High Sheriff, Sir Henry C. J. Bunbury, Bart.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Rendlesham and Hon. John de Grey.
Chairman of C.C., Lord Rendlesham.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.
Chief Constable, Capt. Jasper G. Mayne, Ipswich (183).
Coroners: (a vacancy); Arthur F. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss.

SUFFOLK, WEST. Acres 390,914. Pop. 117,553. Rateable value £491,643.
(For *Lord Lieut., Vice-Admiral and High Sheriff*, see SUFFOLK, EAST.)
Chairmen of Q.S., Col. Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry Corry; A. Maitland Wilson.
Chairman of C.C., Oliver Denn Johnson.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.
Chief Constable, Maj. E. P. Prest, Bury St. Edmunds (117).
Coroners, Rowland Holt Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; S. J. Ennion, Newmarket.

SURREY. Acres 452,796. Pop. 519,654. Rateable value £5,176,996.
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Hon. Henry Cubitt (1906).
High Sheriff, Basil Braithwaite.
Chairman of Q.S., &c., George Cave, K.C., M.P.
Chairman of C.C., Maj. E. F. Coates, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Thomas Weeding Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford (272).
County Coroners: Croydon District, W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, 16 Church Rd., Richmond; Guildford Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Bethune House, Farnham.

SUSSEX, EAST. Acres 523,539. Pop. 261,973. Rental £2,097,152.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (1905), Arundel Castle.

High Sheriff, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Q.S., Hon. Sir Wm. Grantham.
Chairman of C.C., George William Osborn.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Lang, Lewes (213).
County Coroners: G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Harratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

SUSSEX, WEST. Acres 401,839. Pop. 151,276. Rental val. £990,935.
Lord Lieutenant. (See EAST SUSSEX.)
High Sheriff. (See EAST SUSSEX.)
Chairman of Q. Sessions, His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.
Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., C.B.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O., Horsham (166).
County Coroners, F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; C. C. B. Cheesman, Hundred of Boshani.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 579,885. Population 939,904. Rental £2,328,652.
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Hertford (1905), Ragley Hall, Alcester.
High Sheriff, Albert Kay.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., John Stratford Dugdale, K.C., Blyth Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Edward Field, Leamington.
Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (352).
Coroners: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; J. J. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND. Acres 505,330. Pop. 64,409. Rental £567,839.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield(1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby.
High Sheriff, Charles Robert Rivington.
Chairman of Q.S., The Earl of Lonsdale.
Chairman of C.C., J. Wakefield Weston.
Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal.
Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Penrith(39).
Coroners: Geo. Edward Cartmel, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE. Acres 864,105. Pop. 271,394. Rateable value £1,271,896.
Lord Lieutenant (1896), The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts.
High Sheriff, F. H. Goldney.
Chairmen of Q.S., The Marquess of Bath and Hon. Percy Wyndham.
Chairman of C.C., The Marquess of Bath.
Clerk of the Peace and C.C., R. W. Merriman, Marlborough and Trowbridge.
Chief Const., Capt. Hoël Llewellyn, D.S.O., Devizes (245).
Coroners: A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury, F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; R. A. Wilson, Salisbury; R. Balch, Lypiatt, Corsham; G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 473,328. Population, 358,377. Rateable val. £2,134,191.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
High Sheriff, Hakewell T. Williams.
Chairman of Q.S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee, John William Willis Bund.
Clerk of the Peace and C.C. and County Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester.
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Herbert Sutherland Walker, Worcester (460).
Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F. S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-on-Severn; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 741,050. Pop. 144,748. Rental £2,382,331. Rateable value £1,332,688.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Nunburnholme, D.S.O. (1908), North Ferriby, Hull.
High Sheriff, B. C. Vernon Wentworth.
Chairman of Q.S., Arthur Grey.
Chairman of C.C., Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., John J. Bickersteth.
Chief Constable, Maj. W. H. Dunlop; Beverley (138).
Coroners: Sir Luke White, M.P., Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,357,320. Pop. 247,875. Rental £2,550,939.
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Hugh Bell (1906).
High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, E. R. Turton.
Chairman of C.C., John Hutton.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. C. Trevor.
Chief Constable, Major Robert Lister Bower, C.M.G., Northallerton (290).
Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm. Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchannan, Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,673,473. Pop. 1,389,176. Assessable val. £7,929,959.
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Harewood (1892), Harewood House, near Leeds.
High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)
Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Chas. G Milnes Gaskell, J.P., Thornes House, near Wakefield.
Chairman of Q.S., G. B. C. Yarborough, Campsmount, Doncaster.
Clerk of the Peace and C.C., Francis A. Darwin.
Chief Constable, Maj. L. W. Atcherley (1,321).
Coroners: Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood, York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey Wightman, Sheffield; Frederick Edward Nicholson, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson, Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

London Boroughs.

THE CITY OF LONDON. *See* pp. 491-3.

BATTERSEA. Pop. (1901) 168,907. Val. £1,065,572.
Mayor, W. Willis.
Town Clerk, W. Marcus Wilkins.

BERMONDSEY. Pop. 128,951. Val. £949,085.
Mayor, Henry Fuller Morriss (*M*).
Town Clerk, Frederick Ryall.

BETHNAL GREEN. Pop. 131,066. Val. £550,139.
Mayor, Alfred Fisk Barnard (*P*).
Town Clerk, Robert Voss.

AMBERWELL. Pop. 259,339. Val. £1,364,397.
Mayor, W. S. T. Martin (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Charles William Tagg.

CHELSEA. Pop. 73,842. Val. £924,698.
Mayor, Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, M.A. (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Holland.

DEPTFORD, Kent and Surrey. Pop. 115,495. Val. £635,541.
Mayor, E. Mumford Preston (*I.*).
Town Clerk, Vivian Orchard.

FINSBURY. Pop. 101,463. Val. £1,035,368.
Mayor, William Alfred Dingle, M.D. (*M.*).
Town Clerk, G. W. Preston.

FULHAM. Pop. 160,000. Val. £909,574.
Mayor, Robert Harris (*M.*).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Shuler.

GREENWICH. Pop. 109,110. Val. £675,008.
Mayor, Henry Richardson (*P.*).
Town Clerk, Francis Robinson.

HACKNEY. Pop. 229,596. Val. £1,237,862.
Mayor, Ald. Richard Peesey (*M.*).
Town Clerk, W. A. Williams.

HAMMERSMITH. Pop. 112,233. Val. £823,948.
Mayor, Rev. Richard Johnson Walker, M.A. (*M.*).
Town Clerk, H. Thompson.

HAMPSTEAD. Est. Pop. 91,137. Val. £1,108,012.
Mayor, E. Todd (*I.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.

HOLBORN. Pop. 59,405. Val. £1,075,012.
Mayor, Ald. Nolan Glave (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Lionel Walford.

ISLINGTON. Pop. 349,091. Val. £1,945,392.
Mayor, Ald. George Samuel Elliott, J.P. (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Wm. Francis Dewey.

KENSINGTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 181,000. Rateable val. £2,438,515.
Mayor, Col. W. F. Cavaye (*M.*).
Town Clerk, William Chambers Leete.

LAMBETH. Pop. 301,895. Val. £1,966,799.
Mayor, George Hinds (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Henry John Smith.

LEWISHAM. Pop. 156,627. Val. £1,089,860.
Mayor, H. P. Stebbing (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Edward Wright.

PADDINGTON. Pop. 150,489. Val. £1,544,348.
Mayor, Herbert Henry Fuller (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur W. J. Russell.

POPLAR. Pop. 168,822. Val. £837,794.
Mayor, John E. Le Manquais (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Leonard Potts.

ST. MARYLEBONE. Pop. 133,301. Val. £1,975,507.
Mayor, Alderman A. J. Hopkins (*M.*).
Town Clerk, James Wilson.

ST. PANCRAS. Pop. 235,317. Val. £1,786,790.
Mayor, Edward Thomas Heron (*M.*).
Town Clerk, C. H. F. Barrett.

SHOREDITCH. Pop 118,637. Val. £812,746.
Mayor, Thomas J. Hunt (*M.*).
Town Clerk, H. Mansfield Robinson, LL.D.

SOUTHWARK. Pop. 206,180. Val. £1,309,882.
Mayor, John Wylde (*M.*).
Town Clerk, J. A. Johnson.

STEPNEY. Pop. 298,600. Val. £1,498,917.
Mayor, Hon. Harry Lawson, M.A. (*M.*).
Town Clerk, George William Clarke, B.L.

STOKE NEWINGTON. Pop. 53,000. Val. £352,976.
Mayor, James Llewellyn Sheffield (*M.*).
Town Clerk, George Webb.

WANDSWORTH. Pop. 318,603. Val. £2,060,695.
Mayor, Archibald Davis Dawnay (*M.*).
Town Clerk, Henry George Hills.

WESTMINSTER (City). Pop. 183,011. Val. £6,167,604.
Mayor, R. Woolley Walden (*M.*).
Town Clerk, John Hunt.

WOOLWICH. Pop. 129,601. Val. £807,384.
Mayor, George Whale (*P.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Bryceson.

Cities and Boroughs.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 8,700. Val. £29,506.
Mayor, William Williams (*L.*).
Town Clerk, Marmadoke Tennant.

ABERGAVENNY, Mon. Pop. 7,795. Val. £36,589.
Mayor, Major W. Williams (*C.*).
Town Clerk, William H. Hopwood.

ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig. Pop. 8,013. Val. £42,335.
Mayor, John Thomas Davies (*C.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes.

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 6,480. Val. £26,334.
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon.
Mayor, H. S. Challenor, M.R.C.S. (*C.*).
Recorder, William Harry Nash.
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor.

ACCRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 46,000. Val. £185,711.
Mayor, J. C. Lupton (*C.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken.

ALDEBURGH, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,631.
Mayor, Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M.D.
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich).

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 6,800. Val. £28,424.
Mayor, Thomas Webb (*L.*).
Recorder, Archibald John Mackey.
Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman.

APPLEBY, Westmorland. Pop. 1,764. Val. £10,133.
Mayor, Samuel Wood (*C.*).
Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor).

ARUNDEL, W. Sussex. Pop. 3,070. Val. £13,917.
Mayor, Richard William Hulls (*C.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur Holmes.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancs. Pop. 45,000. Val. £185,912.
Mayor, Martin Luther Hall (*L.*).
Town Clerk, Frederick William Bromley.

ASTON MANOR, Warwickshire. Pop. 82,000. Val. £265,500.
Mayor, Alfred Taylor, J.P. (*C.*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Ansell.

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 25,000. Val. £86,602.
Mayor, Ald. J.H. Maden, C.C. (10th time) (*L.*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Entwistle.

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 12,967. Val. £65,380.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Mayor, James Pictou (*C.*).
Recorder, Henry Staveley-Hill.
Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton.

BANGOR (City), Carnarvon. Pop. 11,269. Val. £40,784.
Mayor, H. C. Vincent (*C.*).
Town Clerk, W. Huw Rowland.

BARNSLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,086. Val. £157,328.
Mayor, Edmund John Freeman Rider (*C.*).
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield.

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 14,137. Val. £55,740.
Mayor, Frederick William Hunt (*L*).
High Steward, Lord Clinton.
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, James Bosson.

*BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Lancashire. Pop. 63,733. Val. £306,415.
Mayor, T. F. Butler, J.P. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Leonard Hewlett.

BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 9,793. Val. £67,000.
Mayor, William Cannon (*C*).
Town Clerk, John A. Kingdon.

*BATH (City), Som. Pop. 49,839. Val. £332,746.
Mayor, John William Knight (*L*).
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard.
Town Clerk, Fredk. Darlington Wardle.

BATLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 32,000. Val. £116,847.
Mayor, F. W. Akeroyd (*L*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor).

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,326. Val. £10,765.
Mayor, Col. T. L. Hampton Lewis (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.

BECCLES, E. Suffolk. Pop. 6,898. Val. £28,419.
Mayor, William James Money (*C*).
Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell.

BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 41,000. Val. £207,780.
Mayor, Edward Lavender Moulton (*L*).
Recorder, William Russell Griffiths.
Town Clerk, Hedley Baxter.

BERWICK UPON TWEED (Town & County), Northumberland. Pop. 13,437. Val. £60,553.
Mayor, Charles George Maclagan, M.B. (*C*).
Recorder, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
Town Clerk, Robert Weddell.

BEVERLEY, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 13,183. Val. £51,360.
Mayor, Richard Care (*L*).
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills.

BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 2,866. Val. £9,184.
High Steward, Viscount Cobham.
Mayor, John Green, J.P. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Stanley Hemingway.

BEXHILL, E. Sussex. Pop. 15,500. Val. £115,700.
Mayor, Hon. T. A. Brassey (*L*).
Town Clerk, T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.

BIDEFORD, Devon. Est. Pop. 9,000. Val. £29,000.
Mayor, Henry R. Bazeley (*C*).
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Wm. Britton Seldon.

*BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. Pop. 119,692. Val. £655,861.
Mayor, James Hannay McGaul (*C*).
Recorder, Ellis J. Griffith, M.P.
Town Clerk, James Fearnley.

*BIRMINGHAM (City), Warwick. Pop. 522,204. Val. £2,927,398.
Lord Mayor, G. H. Kenrick (*L*).
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, L. Morton Brown.
Town Clerk (vacant).

BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,378. Val. £6,387.
Mayor, Frederick William Hughes (*C*).
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths.

*BLACKBURN, Lancs. Pop. 135,000. Val. £542,072.
Mayor, Ald. Franklin Talbot Thomas (*C*).
Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Lewis Beard.

§BLACKPOOL, Lancs. Pop. 62,000. Val. £499,368.
Mayor, Thomas Fielding (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos.

BLANDFORD FORUM, Dorset. Pop. 3,649. Val. £14,627.
Mayor, Ald. John Iles Barnes (6th time) (*C*).
Town Clerk, Edward C. Castleman-Smith.

BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,353. Val. £23,350.
Mayor, William Edwin Bennett (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Pethybridge.

*BOLTON, Lancs. Pop. 185,358. Val. £819,674.
Mayor, Ald. William Henry Brown (*C*).
Recorder, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Town Clerk, Samuel Parker.

*BOOTLE, Lancs. Pop. 70,000. Val. £471,523.
Mayor, George Randall (*L*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer.

BOSTON, Lincs. (Holland). Pop. 20,772. Val. £56,536.
Mayor, George Samuel William Jebb (*C*).
Town Clerk, Meaburn Staniland.

*BOURNEMOUTH, Hants. Pop. 72,000. Val. £511,515.
Mayor, George Edward Bridge (*C*).
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake.
Town Clerk, George William Bailey.

BRACKLEY, Northants. Pop. 2,467. Val. £12,008.
Mayor, John Allen (*C*) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Charles Eric Barnes.

§BRADFORD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 292,136. Val. £1,566,240.
Lord Mayor, James Hill (*L*).
Recorder, T. R. D. Wright.
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. W. W. Wilberforce.
Town Clerk, Frederick Stevens.

BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 5,875. Val. £24,898.
Mayor, George Philip Francis, M.D. (*C*).
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams.

BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 6,049. Val. £21,362.
Mayor, G. Walker (*L*).
Recorder, Alexander Graham.
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey.

BRIDGWATER, Som. Pop. 15,209. Val. £65,974.
Mayor, Richard Owen Sully (*L*).
Recorder, Wyndham Neave Slade.
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker.

BRIDLINGTON, Yorks (E.R.) Pop. 12,482. Val. £90,763.
Mayor, C. G. Southcott (*L*).
Town Clerk, A. E. Matthewman, LL.B.

BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 5,944. Val. £24,766.
Mayor, William Saunders Edwards (*L*).
Town Clerk, Charles George Nantes.

BRIGHOUSE, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 21,735. Val. £87,727.
Mayor, Alexander Oldfield Stocks (*L*).
Town Clerk, James Parkinson.

*BRIGHTON, E. Sussex. Pop. 129,967. Val. £898,935.
Mayor, John Pretyman Slingsby Roberts (*C*).
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, K.C.
Town Clerk, Hugo Talbot.

*BRISTOL (City & County), Glos. & Som. Est. Pop. 375,000. Val. £1,834,702.
Lord Mayor, Edward Robinson (*L*).
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort.
Recorder, Edward James Castle, K.C.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

BROMLEY, Kent. Pop. 34,000. Val. £266,479.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas C. McIntyre (*C*).
Town Clerk, F. H. Norman.

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £17,111.
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington.
Mayor, E. H. Lawrence (*L*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Risley Hearn.
BURNLEY, Lancs. Pop. 105,000. Val. £390,813.
Mayor, William Hough, J.P. (*L*).
Recorder, John Roskill, K.C.
Town Clerk, Peregrine Thomas.
BURSLEM, Stafford. Pop. 38,766. Val. £143,611.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Edwards (*Lab.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur Ellis.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Stafford. Pop. 53,936. Val. £332,210.
Mayor, Charles Arthur Tresise (*L*).
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead.
*BURY, Lancs. Pop. 58,029. Val. £281,033.
Mayor, Alderman T. S. Collinge (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Haslam.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, W. Suffolk. Pop. 16,255. Val. £66,722.
Steward of the Liberty, The Marquess of Bristol.
Mayor, C. F. Felton (*C*).
Recorder, Reginald James Neville.
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Wheeler.
CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,456. Val. £12,048.
Mayor, William Francis Smith (*C*).
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough.
CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 38,379. Val. £306,839.
High Steward, Thomas Walter Harding.
Mayor, William Potter Spalding (*C*).
Recorder, John F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.
*CANTERBURY (City & County), Kent. Pop. 24,868. Val. £127,698.
Mayor, Francis Bennett-Goldney (*C*).
Recorder, Frank Safford.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Henry Fielding.
*CARDIFF (City), Glamorg. Pop. 191,446. Val. £1,151,234.
Lord Mayor, Lewis Morgan (*C*).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis.
Recorder, Benj. Francis Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, J. L. Wheatley.
CARDIGAN, Cardigan. Pop. 3,555. Val. £12,850.
Mayor, Samuel Young, M.A. (*L*).
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones.
CARLISLE (City), Cumb. Pop. 50,047. Val. £230,848.
Mayor, Major W. B. Maxwell (*C*).
Recorder, Ernest Page, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Henry Collingwood.
CARMARTHEN (Town & County), Carmarthen. Pop. 10,026. Val. £42,289.
Mayor, John Crossman (*L*).
Recorder, E. W. Milner Jones.
Town Clerk, James John.
CARNARVON, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,760. Val. £33,500.
Mayor, J. P. Gregory (*C*).
Town Clerk, R. O. Roberts.
CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 4,437. Val. £18,200. Acreage 403.
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Henry Dening (*C*).
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker.
CHATHAM, Kent. Pop. 42,134. Val. £154,500.
Mayor, W. E. R. Randall (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann.
CHELMSFORD, Essex. Pop. 17,038. Val. £92,541.
Mayor, Thomas John Deeks Cramphorn (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Smith.
CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 49,439. Val. £320,633.
Mayor, J. T. Agg-Gardner (*C*).
Town Clerk, Robert Owen Seacome.

*CHESTER (City & County), Cheshire. Pop. 38,309. Val. £218,153.
Mayor, Ald. R. Cecil Davies (*C*).
Recorder, Sir Horatio Lloyd.
Town Clerk, James Husband Dickson.
CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 30,671. Val. £107,432.
Mayor, Samuel Edward Short (*L*).
Town Clerk, John Middleton.
CHICHESTER (City), W. Sussex. Pop. 12,241. Val. £56,800.
Mayor, John Ogburn Holt (*C*).
Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. W. Loader Cooper.
CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 5,074. Val. £20,134.
Mayor, Lionel Hasler Marshall (*C*).
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips.
CHIPPING NORTON, Oxon. Pop. 3,780. Val. £12,283.
Mayor, Henry Howard Jones (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Mace.
CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 30,500. Val. £109,211.
Mayor, Alderman James Winder Stone (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Mills.
CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. Pop. 4,600. Val. £24,500.
Mayor, David Galbraith (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Druitt.
CINQUE PORTS. *See* Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye.
Lord Warden, Lord Brassey, G.C.B. (1908).
Registrar (vacant).
CLITHEROE, Lancs. Pop. 11,414. Val. £47,885.
Mayor, Alderman J. T. Whipp (*L*).
Town Clerk, John Eastham.
COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 38,373. Val. £175,842.
High Steward (vacant)
Mayor, W. Gurney Benham (*C*) (and time).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn.
COLNE, Lancashire. Pop. 25,000. Val. £91,413.
Mayor, J. Smith (*C*).
Town Clerk, Alfred Varley.
CONGLETON, Cheshire. Pop. 10,707. Val. £35,801.
High Steward, George B. Baker-Wilbraham, J.P.
Mayor, Arthur John Solly (*C*).
Town Clerk, Edward A. Plant.
CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,636. Val. £28,143.
Mayor, Morgan J. Morgan (*L*).
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry.
*COVENTRY (City), Warwick. Pop. 91,000. Val. £357,138.
Mayor, Alderman William Lee (*L*).
Town Clerk, George Sutton.
COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. Pop. 1,202. Val. £3,998.
Mayor, Richard Edward Watkins (*L*).
Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn.
CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 42,074. Val. £169,586.
Mayor, David Froggatt (*C*).
Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke.
*CROYDON, Surrey. Pop. 157,698. Val. £1,116,290.
Mayor, Major John Edward Fox (*C*).
Recorder, Robert Frederick Colam.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, F. C. Lloyd.
DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 51,000. Val. £244,817.
Mayor, B. G. D. Biggs (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry Gordon Steavenson.

DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 6,800. Val. £27,908.
Mayor, John Brown (*L*).
Town Clerk, Sydney J. Pope.

DARWEN, Lancs. Pop. 42,266. Val. £156,858.
Mayor, Alexander Thomas Eccles (*L*).
Town Clerk, William P. Halliwell, B.A.

DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,780. Val. £15,897.
Mayor, Charles Hubert Roche (*C*).
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby.

DEAL, Kent. Pop. 10,581. Val. £51,805.
Mayor, Ald. H. Stephen Chapman (*C*), (3rd year).
Recorder, Wm. Wilson Grantham.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown.

DENBIGH, Denbigh. Pop. 6,438. Val. £39,279.
Mayor, Ald. James Hughes (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones.

*DERBY, Derby. Pop. 127,583. Val. £564,285.
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire.
Mayor, William Blews Robotham (*C*).
Recorder, John Henry Etherington-Smith.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, G. Trevelyan Lee.

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,533. Val. £25,626.
Mayor, James Elliott Hopkins (*C*).
Recorder, Robert George Seton.
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.

*DEVONPORT, Devon. Pop. 81,525. Val. £326,158.
Mayor, John Philip Goldsmith (*C*).
Recorder, Henry Edward Duke, K.C.
Town Clerk, R. J. Fittall.

DEWSBURY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 28,060. Val. £138,655.
Mayor, Alderman F. W. Reuss (*U*).
Town Clerk, H. Ellis.

DONCASTER, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 30,896. Val. £153,019.
Mayor, George Bennett (*C*).
Recorder, Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, K.C.
Town Clerk, Raymond Augustus Hall Tovey.

DORCHESTER, Dorset. Pop. 9,458. Val. £47,773.
Mayor, T. H. Tilley (*L*).
Town Clerk, A. G. Symonds.

DOUGLAS (I. of Man). Pop. 22,000. Val. £162,112.
Mayor, A. H. Marsden (*C*).
Town Clerk, Alexander Robertson.

DOVER, Kent. Pop. 47,946. Val. £208,526.
Mayor, T. W. L. Emden (*C*).
Recorder, Archibald Henry Bodkin.
Town Clerk, R. E. Knocker.

DROITWICH, Worcest. Pop. 4,163. Val. £24,132.
Mayor, Percy John Pond (*U*).
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs.

*DUDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 50,000. Val. £163,153.
Mayor, George Bean (*U*).
Recorder, William J. Disturnal.
Town Clerk, Henry Cartright Brettell.

DUKINFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 18,929. Val. £70,993.
Mayor, Joseph Cooke (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Hodgetts Gordon, B.A.

DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 7,500. Val. £26,733.
Mayor, Albert Gutteridge (*C*).
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning.

DURHAM (City), Durham. Pop. 16,992. Val. £67,463.
Mayor, John Thomas Boyd (*C*).
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell.
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall.

EALING, Mddlsx. Pop. 50,000. Val. £443,606.
Mayor, Ald. H. Kasner (*C*).
Town Clerk, Geo. E. Brydges.

EAST HAM, Essex. Pop. 140,000. Val. £499,333.
Mayor, Ald. John Brooks (*C*).
Town Clerk, C. E. Wilson.

EAST RETFORD, Notts. Pop. 12,339. Val. £48,768.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.
Mayor, T. L. Holleby (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Percival Jones.

EASTBOURNE, E. Sussex. Pop. 50,696. Val. £438,863.
Mayor, Ald. Mark Martin (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue.

ECCLES, Lancs. Pop. 40,000. Val. £176,386.
Mayor, Alderman William James Nuttall (*L*)
Town Clerk, Edwin Parkes.

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 8,000. Val. £32,287.
Mayor, Charles Frederick Cox (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Allard Cox.

*EXETER (City & County), Devon. Pop. 48,200 Val. £271,412.
Mayor, Ald. James George Commin (*U*).
Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, John Alderson Foote, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.

EYE, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,004. Val. £8,376.
Mayor, Edgar George Barnes, M.D. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Major Francis Woolnough.

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 11,789. Val. £42,347.
Mayor, Alfred Cox (*U*).
Town Clerk, Edward Ernest Armitage.

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 11,234. Val. £50,818.
Mayor, Alderman Charles Cremer (*L*).
Recorder, John Castleman Swinburn-Hanham.
Town Clerk, Allan Tassell.

FLINT, Flint. Pop. 4,625. Val. £23,740.
Mayor, A. B. Lloyd (*L*).
Town Clerk, Thomas W. Hughes.

FOLKESTONE, Kent. Est. Pop. 34,770. Val. £256,168.
Mayor, Albert Edward Pepper (*C*).
Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arthur Frederic Kidson.

*GATESHEAD, Durham. Pop. 109,888. Val. £428,904.
Mayor, Ald. A. Gillies, J.P. (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Swinburne.

GILLINGHAM, Kent. Pop. 50,000. Val. £185,148.
Mayor, Samuel Vinall (*C*).
Town Clerk, F. C. Boucher, LL.B.

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 4,016. Val. £25,000.
Mayor, Robert Bath. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Reginald Thomason Gould.

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 21,526. Val. £84,129.
Mayor, Henry Hadfield (*C*).
Town Clerk, Theo. Walter Ellison.

*GLOUCESTER (City & County), Glos. Pop. 47,955. Val. £232,606.
High Steward, Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Mayor, James Bruton (*C*).
Recorder, Charles F. Vachell, K.C.
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway.

GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 8,748. Val. £51,000.
Mayor, Col. Stephen Babington (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately.

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. Pop. 2,017. Val. £18,395.
Mayor, A. Markham (*C*).
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun.

GRANTHAM, Lincoln (Kesteven). Pop. 17,593. Val. £83,500.
Mayor, Robert Barley King (*Lab*).
Recorder, Thomas Spooner Soden.
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim.

GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 27,196. Val. £133,673.
Mayor, Henry Edward Davis (*C*).
Recorder, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Hampton Brown, B.A.

GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 63,138. Val. £283,190.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage.
Mayor, Frank Barrett (*L*).
Recorder, Isaac Saunders Leadam.
Town Clerk, William Grange.

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Pop. 22,000. Val. £157,694.
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Edward Gibson (*C*).
Recorder, George Cave, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Sydney Miller.

*HALIFAX, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 108,500. Val. £498,632.
Mayor, Frederick Whitley-Thomson (*L*).
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton.

*HANLEY, Stafford. Pop. 62,737. Val. £247,652.
Mayor, George Frederick Adcock (*L*).
Recorder, William Henry Clay.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, A. Challinor.

HARROGATE, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 33,000. Val. £260,787.
Mayor, Joseph Balmforth (*L*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Turner Taylor.

HARTLEPOOL (EAST), Durham. Pop. 22,723. Val. £75,807.
Mayor, William Pearson (4th year) (*C*).
Town Clerk and Recorder, Herbert Wright Bell.

HARWICH, Essex. Pop. 10,016. Val. £34,580.
High Steward, Charles Hugh Berners.
Mayor, William McLearon (*C*).
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward.

HASLINGDEN, Lancs. Pop. 18,543. Val. £79,595.
Mayor, Alderman T. B. Hamilton (5th time) (*L*).
Town Clerk, W. Musgrove.

*HASTINGS, E. Sussex. Pop. 67,817. Val. £439,808.
Mayor, Frederick Tuppenney (*L*).
Recorder, James Fenning Torr.
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows.

HAVERFORDWEST (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,381. Pop. 6,007. Val. £17,697.
Lord Lieut., Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart. (1876), Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
Mayor, Isaiah Reynolds (*L*).
Chairman of Q.S., Arthur Lewis.
Town Clerk, R. T. P. Williams.

HEDON, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 1,020. Val. £3,327.
Mayor, George Beeforth Newton, Junr. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Robert Alan Park.

HELSTON, Cornwall. Pop. 3,098. Val. £9,602.
Mayor, George Beringer (*L*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tyacke.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts. Pop. 11,264. Val. £56,268.
Mayor, John Ramsay Drake (*C*).
Town Clerk, Lovel Smeathman.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, Oxford. Pop. 5,984. Val. £34,479.
Mayor, A. Pither (*L*).
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (*Dep.* A. Caldecott).

HEREFORD (City), Hereford. Pop. 21,382. Val. £129,597.
Chief Steward, Sir Jas. Rankin, Bart.
Mayor, E. F. Bulmer (*L*).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge A. Gwynne-James.
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless.

HERTFORD, Herts. Pop. 9,322. Val. £52,598.
High Steward, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.
Mayor, Morton Tomlin (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Sworder.

HEYWOOD, Lancs. Pop. 26,599. Val. £111,052.
Mayor, C. Coupe (*C*).
Town Clerk, George G. Bouchier.

HIGH WYCOMBE (OR CHEPPING WYCOMBE), Bucks. Pop. 19,000. Val. £73,430.
Mayor, William Wharton (*C*).
Recorder, Frank W. Raffety.
Town Clerk, Arthur Joseph Clarke.

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants. Pop. 2,750. Val. £8,370.
Mayor, Owen Parker (*C*).
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.

HONITON, Devon. Pop. 3,271. Val. £20,259.
Mayor, C. N. Tweed (*C*).
Town Clerk, Edward William Hellier.

HORNSEY, Middlesex. Pop. 93,000. Val. £669,500.
Mayor, E. A. Ebblewhite (*C*).
Town Clerk, F. D. Askey.

HOVE, E. Sussex. Pop. 42,801. Val. £416,284.
Mayor, Capt. A. B. S. Fraser (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry Endacott.

*HUDDERSFIELD, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 95,047. Val. £498,678.
Mayor, John Holroyd (*L*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Field, LL.B.

*HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull) (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 271,138. Val. £1,165,347.
High Steward, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Mayor, Henry Feldman (*C*).
Recorder, Harold Thomas.
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. G. Hay-Halkett.
Town Clerk, Edwin Laverack.

HUNTINGDON, Hunts. Pop. 4,261. Val. £21,569.
High Steward, The Earl of Sandwich.
Mayor, Robert Cater (*L*) (3rd time).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Maule.

HYDE, Cheshire. Pop. 32,766. Val. £135,145.
Mayor, Luke Kenny (*L*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brownson, B.A.

HYTHE, Kent. Pop. 5,557. Val. £35,227.
Mayor, J. B. Tunbridge (*C*).
Recorder, Beaumont Morice.
Town Clerk, George Stringer Wilks.

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. Pop. 31,500. Val. £84,806.
Mayor, William Shakspear (*L*).
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett.

*IPSWICH, E. Suff. Pop. 66,630. Val. £337,331.
High Steward, Lord Gwydyr (Stoke Park).
Mayor, Francis Charles Ward (*C*).
Recorder, Frederick Low, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Bantoft.

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Durham. Pop. 34,295. Estimated val. £121,799.
Mayor, M. C. James (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish.

KEIGHLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,564. Val. £195,243.
Mayor, James Wharton (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Bagshaw.

KENDAL, Westmorland. Pop. 14,183. Val. £69,668.
Mayor, John Banks (*C*).
Town Clerk, John E. Bolton.

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,681. Val. £88,897.
High Steward, The Earl of Dudley (Witley Court).
Mayor, John Harold Watson (*C*).
Town Clerk, James Morton.

KIDWELLY, Carmarth. Pop. 2,285. Val. £8,820.
Mayor, David Gammon Anthony (*C*).
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards.

KING'S LYNN (Royal Borough), Norfolk. Pop. 21,000. Val. £84,916.
Mayor, R. Green (*L*).

Recorder, H. St. John Raikes.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Johnson William Woolstencroft.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Royal Borough), Surrey. Pop. 34,375. Val. £236,544.
Mayor, Wm. Evelyn St. Lawrence Finny, M.B. (*C*).
Recorder, Horace Edmund Avory, K.C.
High Steward, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winser.

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,722. Val. £7,338.
Mayor, Ald. Timothy Richard (*L*).
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Lloyd.

LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 47,500. Val. £211,032.
Mayor, Robert Wilson (*L*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,053. Val. £19,308.
Mayor, John Killow (*C*).
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter.

LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), Warwickshire. Pop. 27,000. Val. £191,974.
Mayor, Alfred Holt (*C*).
Town Clerk, Leo Rawlinson.

*LEEDS (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 477,107. Val. £2,088,373.
Lord Mayor, Frederick James Kitson (*L*).
Recorder, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Milner Atkinson.
Town Clerk, Robert Eyes Fox.

*LEICESTER, Leicester. Pop. 236,124. Val. £1,102,585.
Mayor, Alderman Charles Lakin (*L*).
Recorder, Marston Clarke Buszard, K.C.
Town Clerk, Herbert Arthur Pritchard.

LEIGH, Lancs. Pop. 45,000. Val. £182,827.
Mayor, W. Harrison (*C*).
Town Clerk, Stanley Wilson.

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,826. Val. £31,157.
Mayor, Elijah Molyneux (*C*).
Town Clerk, W. T. Sale.

LEWES, E. Sussex. Pop. 11,249. Val. £62,358.
Mayor, Alderman George Holman (*L*).
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.

LICHFIELD (City & County), Stafford. Pop. 7,902. Val. £41,091.
Mayor, H. M. Morgan (*C*).
Recorder, Stamford Hutton.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Herbt. Russell.

*LINCOLN (City & County), Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 48,783. Val. £209,560.
Mayor, William Stevenson White (*L*).
Recorder, Hugo Young, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Thos. Tweed.

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 4,011. Val. £19,005.
Mayor, William Hotten Huddy (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter.

*LIVERPOOL (City), Lancs. Area 16,619 acres. Pop. 753,203. Val. £4,679,520.
Lord Mayor, H. Chaloner Dowdall (*C*).
Recorder, Henry Gordon Shee, K.C.
Police Magistrate, J. Shepherd Little.
Assessor Court of Passage, Wm. Francis Kyffin-Taylor, K.C.
Coroner, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor).
Town Clerk, Edward Ralph Pickmere, M.A., J.P.

LLANDOVERY, Carmar. Pop. 1,809. Val. £9,714.
Mayor, J. C. Vaughan-Pryse-Rice (*C*).
Town Clerk, H. Alfred Thomas.

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Pop. 1,632. Val. £7,730.
Mayor, Thomas Edwards.
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 3,920. Val. £7,525.
Mayor, E. R. H. Turner (*L*).
Town Clerk, Arthur Davies.

LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 35,815. Val. £122,650
Mayor, Alderman Aaron Edwards (*C*).
Town Clerk, George Charles Kent.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright.

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall. Pop. 1,331. Val. £4,185.
Mayor, Robert Pease (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Pease.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 23,500 Val. £105,873.
Mayor, Thomas Mayo (*C*).
Town Clerk, Harry Perkins.

LOUTH, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 9,518. Val. £38,888.
High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L., Elkington Hall.
Mayor, Herbert Sharpley (*L*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison.

LOWESTOFT, E. Suffolk. Pop. 36,000. Val. £142,000.
Mayor, Henry George Jones (*I*).
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson.

LUDLOW (Royal Borough), Salop. Pop. ,328 Val. £22,489.
Mayor, George Woodhouse (*C*).
Recorder, Henry David Greene, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams.

LUTON, Beds. Pop. 43,000. Val. £201,000.
Mayor, Harry Arnold (*L*).
Town Clerk, Bruce Penny.

LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,615. Val. £9,853.
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (20th year) (*C*).
Town Clerk, Harold W. Stringer.

LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,100. Val. £12,840
Mayor, Samuel Harris (*L*).
Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston.

LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,165. Val. £19,561
Mayor, Charles Thomas King (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins.

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 34,624. Val. £110,458.
Mayor, Thomas Henry Hambleton (*L*).
Town Clerk, Frederick Ralph Oldfield.

MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 14,250. Val. £92,987.
High Steward, Lord Desborough, Taplow Court
Mayor, David Bidmead (*C*).
Town Clerk, H. L. Davies.

MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 33,516. Val. £195,632
Mayor, John Potter (*L*).
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.
Town Clerk, S. Lance Monckton.

MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,558. Val. £21,857.
Mayor, Charles Ernest Barritt (*C*).
Recorder, William Willis, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Henry Bright.

MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,854. Val. £7,15
Mayor, Arthur Livesey Forrester (*U*).
Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb.

*MANCHESTER (City), Lancs. Pop. 649,251. Val. £4,234,127.
Lord Mayor, Edward Holt (*C*).
Recorder, Sir Joseph F. Leese, Bart., K.C., M.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley.
Town Clerk, Sir William Henry Talbot.

MANSFIELD, Notts. Pop. 21,445. Val. £102,55
Mayor, Timothy Taylor (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Harrop White.

'ARGATE, Kent. Est. Pop. 25,000. Val. £179,669.
Mayor, W. H. White (*C*).
Recorder, Herbert Stuart Sankey.
Town Clerk, Edward Brooke.

'ARLBOROUGH, Wilts. Pop. 4,123. Val. £19,207.
Mayor, William S. Bambridge (*C*).
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim.

'ERTHYR TYDFIL. Pop. 76,000. Val. £292,777.
Mayor, Andrew Wilson (*Lab.*).
Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees.

'IDDLESBROUGH, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 103,078. Val. £413,251.
Mayor, John Thomas Pannell (*C*).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Theodore Wilfrid Fry.
Town Clerk, Alfred Sockett.

'IDDLETON, Lancs. Pop. 26,000. Val. £91,200.
Mayor, W. H. Wolstenholme (*C*)
Town Clerk, F. Entwistle.

'ONMOUTH (Monmouth). Pop. 5,095. Val. £24,891.
Mayor, William Sambrook (*U*).
Town Clerk, Bickerton Homer Deakin.

'ONTGOMERY, Montgom. Pop. 1,034. Val. £7,484.
Mayor, N. W. Fairless-Humphreys (*L*) (10th year)
Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce.

'ORECAMBE, Lancs. Pop. 11,798.
Mayor, Ephraim Barnsbee (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Tilly.

'ORLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 24,000. Val. £97,924.
Mayor, Alderman S. Rhodes (*L*) (3rd year).
Town Clerk, Fred Thackray.

'ORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 7,000. Val. £22,412.
Mayor, Richard John Carr (*C*).
Town Clerk, James Jardin.

'OSSLEY, Lancs. Pop. 13,452. Val. £61,684.
Mayor, William James Patten, J.P. (*L*).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde.

'EATH, Glamorg. Pop. 13,720. Val. £55,362.
Mayor, Sir Griffith Thomas (*C*).
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis.

'ELSON, Lancs. Pop. 38,000. Val. £140,059.
Mayor, A. Smith (*Lab*).
Town Clerk, J. H. Baldwick.

'EWARK, Notts. Pop. 16,400. Val. £75,701.
Mayor, Oliver Quibell (*L*).
Recorder, William James Noble, K.C.
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents.

'EWBURY, Berks. Pop. 11,061. Val. £46,784.
High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon.
Mayor, Thomas Wheildon Turner (*L*).
Recorder, Francis FitzGerald, LL.D.
Town Clerk, Francis Quekett Louch.

'EWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 19,914. Val. £66,473.
High Steward, Grand Duke Michael of Russia.
Mayor, Sydney Myott (*U*).
Recorder, A. E. Pole.
Town Clerk, Joseph Griffith, LL.B.

'EWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (City & County), Northumberland. Pop. 277,257. Val. £1,690,290.
Lord Mayor, John James Forster (*C*).
Recorder, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Arthur Maule Oliver.

'EWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,911. Val. £54,464.
Mayor, A. Gill-Martin (*C*).
Town Clerk, T. Ross Pratt.

'EWPORT, Mon. Pop. 77,000. Val. £421,011.
Mayor, Graham William White (*L*).
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman.

NEW ROMNEY, Kent. Pop. 1,328. Val. £6,276.
Mayor, F. W. Maude (*L*).
Town Clerk, James Bannon.

*NORTHAMPTON (Royal Borough). Pop. 93,640. Val. £370,049.
Mayor, John Brown (*C*).
Recorder, Edward Philip Monckton.
Town Clerk, Herbert Hankinson.

*NORWICH (City & County), Norfolk. Pop. 122,841. Val. £461,769.
Mayor, Walter Rye (*C*).
Recorder, W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arnold Henry Miller.

*NOTTINGHAM (City & County), Notts. Pop. 260,500. Val. £1,215,750.
Mayor, John Ashworth (*L*).
Recorder, Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.
Town Clerk, John Alfred Henderson Green.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Samuel G. Johnson, Knt.

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. Pop. 2,568. Val. £10,082.
Mayor, William Nettleship Hunt (*C*).
Town Clerk, J. J. Newcombe.

*OLDHAM, Lancs. Pop. 141,730. Val. £511,061.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Bolton.
Recorder, Allan Gibson Steel, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. H. Hallsworth.

OSSETT, Yorks. Pop. 14,000. Val. £65,000.
Mayor, T. W. Phillips (*U*).
Town Clerk, Willie Brook.

OSWESTRY, Salop. Pop. 9,579. Val. £74,625.
Mayor, David Jones (*C*).
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon, M.A.
Town Clerk, S. Pryce Parry, M.A.

◊OXFORD (City), Oxford. Pop. 49,336. Val. £390,809.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Edmund Augustine Bevers, M.R.C.S. (*C*).
Recorder, R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon.

PEMBROKE, Pembroke. Pop. 15,853. Val. £48,249.
Mayor, Charles Young (*L*).
Town Clerk, Ronald D. Lowless.

PENRYN, Cornwall. Pop. 3,190. Val. £7,375.
Mayor, Charles Wesley Andrew (*C*).
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins.

PENZANCE, Cornwall. Pop. 13,136. Val. £60,842.
Mayor, A. K. Barnett (*U*) (re-elected).
Recorder, Samuel Henry Leonard.
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish.

PETERBOROUGH (City), Northants (Soke of Peterborough) and Hunts. Pop. 30,870. Val. £152,370.
Mayor, John Betts Tebbutt (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Mellows.

*PLYMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 120,000. Val. £552,506.
Mayor, Arthur Edmund Spender (*U*).
Recorder, Dr. Wm. Blake Odgers, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John H. Ellis.

PONTEFRACT, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 13,424. Val. £59,002.
Mayor, Lt.-Col. J. R. Shaw, K.C.Y.L.I. (*C*).
Recorder, R. H. Vernon-Wragge.
Town Clerk, William Haddock.

POOLE (Town & County), Dorset. Pop. 35,000. Val. £171,395.
Mayor, L. D. Ballard (*C*).
Recorder, A. Clavell Salter, K.C.
Town Clerk, Charles Lisby.

*PORTSMOUTH (Royal Borough), Hants. Pop. 189,133. Val. £1,021,636.
Mayor, James Baggs (*C*).
Recorder, F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alexander Hellard.

*PRESTON, Lancs. Pop. 117,799. Val. £445,239.
Mayor, D. W. Brown (*L*).
Recorder, Francis Hamilton Mellor, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Howarth.

PUDSEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 14,907. Val. £58,620.
Mayor, Joseph Huggan, J.P. (*L*).
Town Clerk, Alfred E. Evans.

PWLLHELI, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,000. Val. £14,700.
Mayor, Ald. William Anthony (*L*) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies.

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. Pop. 1,546. Val. £7,531.
Mayor, Charles Ralph Stevens (*C*).
Town Clerk, Charles B. Harris.

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 27,733. Val. £154,610.
Mayor, J. H. Clutton (*C*).
Town Clerk, A. Blasdale Clarke.

RAWTENSTALL, Lancs. Pop. 31,053. Val. £120,258.
Mayor, Joseph Grimshaw (*L*).
Town Clerk, James Whalley.

*READING (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 82,000. Val. £430,169.
High Steward, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Mayor, William Merrill Colebrook (*L*).
Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Walter Sweeting Clutterbuck.

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 25,993. Val. £230,047.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Gregory (*C*).
Town Clerk, Alfred Smith.

RICHMOND (Royal Manor), Surrey. Pop. 35,000. Val. £335,298.
Mayor, Ald. William Thompson (*L*).
Town Clerk, Henry Sagar.

RICHMOND, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 3,887. Val. £17,017.
Mayor, Bartholomew Russell (*L*).
Recorder, William Norton Lawson.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher George Croft, M.A.

RIPON (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 8,230. Val. £43,006.
Mayor, Herbert Morris Bower (*C*).
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley.

*ROCHDALE, Lancs. Pop. 83,114. Val. £411,224.
Mayor, Wilson Dunning (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Henry Hickson.

ROCHESTER (City), Kent. Pop. 30,590. Val. £140,391.
Mayor, Charles Willis (*L*) (3rd year).
Recorder, Morton William Smith.
Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette.

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,365. Val. £16,486.
Mayor, James Coleclough (*C*).
Town Clerk, Bartram Waller Attlee, M.A.

ROTHERHAM, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 65,000. Val. £213,803.
Mayor, Daniel Mullins (*C*).
Recorder, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William John Board.

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,641. Val. £11,892.
Mayor, Thomas Owen Jones (*L*).
Town Clerk, Baldwin Griffith.

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,043. Val. £74,920.
Mayor, Michael Maybrick (*C*).
Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent.

RYE, E. Sussex. Pop. 3,900. Val. £17,215.
Mayor, Joseph Adams (*C*).
Recorder, W. P. Gratwicke Boxall, K.C.
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 5,896. Va
£25,967.
Mayor, Joseph Bell (*L*) (re-elected).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Willis, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Adams.

ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. Pop. 16,019. Va
£83,330.
Mayor, Arthur Faulkner (*C*).
Town Clerk, Alfred Herbert Debenham.

*ST. HELENS, Lancs. Pop. 92,500. Val. £375,6
Mayor, A. J. Foote (*U*).
Town Clerk, W. H. Andrew.

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6,699. Val. £26,2
Mayor, J. Pearce (*L*).
Town Clerk, &c., Edward Boase.

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 2,910. Val. £16,895.
Mayor, Charles Harold Coote (*C*).
Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, LL.B.

*SALFORD, Lancs. Pop. 239,294. Val. £1,215,74
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Hartshorne Jenki
(*C*).
Recorder, Alfred A. Tobin, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson.
Town Clerk, L. C. Evans.

SALISBURY (City), Wilts. Pop. 21,827. V
£112,661.
Mayor, T. Perkins (*U*).
Recorder, Edward Thornton Hill Lawes.
Town Clerk, Francis Hodding.

SALTASH, Cornwall. Pop. 3,800. Val. £13,8
Mayor, T. Lean (*L*).
Town Clerk, Frederick Ernest Cleverton.

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 3,174. Val. £11,88
Mayor, Henry Stephen Watts (*C*).
Recorder, Patrick Rose-Innes.
Town Clerk, Edward Cotton Byrne.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 38,1
Val. £248,588.
Mayor, P. H. C. Chrimes (*C*).
Recorder, Charles Haigh.
Town Clerk, D. Arthur Nicholl, LL.M.

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,027. Val. £6,
Mayor, Hugh Carl Forrester (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter.

*SHEFFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 447,
Val. £1,721,619.
Lord Mayor, H. K. Stephenson (*L*).
Recorder, J. Scott Fox, K.C.
Master Cutler, Douglas Vickers.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle We
Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott.

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 28,395.
£160,806.
Mayor, Benjamin Blower (*I*).
Recorder, John Wm. St. Lawrance Leslie.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Hy. C. Cle

SMETHWICK, Staffs. Pop. 68,000. Val. £270
Mayor, Charles Woodcock (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Shakespeare.

*SOUTHAMPTON (Town & County). H
Pop. 122,196. Val. £563,675.
Mayor, Richard Garrett Oakley (*L*).
Recorder, Temple Cooke.
Town Clerk, Richard Roope Linthorne.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. Pop. 57,400.
£360,379.
Mayor, James Colbert Ingram, J.P. (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Henry Snow.

SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. Pop. 2,848. Val. £13,583.
Lord High Steward, Earl Fortescue.
Mayor, Alderman William Moor (*C*).
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. L. Riccard.
SOUTHPORT, Lancs. Pop. 53,318. Val. £386,277.
Mayor, W. Paton (*C*).
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Jarratt.
SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. Pop. 115,000. Val. £422,350.
Mayor, Henry Hilton (*L*).
Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.
SOUTHWOLD, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,800. Val. £15,384.
High Steward, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Mayor, Eaton Womack Moore (*C*) (5th time).
Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper.
STAFFORD, Staffs. Pop. 20,895. Val. £89,000.
Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall.
Mayor, Ebenezer William Taylor (*U*).
Town Clerk, Richard Battle.
STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. Pop. 28,793. Val. £117,186.
Mayor, Alderman Robert Dawson (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Miller.
STAMFORD (Royal Borough), Lincs. (Kesteven), Northants (Soke of Peterborough), and Rutland. Pop. 8,229. Val. £35,523.
Mayor, Thomas Smith Duncomb (*C*)
Recorder, John Corrie Carter.
Town Clerk, Charles Atter.
STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 102,339. Val. £422,223.
Mayor, James Fernley (*C*).
Town Clerk, Robert Hyde.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 51,478. Val. £230,000.
Mayor, Ald. Robert Bambridge (*Soc.*).
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Crosby, M.A.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffs. Pop. 35,000. Val. £121,622.
Mayor, Wm. Booth Hackney, J.P. (*L*) (re-elec.).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright.
Town Clerk, John Blow Ashwell.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire. Pop. 8,310. Val. £43,735.
High Steward, Marquess of Hertford.
Mayor, John Alfred Priest (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Robert Lunn.
SUDBURY, W. Suffolk. Pop. 7,109. Val. £22,059.
Mayor, Edward Oliver (*U*).
Recorder, William Pinder Eversley.
Town Clerk, Charles Henry Wells.
SUNDERLAND, Durham. Est. pop. 157,495. Val. £710,288.
Mayor, Arthur Ferguson Young (*L*).
Recorder, Edward Shortt.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Francis Marshall Bowey.
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Royal Borough). Warwickshire. Pop. 23,000. Val. £122,343.
Mayor, John Norris (*U*).
Town Clerk, R. A. Reay-Nadin.
SWANSEA, Glam. Pop. 107,620. Val. £485,182.
Mayor, Morgan Tutton (*L*).
Recorder, J. Lloyd Morgan, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John Thomas.
SWINDON, Wilts. Pop. 52,000. Val. £240,573.
Mayor, T. Hooper-Deacon (*C*).
Town Clerk, Robert Hilton.
SYMWORTH, Staffs. Pop. 7,271. Val. £28,307.
Mayor, Thomas Lowe (*C*).
Town Clerk, John Matthews.

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 21,078. Val. £108,000.
Mayor, Alderman John Gay Price (*C*).
Town Clerk, George H. Kite.
TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,519.
Mayor, Charles Farley (*C*).
Town Clerk, G. Lort Stokes.
TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,243. Val. £18,341.
Mayor, James Pilbeam (*C*).
Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft.
Town Clerk, Joseph Munn-Mace.
TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,420. Val. £28,946.
High Steward, The Earl of Coventry.
Mayor, George Clarke Bayliss (*C*).
Recorder, Frederick Stroud.
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham.
THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,613. Val. £19,557.
Mayor, Robert Tilley (*C*).
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden.
Town Clerk, J. Houchen.
THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 16,054. Val. £72,841.
Mayor, Ald. Wm. Anderson, J.P. (*L*) (re-elec.).
Town Clerk, William James Watson.
TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,382. Val. £66,387.
Mayor, Henry Mudford (5th time) (*L*).
Recorder, Trehawke Herbert Kekewich.
Town Clerk, Chas. Marshall Hole.
TODMORDEN, Yorks (W.R.) & Lancs. Pop. 25,418. Val. £116,245.
Mayor, James Bracewell (*C*).
Town Clerk, Dan Sutcliffe.
TORQUAY, Devon. Pop. 34,000. Val. £188,314.
Mayor, Col. Charles Henry Spragge, C.B. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex.
TORRINGTON (GREAT), Devon. Pop. 3,241. Val. £9,698.
Mayor, Milton Chapple (*L*).
Town Clerk, George Mark Doe.
TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,034. Val. £19,900.
Mayor, George Symons (*C*).
Town Clerk, George E. Windeatt.
TOWER OF LONDON.
Constable, General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B.
Lieutenant, Gen. Sir R. MacG. Stewart, K.C.B.
Major, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B.
Keeper of H.M.'s Jewels, Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G.C.B.
Chief Warder, Thomas Faulkner.
Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.
Curator, Viscount Dillon, F.S.A.
TRURO (City), Corn. Pop. 11,557. Val. £50,270.
Mayor, Alfred Blenkinsop (*C*).
Town Clerk, Frederick Parkin.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent. Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £291,380.
Mayor, Herbert Murkin Caley (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps.
TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland. Pop. 55,244. Val. £246,496.
Mayor, William Hardie (*L*).
Town Clerk, Edward B. Sharpley.
WAKEFIELD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 43,641. Val. £207,525.
Mayor, Albert Hudson (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Whitham Greenhalgh.
WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,808. Val. £11,114.
High Steward, Edward Wells.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Pettit (*L*).
Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges.
WALLSEND, Northumberland. Pop. 30,069. Val. £126,045.
Mayor, Robert Irwin Dees (*C*).
Town Clerk, Walter Villiers Mulcaster.

*WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 86,430. Val. £294,114.
Mayor, William Nellerchip (*Lab.*).
Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen.
Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper.

WAREHAM, Dorset. Pop. 2,003. Val. £5,238.
Mayor, Edgar Robert Smith (*L*).
Town Clerk, George Clavell Filliter.

§WARRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 72,000. Val. £279,226.
Mayor, William John Farshaw (*C*).
Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle.

WARWICK, Warwick. Pop. 11,889. Val. £64,600.
Mayor, John Charles Purser (*C*).
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore, M.A.
Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.

WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 26,544. Val. £100,500.
Mayor, Isaac Griffiths (*L*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.

WELLS (City), Somerset. Pop. 4,849. Val. £21,398.
Mayor, Alfred George Russ, J.P. (*L*).
Recorder, William Henry Bateman Hope, M.P.
Town Clerk, Edward Pyndar Foster.

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,121. Val. £40,653.
Mayor, R. D. Thomas (*L*).
Town Clerk, C. Pryce Yearsley.

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,866. Val. £57,547.
Mayor, Benjamin Maddox (*L*).
Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse.
Town Clerk, Frederick Hezekiah Potts, LL.M.

*WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 70,000. Val. £229,221.
Mayor, Joseph Lawley, J.P. (*L*).
Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumptre.
Stipendiary, N. C. A. Neville.
Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick.

*WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 315,000. Val. £1,300,084.
Mayor, Harold William Littler (*C*).
Recorder, Edward Morten.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Robert A. Gillespie.
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.

§WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 71,147. Val. £263,012.
Mayor, Thomas James Johnson (*C*).
Town Clerk, Higson Simpson.

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 22,000. Val. £108,204
Mayor, Frederick Sefton Smith (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry Anthony Huxtable.

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 19,324. Val. £76,648.
Mayor, Ald. Joseph Braithwaite (*C*).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brown.

WIDNES, Lancs. Pop. 28,579. Val. £170,276.
Mayor, Thomas Smith (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim.

*WIGAN, Lancs. Pop. 92,320. Val. £347,357.
Mayor, Samuel Wood, J.P. (*C*).
Recorder, Lancelot Sanderson, K.C.
Town Clerk, Harold Jevons.

WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,400. Val. £10,585.
Mayor, George Bell (*C*).
Town Clerk, Henry John King.

WIMBLEDON, Surrey. Pop. 54,500. Val. £458,720.
Mayor, Cecil H. Walsh.
Town Clerk, A. Steele Sheldon.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 674. Val. £4,50
(*Unreformed borough, election Easter Monday.*)
Mayor, John Rutherford Skinner, M.B. (*C*).
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.

WINCHESTER (City), Hants. Pop. 20,92
Val. £134,753.
Lord High Steward, Lord Northbrook.
Mayor, Frederick William King (*C*).
Recorder, Charles Alexander Spencer Garlan
Town Clerk, Thomas Holt.

WINDSOR (New), (Royal Borough), Ber
Pop. 13,958. Val. £85,456.
High Steward, H.R.H. Prince Christian Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., Cumberland Lod
Windsor Great Park.
Mayor, William Carter (*C*).
Recorder, S. A. T. Rowlatt.
Town Clerk, E. Cecil Durant.

WISBECH, Cambs. (Isle of Ely). Pop. 9,831. V
£46,609.
Mayor, Weston Miller (*C*).
Town Clerk, C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,750. Val. £21,6
High Steward, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwoo
Mayor, Daniel Norton Heron (*C*).
Town Clerk, James May.

*WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffs. Pop. 103,535. V
£410,422.
Mayor, Edward Lewis Callwick (*C*).
Recorder, Abel John Ram, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Nevi
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Horatio Brev

WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,684. Val. £4,3
Mayor, The Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
Town Clerk, Adolphus Ballard, M.A., LL.B.

*WORCESTER (City & County), Worcester. P
48,000. Val. £227,074.
Mayor, Henry Long (*C*).
Recorder, Frederick William Sherwood.
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall.

WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 26,143.
£100,540.
Mayor, Joseph Harding (*L*).
Town Clerk, John Warwick.

WORTHING, W. Sussex. Pop. 26,200.
£187,142.
Mayor, James G. Denton (*C*).
Town Clerk, William Verrall.

WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 17,000. Val. £76,
Mayor, T. Sauvage (*L*).
Town Clerk, Lawson Taylor.

*YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suff
Pop. 53,000. Val. £248,651.
High Steward, Lord Claud John Hamil
4, Hans Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.
Mayor, C. A. Compling.
Recorder (vacant).
Town Clerk, William Edgar Stephens.

YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 11,800. Val. £59
Mayor, William Cole (*L*) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten.

*YORK (City & County), Yorks (E.R.).
77,914. Val. £407,272.
Lord Mayor, James Birch (*C*).
Recorder, William Alfred Meek, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, H. Crs

The 61 County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are tinguished by having a * prefixed, those since constituted under the Act of 1888 have a § pref

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BRISTOL	W. Hughes & Son	38, College Green	Estate Agents.
BRIGHTON	Lancaster & Harrison	111*a*, Western Road	Auctioneers.
CAMBRIDGE	C. F. Charlton	7, Alexander Street, Petty Cury.	Accountant.
CHELTENHAM	Cornelius & Boulter	Promenade	House Agents.
CHESTER	Phillipson & Golder	Eastgate Row	Booksellers.
DERBY	Cumberland, Brownson & Page	The Wardwick	Auctioneers.
DUBLIN	T. Dockrell, Sons & Co.	Lord Edward Street	House Agents.

FOR CONTINUATION—*see* p. 849.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

(SEASIDE AND INLAND).

In the selection of a SCHOOL, the climate to meet individual requirements is often of primary importance to Parents and Guardians, and Educational facilities must generally be considered when deciding upon a locality for residential purposes. A decision is difficult where so many districts in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have evenly balanced claims and diversity of advantages. In "British Holiday and Health Resorts" (*vide* page 863) a uniform method has been adopted of presenting the natural characteristics and salient features of the principal health resorts in the United Kingdom. Many other places as well are noted for the number, variety, and excellence of the PRIVATE COLLEGES and SCHOOLS which flourish under favourable hygienic conditions. Isolated efforts of individuals to draw attention to the special advantages of their local surroundings having proved disappointing, Whitaker's List of Schools and Climates (Seaside and Inland) was established, and now constitutes the special educational supplement to "Whitaker's Almanack."

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ALDERSHOT.

Aldershot is situated nearly 400 ft. above sea-level, soil is dry and sandy, N.E. aspect; average rainfall, 26 in.; mean temperature, 48°; relative humidity, 80°; summer, mild and cool; winter, cold and dry. Prevailing winds, S.W. and N.

Estabd. 1896.

BOYS. **WINTON HOUSE.**

THE MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Principal . JOHN MAUNSELL BACON, M.A.
(Cambs., and Sorbonne Univ., Paris.)

Boarding and Day School for Officers' Sons (7–14).

Civilians' sons admitted if nominated by an officer. Preparatory for Public Schools (chiefly Wellington) Scholarships and Osborne. South aspect, facing Surrey and Hampshire hills. Boarders own sitting room, dormitories, &c. 4 acres cricket field. Gymnastics. Drill, Swimming, Shooting, Riding.

Terminal Fees (*inclusive*):—Day Boys, 7 to 9 guineas; Boarders, 27 guineas.

ASHFORD.

Ashford, in Kent, has a dry, bracing climate. Rainfall, low; prevailing winds, W. and S.W. Educational facilities splendid, there being the Ashford Grammar School, Ashford County School, and Ashford School for Higher Education.

BOYS. *Established* 1635.

ASHFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal - - JOHN EVANS, M.A.

Modern Education qualifying for Professional, Mercantile Life, or University. Preparatory all examinations, especially London Matriculation and Cambridge Locals. 75 pupils (8 to 19). Specialities: French, Science, Mathematics, English, Drawing, Natural History. Specially built. Detached grounds (5 acres). High elevation. S. aspect. Sanatorium. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. Laboratory. Large Playing-field. Fives Courts. Tennis, Cricket Grounds. Domestic arrangements under Headmaster's life. Periodically inspected.

Entire charge Foreign, Colonial Pupils.

ASHTEAD.

A healthy, elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leatherhead, 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles.

GIRLS. **PARSONS MEAD.**

Principal - - - Miss ELLISTON,
Assisted by competent Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN. To prepare girls for HOME LIFE; cultivate interest in Literature, Music, Art; to play games energetically without losing interest in quiet, useful occupations.

School Course.—Comprehensive, embracing all usual subjects for modern education.

Healthily situated in own grounds (6 acres). Hockey Field, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Riding, Swimming. PERFECT SANITATION.

Kindly recommended by Dr. Eustace Smith.

AYR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ayr, due to its sheltered position and its maritime situation, has a very equable climate. Rainfall averages about 40 ins., but rain does not lie long. Safe, sandy shore makes Ayr a good resort for children."

GIRLS. **WELLINGTON SCHOOL.**

Principals—Miss CAY and Miss SMITH.
Carefully selected efficient Staff.

Private Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Course of Study: All usual subjects; Modern Languages taught (excellent results); many distinctions gained in Music; Art Department comprehensive, practical: Kindergarten division, certificated mistress; Physical Culture, speciality.

Public Examinations prepared for. Religious, moral and social training studied. Outdoor games, summer and winter.

School Premises specially erected; every essential; sanitation perfect.

Resident pupils enjoy comfort and refinement of home life.

Special arrangements for Pupils from Abroad.

BARNSTAPLE.

Barnstaple, situated on the Taw, is noted for its mild and equable climate. It is exposed to the sea breezes from the W. Has a rainfall below the average. There are no fogs, and the winters are particularly mild.

BOYS.

THE NORTH DEVON SCHOOL.

Headmasters { **W. O. TURNER, B.A.**
C. A. HALLET.

Assisted by fully qualified Masters.

Course of Instruction is arranged to fit pupils for Professional and Mercantile careers.

Boys specially prepared for Universities, Civil Service, and Cambridge Local Examinations.

Special Preparatory Classes for boys about to enter Public Schools.

Cricket, Football, &c. Drill.

BASINGSTOKE.

Is 240 ft. above sea-level, and one of the most bracing places in Hampshire. Has exceptionally good water supply and sewerage. Good train service; two packs of hounds; an excellent cricket ground; a golf links.

GIRLS. *Established* 1896.

GREENBANK HOUSE.

Principal - - Mrs. RUTH SMITH.
Assisted by Certified Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Modern Education.—Thorough preparation for Home and Business life. *Specialities.*—Music, Drawing, Painting. *Examinations.*—Cambridge Locals and Musical. Passed all candidates entered. *Modern Premises.*—Detached, well ventilated. Sanitation good. S.W. aspect. Large garden. Isolation ward. Library, Croquet. Tennis. Little boys (5–10) received. Domestic arrangements under Principal's supervision. Special provision for delicate, backward pupils.

Entire Charge, Parents Abroad.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort Somerset. Pop. 50,000. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils. freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 ft. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1907) 1677 hrs. and rainfall, 32·3 ins. Water supply, pure and abundant springs."

Bath stands alone in Great Britain as a City of considerable size, and much reputation, the beginnings of which have been determined by the existence of Thermal Springs. Traditions assert that the first discovery of the Spring and acquaintance with their healing virtues was made in primitive times before the advent of the Romans.—Vide: *Climate and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland.*

BOYS. **HAMILTON HOUSE,**

LANSDOWN, near BATH.

F. E. ROGERS, M.A.

(ETON AND TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD).

Assisted by Two Resident Tutors.

Prepares about 28 boys for the Public Schools and Royal Navy. Very bracing, 800 feet above sea level. Connected by telephone with Bath. Playing Fields adjoin the house. Gymnasium; Workshop. A regular service of motor omnibuses runs from the Guildhall to the house.

GIRLS. **THE HERMITAGE HOUSE,**

BURLINGTON STREET.

Principal - - Miss GRACE WEBSTER.

School for the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Aim.—To give good sound education combined with advantages of home life. Studies based upon preparation for usual examinations. Great care taken with backward and delicate children. Every attention given to physical exercise. Entire charge of children where parents are abroad.

The School stands on high ground in one of the healthiest parts of Bath.

Sanitary arrangements thoroughly modern. Drainage certified.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 26,330. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential suburbs within 8 miles of London. It still retains many attractive rural characteristics. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

GIRLS. **ETON HALL.**

(Recognised.)

Principal - Miss McLEAN, B.A. *(Lond.)*

Assisted by large Staff highly-qualified English and Foreign Resident Mistresses, Visiting Professors.

Receives Daughters of Gentlemen. Thoroughly sound education, careful Social, Moral Training.

Preparation—All Examinations. Over-pressure avoided.

Specialities — Drawing, Painting, Music, Modern Languages.

Situated in healthy neighbourhood (London 9 miles). Gravel soil. Light rooms.

Large Garden, Riding, Bicycling, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Gymnastics (Certificated Professor). *Special arrangements where Parents abroad.* Inclusive Terms if desired.

GIRLS. **GROSVENOR COLLEGE.**

Principal - Mrs. LOCK.

School Course includes Religious Instruction, French, Natural Science, Class Singing, Needlework and usual English Subjects, Lectures for Advanced Pupils, Shorthand and Typewriting, Domestic Economy, Cooking.

Specialities: MUSIC, PAINTING & SOLO SINGING.

All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Situated on high ground, near Cotswold Hills. Large, well-ventilated rooms. Modern sanitation. Pleasant Garden attached (Lawn Tennis Court).

Swimming, Medical Drill, Riding.

Health and hygiene first consideration.

Preparatory department for children under 9.

GIRLS. **OLDFIELD LODGE,**

WELLS ROAD.

Principal - - - - Miss ELLIS, L.L.A.

The School provides thorough instruction and careful training under personal direction of Principal. Preparation for principal Examinations if desired.

Special care given delicate and backward girls; all undue strain avoided.

The House is situated in a high and healthy position. Good garden. Tennis ground. Well lighted and airy class-rooms. Separate cubicles.

Domestic arrangements under superintendence of Principal.

Every attention paid to health and comfort of pupils.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is built on the side of a hill, chiefly of shale, and sheltered from east winds. Drainage and quality of water supply good. Death and sick rates low. Ideally healthy centre for visitors to Kingsley Country, and to the famous Westward Ho! golf links. Rainfall medium."

GIRLS. **EDGEHILL GIRLS' COLLEGE.**

Headmistress and Lady Superintendent:

Mrs. WOOLDRIDGE REED.

Assisted by fully qualified Staff.

The Buildings, standing on an estate of 12 acres, are spacious and convenient. Internal arrangements on most modern approved principle. Excellent systems of heating and ventilation.

Aims: To ensure thoroughness and afford pupils a thoroughly practical and useful education, together with advantages of a pleasant and comfortable home. Outdoor games and healthful recreation strongly encouraged.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Estimated population, 39,000. Railways, Midland, London 47½ miles; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water supply constant. Death rate, 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. River-side Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death rates very low. Surrounding country is pretty, and, with the river, affords unlimited opportunities for out-of-door exercise and sports. Bedford has made its modern reputation as a place for educational establishments, schools of every sort, for boys and girls of all ages, from kindergarten children to young men and young women preparing for their vocations."

BOYS.

ORKNEY HOUSE.

Headmaster—A. H. BLAKE, M.A. (Cam.)

Boys (6 to 14) prepared all usual subjects for Public Schools. Special Class for Royal Navy.

EXCELLENT LIST OF SUCCESSES.

Four Form Masters (each Form about 12). Visiting Masters for FRENCH, MUSIC, CARPENTERING, DRILLING, GYMNASTICS.

HOUSE built for School. Highest situation; in own grounds. Sanitation perfect. Large well-ventilated CLASS-ROOMS. All Games, Bathing, Swimming.

Mrs. BLAKE has entire charge of many boys (parents abroad) from 7 until Public School life begins.

BOYS.

AVENUE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - Mr. C. B. YULE, B.A. (Oxford).
Late Assistant Master, Cheam School, Surrey.
Late Assistant Master Bedford Grammar School.

Boys are prepared for the Public Schools and the Royal Naval College.

Playing Fields for Cricket, Football, and Hockey.

Gymnastics, Drill, and Swimming are taught.

Sole charge of children undertaken whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

GIRLS. *Established 1857. Registered.*

THE CRESCENT HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal - - Mrs. E. CARROLL.

Curriculum. — Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, Modern Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Political Economy, Science, Drawing, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music (Orchestra), Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. All Examinations prepared for. Numerous Successes.

Annual Examination by London University.

Premises specially built. Commodious. Sanitation perfect. Electric Light. Sanatorium.

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium (Sergeant-Major), Riding, Fencing.

Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.

BOYS.

ELSTOW SCHOOL.

(Recently called **BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL.**)

Headmaster - Rev. C. P. FARRAR, M.A.

Assisted by Fully Qualified Staff.

Boarding 200, the Sons of Professional and Business Men.

Thorough education. Professional, Engineering, and Mercantile sides.

Chemical and Physical Laboratories. Lecture Rooms, Workshops.

Playing Fields 23 acres. All outdoor sports. Gymnasium. Cadet Corps of 100 members. Regular shooting practice.

Electric light.

Scholarships. Fees moderate and inclusive.

Prospectus on application to Headmaster.

EXHILL-ON-SEA—*see p.* 818.

BEN RHYDDING—*see p.* 818.

BLACKPOOL.

Pop. 59,900. Elevation, 9½ ft. to 97 ft. Aspect W. Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating, and of a peculiarly tonic character. The heat of summer is much tempered. In winter the proximity of the sea occasions a marked mildness of the climate as compared with inland towns. The water supply is abundant, and of the finest possible character. Sunshine (1907), 1,519 hrs.; London, 1,234 hrs.

GIRLS.

"YORKBOURNE."

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE,

Assisted by seven Resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

Branch School—
SPRINGFIELD ROAD, NORTH SHORE.

GIRLS.

"CRAIGLANDS."

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Mrs. J. E. CUNLIFFE.

(Certificated under Board of Education, First-class Diplomée Science, Art.)

Assisted by Resident Governesses; Visiting Masters.

Aim.—To provide sound education; develop moral, mental, and physical powers; combine school-life with happy home-life.

Curriculum.—Upper School: advanced education, all usual subjects and accomplishments. Lower School: Thorough grounding. Kindergarten. All Examinations prepared for.

Situation.—Adjoining Sea Front. High elevation. South aspect.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Sunshine, 1907: Bexhill, 1,799 hours; London, 1,234 hours.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevit of its inhabitants. The death rate for 1907 here was only 7·93. The town holds a first plac among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate; genial influences invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine; perfect drainage; the purity of its water; and f freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which m be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable f convalescents and delicate children."

Area of Borough	8,013 acres
Rateable value	£108,996
Population	15,499
Inhabited houses	2,818
Mean annual temperature	50° F.
Hours of bright sunshine	1,799¼ hrs.
Total rainfall	24·35 in.

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—
A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BOYS.

COLLINGTON, SEAFIELD.

Principal—
H. GRANVILLE COGHLAN, M.A. Cantab.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Careful individual attention given.

Curriculum.—Usual English Subjects, French (special feature), Mathematics, Latin, Greek, German. *Premises.*—Specially built, on hill, facing Sea, in own grounds (5 acres). Large well-ventilated rooms. Electric Light. Pure Water. Sanitation perfect.

PHYSICAL TRAINING particularly studied.

Drill (Sergeant-Major Instructor), Cricket, Association Football, &c., Riding, Sea Bathing. Principal teaches Swimming. Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Coghlan's supervision.

BOYS.

NORTH HILL SCHOOL.

Principal—ALBERT Y. SALMON (Regd. Col. B.)

Boys between 8-14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne.

Situation of Premises open and healthy on high ground overlooking Golf Links and Sea. Rooms Large. Well ventilated. Playing Field. Swimming. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Usual course of instruction: Scripture, English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Elementary Science, &c.

Mrs. Salmon (Certified Nurse) takes special care of health and comfort of Boys.

GIRLS.

THORN BANK

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters.

BUCKHURST ROAD. Close to Sea; excell sanitation; good garden and lawn.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated Resident Governesse and Visiting Masters, receive a limited numb of Pupils for a complete education, combine with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOO EXERCISE specially considered.

Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing

Sole charge of children having parents abroa Escort provided to and from London. Referenc upon application.

GIRLS.

LINDUM HOUSE.

Principal—Miss C. M. RICHARDSON, B.A

Premises large. Every modern convenienc Beautifully situated in our own grounds. Ma nificent Sea views.

School Course comprises English, Religio Knowledge, Mathematics, French, Germa Latin, Science, Drilling, Class Singing, ar Needlework.

Preparation for any examination up Standard of London B.A.

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Golf Special ca given backward and delicate girls.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BEN RHYDDING.

A salubrious health resort in the West Riding Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Whar almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorla expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptiona pure water supply. 16 miles from Leeds; 2 miles from London. Mid. Rly.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOO

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals — { E. W. STOKOE, M.A. / S. KENNINGTON, M.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Ent charge taken of those whose parents are abroa

PREMISES—High position; dry soil; extensi well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-Rooms and Dormitories. Hot heated throughout. New Wing just added.

Sanitary arrangements and Water Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Cour Large open-air Swimming Bath. Miniatu Rifle Range. Private Golf Links.

BOGNOR—*see p.* 820

BOURNEMOUTH.

SOUTHBOURNE—*see p.* 853.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For the past 50 years, Bournemouth has been adding to its reputation as one of the most perfect sanatoria in the United Kingdom. From early days it had gained a reputation with eminent men in the medical faculty, who found that a residence here for their patients for a few months in the spring, summer or winter gained lasting benefit, and in many cases the climate was curative in its effects, more especially to those suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs." The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. Its verdant beauty is largely contributed to by pine woods, which have a peculiar health-giving influence in the spring, summer and winter months especially. The public gardens are very extensive and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet and tennis. Sunshine (1907), 1,790 hrs.

HARLEY SCHOOL,
WEST CLIFF.

Headmaster - - E. D. HAKE, M.A.

Aim.—To prepare Gentlemen's Sons (7 to 14) for Public Schools and Osborne College.

Situation.—Healthiest part of Bournemouth, close to Sea.

Premises.—Modern, detached. School-room 25 × 21. Sanitation and ventilation perfect.

Grounds.—Contain Grass Playground for Cricket, Football; Gravel Playground; Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Air-Rifle Club.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Hake and Resident Governess.

Entire charge taken of children from abroad.

List of successes published yearly.

BOYS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Principal - - E. R. WHITFIELD, M.A.

Prepares pupils for the Universities, Professional or Commercial life.

Aim.—To supply good groundwork of liberal education, train pupils in habits of diligence and accuracy, instil right principles, and provide comforts of a home.

Situation.—Bracing, close to Sea. House well built, fitted with modern improvements. Rooms large, well ventilated.

Domestic arrangements directly under Mrs. Whitfield's supervision.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Children.

GIRLS. **"ROTHESAY,"**
BOSCOMBE.

Principals - - Miss YORK and Miss WATLING.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

Recognised by Board of Education.

4 Resident Mistresses. 20 Visiting Teachers. Limited number Boarders only received, ensuring individual care to cultivate special talent.

Educationary Course.—Usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics, Science, Class-Singing, &c. Particular attention given French, German (spoken daily), Music, Painting.

All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Facing due South. Most bracing part Boscombe. Specially built on best sanitary principles. Elevated situation.

Calisthenics, Hockey, Golf, Tennis.

GIRLS. **GIRTON, BOSCOMBE.**

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - - Miss RAYNER
(*Cambs. Higher Local First-Class Honours*).

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of resident English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

The Course of Instruction is comprehensive, and on successful modern methods. Large Gymnasium, fitted with all appliances for Physical Exercises and Fencing. Splendid premises. Rooms face south. Pupils prepared for Examinations. Entire charge of Pupils from India and Colonies.

BRACKNELL.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—Bracknell stands 400 ft. above sea level. Healthy climate, clay and gravel on subsoil of clay and sand. Picturesque scenery in surrounding neighbourhood; gas, water supply, and sewerage system excellent.

BOYS.

BRACKNELL COLLEGE.

Principal - - A. HYSON.

Sound Education. Modern methods. Home life. Healthy locality. Twenty-nine miles from London.

Stands high up on a gravel soil in close proximity to the Swinley Pine Woods.

Renowned for health-giving air and lovely scenery.

Pupils prepared for all Examinations. 66 successes in 4½ years.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees payable in advance £45-£60.

BRECON.

A pleasant and healthy town of over 6,000 inhabitants, standing on the river Usk at an elevation of 450 ft. above sea-level. A fine view of the Breconshire Beacons can be had. There is a Collegiate School here, founded by Henry VIII. The air is salubrious and sanitation good.

GIRLS. **BOUGHROOD HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Principal – Miss CONSTANCE GARLICK.

The Misses Garlick, assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Thorough modern English Education, Painting, Singing, Games, &c.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds. Immediately behind it the ground rises by a pleasant country lane to a bracing hillside, so that there is available a choice of climate to suit the weather. The little town is well built, clean, and wholesome."

Population, 3,240. On the Caledonian Railway, one hour from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Beautifully situated on the Hill. Large Garden. Every facility for Out-door Games. Fully qualified Staff of English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters. Preparation, if desired, for various Examinations. References from parents of pupils at home and abroad.

Principals - - The Misses MacDONALD.

GIRLS.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE,

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

(Adjoining the Hydropathic Establishment.)

FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

Preparation for Musical and other Examinations.

Numerous Home and Foreign References.

Prospectuses on application to

MISS BRAIDWOOD.

BOGNOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. The air is remarkably pure, balmy, and bracing having mildness of southern and dryness of eastern coast. Very beneficial to persons sufferin from diseases of the chest. Exceptionally good water supply; unrivalled sands and safe se bathing, and an ideal winter health resort, protected from N. and N.E. winds by the South Down The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry and exhilarating. Fog, winter or summer, is almost a unknown quantity. In the summer few days occur on which there is not a slight breeze temperi the heat. In the winter the prevailing wind, being S.W., is warm. Snow is hardly ever see here. At high-tide the sea reaches right up to the parade, the shore getting well washed twi daily." Sunshine (1907), 1,808 hrs.; London, 1,234 hrs.

BOYS.

MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.

Headmaster: HERBERT GARDNER (Lon. & Vic. Univ.).

Second Master: G. T. BRASH, B.A., B.Eng. (Inter.) R.U.I.

Premises.—New buildings, laboratories, workshop, gymnasium, bicycle shed, dark room, every school requisite and convenience. *School System.*—Thorough work in all branches. Individual attention to backward boys. Systematic physical exercise daily. *Examinations.*—Public School Scholarships, Universities, Engineering, Medical Professions. Civil Service, Bank Exams. *Playing Fields.*—5 acres. Cadet Corps. Sea-bathing.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

GIRLS.

SOUTHERNWOOD SCHOOL

(LATE ARGYLL HOUSE).

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - - Miss A. H. WHEELE

(Formerly Headmistress under Girls' Public Day School Company).

A thorough Education offered on good mode lines. Large Staff of highly qualified Visiti Masters and Resident Certificated Mistress (English, French, German, Music).

Health and Amusements of pupils recei special attention. Large Tennis Lawn, Field Hockey, Cricket. Sanitation certified.

BOYS.

GROSMONT SCHOOL.

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A.

Assisted by a competent Staff.

Healthily situated in own grounds facing Sea.

Home Comforts — Domestic arrangements directed by Mrs. Rutherford. Special care of delicate Boys.

Teaching—Preparatory for Scholarship and Entrance Examinations at Public Schools and for Royal Navy.

Games—Playing Field adjoins School. Masters take part in games.

Special arrangements for Boys whose parents are abroad.

Boys met and conducted to and from London.

BOYS.

COLEBROOK HOUSE SCHOOL,

THE ESPLANADE.

Principal - - W. GRICE, A.C.P., M.C.

School Premises face Sea and consist of la dwelling house and large schoolrooms c structed with latest requirements as to venti tion, &c. Sanitation officially certified. Sch Work arranged in 3 sections:—Preparato Junior, Senior. Special attention given English subjects. Preparation for Public Scho &c. and for Civil Service and Professional a Mercantile Careers. Cricket, Football, Tenn Country Excursions, Swimming. Sole charge pupils by arrangement.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. Its rainfall is moderate; the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 18 per cent. in excess of that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warmer in winter and 10 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

Brighton combines with the advantages of a seaside position some of the peculiarities of a large town, and extending as it does some distance inland, it presents great varieties in the individual aspect, in the altitude, and in the distance from the sea of particular sites. It may be almost divided into three towns, viz., Kemp Town at the east, Hove at the west (*see* Hove, page 835), and Central Brighton. Brighton is favoured in the possession of an aspect south and south-west, and with the advantages arising from the slope of the chalk downs and the open valley dividing the latter. The Brighton sky is famed for its clearness and brightness, and the air for its bracing quality. Sunshine 1907), 1,692 hours; London, 1,234 hours. Pop. 123,478. L. B. & S. C. Rly.

BOYS.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Founded 1845.

Headmaster - The Rev. W. R. DAWSON, M.A.

Assisted by a Staff of 15 Graduates.

UPPER SCHOOL.—Classical for Universities, Home and Indian Civil Service, Learned Professions. Modern for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian Forest, Indian Police, Engineering and Commerce.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Preparatory for Upper School Grounds, over 10 acres. Private chapel. Medical officer daily. Sanatorium solely for infectious diseases. Cadet Corps. Gymnasium. Morris Tube Rifle Range. Playing Fields.

Boarding fees, £72, £93 a year.

Apply, HEADMASTER.

BOYS.

BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster - T. READ, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.),
Second Master - C. F. GREGORY, M.A. (Lond.).

Founded 1859.

To provide liberal education; moderate cost.

Staff.—Twenty Assistant Masters.

Curriculum.—Broad, comprehensive; usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics, Science. French, German, Drawing. Practical Science teaching. *Buildings* include large, well-equipped Chemical, Physical Laboratories. Workshop. Covered Playground.

Games, &c.—Playing field of fifteen acres. Physical Drill. Gymnastics. Morris Tube Range. Sea-Bathing.

Boarders in Headmaster's House. Detached Sanatorium.

BOYS.

SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

SHOREHAM

(Near Brighton, Sussex, close to the Sea).

Pupils prepared for Commercial and Professional Life. All Examinations. Very healthy situation. Best dietary. Sanitation perfect. Individual attention. Special attention to backward and delicate boys. Home comforts. Fine premises. Open and covered playgrounds. Laboratory. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, and Tennis. Inclusive fee, 30 guineas per annum. Prospectus, address Headmaster.

GIRLS.

CROMARTY HOUSE.

RESIDENTIAL, DOMESTIC AND FINISHING SCHOOL AND PENSION.

Principal - - - Miss ROSS-SMELLIE
(1st Class Diplomée).

DOMESTIC TRAINING A SPECIALITY.

Established to supply a want much felt amongst daughters of the upper classes, who have no opportunity for such training in their own homes. General Housekeeping, &c.

Special notice to Parents visiting England or residing abroad: Entire home charge taken of young children, during short or long visits.

Special arrangements during holidays for girls whose parents reside abroad.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - The Misses STEVENS.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received. Home-life united with systematised Mental and Physical Education, under thoroughly comprehensive curriculum. All Exams. prepared for; marked successes; Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large, detached house; healthiest situation; high, facing south; exceptional accommodation; bedrooms and passages warmed. *Extensive Grounds*, Games, Cycling, Sea Bathing, Drill. *Recreation Room.* Social Musical Evenings weekly.

BRIDLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridlington possesses a bracing climate, plenty of sunshine, and low rainfall. Its water supply is pure and abundant, and its drainage system excellent. The extensive bay and firm sands afford unrivalled facilities for safe boating and bathing."

BOYS.

DANESCROFT SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Headmaster - C. VENOUR GANE, B.A.
(Scholar of St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.).

Facing the Sea, in climate rapidly becoming known as one of the healthiest in England.

Subjects include Religious Knowledge, English, Latin, Mathematics, French, and Freehand Drawing. Greek if desired.

SEA-BATHING, CRICKET, AND FOOTBALL.

Private Ground. Morris Tube Range.

Games used as a means of inculcating honour and manliness. Experienced Matron.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a subsoil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer, and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1907), 1,799 hrs. London, 1,234 hrs. Death-rate (1907) 10.5.

GIRLS. **ST. MARGARET'S,**
ST. PETER'S.
SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
Principal - - - Miss HEATHER.
Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Knowledge, English Subjects, French (Parisian Governess, Berlitz Method), Latin, Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, Needlework.
MUSIC RECEIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Premises.—Detached, 10 minutes from Sea. Perfect sanitation. Domestic arrangements under Matron and Trained Hospital Nurse. Pupils' health first consideration. Tennis Court. Playing Field. Sea Bathing. Bicycling.
Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS. **LINDENTHORPE.**
(*Established* 1882.)
Principals { EDWIN S. OAK-RHIND, F.R.G.S. / M. B. HUGHES, B.A.

Preparatory for Public Schools, Royal Navy, and Scholarships. Boarders only (7-14). Limited number. Special attention to Geography, Science.
Specially built for School. Detached. Three acres grounds. S. aspect. Elevation 300 feet. Sanitation perfect. Scientific ventilation.
Cricket. Football. Hockey. Rifle Range. Military Drill. Fretwork. Model Railway. Sea Bathing (supervised).
Domestic Arrangements under Principal's wife (Matron—Trained Nurse). Special care delicate, backward boys.
Entire charge parents abroad. Indian references.

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.**
Principal - - Mr. A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
Assisted by Mr. A. E. BLAIR, B.Sc., London, and efficient Staff.

Preparatory (7-14) Public Schools and Osborne. Usual course. Thorough grounding, hence limited number. Small Classes. Specializing when advanced. Optional: Music, Dancing, Drawing, Carpentry, Riding.
Premises.—In own grounds. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 140 feet. Exceptionally healthy. Large, airy bedrooms.
Playing Field.—Gymnasium. Miniature Rifle Shooting. Boxing. Swimming (supervised).
Domestic arrangements under Mrs. and Miss Athawes. Delicate boys studied.

BURNHAM.

Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, 7½ miles N. of Bridgewater, occupies a very healthy situation amidst fine coast scenery, with a dry sandy soil and excellent water supply. The climate of this part of the Bristol Channel possesses special recuperative properties, and is beneficial to pupils of delicate constitution, who generally show a marked improvement in health. The late Ven Archdeacon Denison in describing its attractions, said that it was the "healthiest place in the world."

BOYS. **ST. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL,**
Headmaster: K. H. BIRD, M.A. (Camb.)

Boys from 6 to 14 prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Thorough grounding in all subjects, with special attention to the modern side of education. Very young boys under a Lady. Nature Study and Science encouraged

Physical Culture, Military Drill, Miniature Rifle Range.

School noted for care of delicate children.

Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial Boys.

GIRLS. **GARDENHURST.**
FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN
Principals - - The Misses HAINS.
Assisted by resident English, French, and German Governesses, &c.

General Course of Instruction includes English, Latin, Mathematics, French, German, Science, Physical Culture, Class Singing, and Plain Sewing.
Numerous special optional subjects.

Training and instruction on most modern principles; aptitude and capability of each pupil studied. *Premises.*—Modern, specially built, in own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket, Archery.

Special care given to, and entire charge taken Colonial, &c., Pupils.

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA . *Bomba*
WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA . *Bomba*
DAILY ARGUS . . . . *Cape Tow*
WEEKLY ARGUS . . . *Cape Tow*
TORONTO MAIL . . . . . *Toron*
SYDNEY MAIL . . . . . *Sydn*
THE GLEANER . . . . . *Jamai*

or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply exceedingly good and soft. Epidemics are unknown. Prevailing winds, west and south-west. Buxton has a drier atmosphere than the great majority of other resorts; difficult to find a more healthy place or one more suitable for growing boys and girls." Situated at a great elevation among the high lands of the Peak district of Derbyshire, the town of Buxton lies in a deep valley built upon the junction of the mountain limestone and the millstone grit, and is surrounded by bold and picturesque hill and moorland scenery. This valley is approached by a ravine, through which the River Wye flows to its junction with the Derwent.

BOYS.

HOLM LEIGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster: STEPHEN L. PETTITT, M.A.
(University College, Oxford).

Situated on side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, 1,000 feet above sea-level.

Instruction includes English, French, Latin, Greek, Natural Science, Mathematics. Preparation for Royal Navy and Public Schools.

Large Cricket and Football Field, Golf Links, Rifle Range; large Gymnasium; special interest taken in School Games; Library.

The charge of Indian and Colonial children can be undertaken during the holidays.

Established over 35 years.

BOYS.

BUXTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster: R. A. LITTLE, M.A., LL.D.

A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Situation.—Outskirts of Buxton, 1,000 ft. high. Suits delicate and healthy Boys. Prepares for Universities and all the higher branches of Civil Life.

Premises continually extended and improved to meet constant growth of School. Now include *Large Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshops, Sanatorium*, and Laundry.

Play-fields very extensive; three Football fields and Cricket ground.

Sanitary arrangements perfect.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,244 Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death rate, 12 per 1,000) gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild; sunshine about normal; rainfall, 28.30."

BOYS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Established 1797.

Its aim is to provide a Sound Education on Modern Lines.

Special attention is given to the health and comfort of resident pupils.

Under the present headmastership 80 per cent. of boys entered for Public Examinations have passed.

Out-door exercise forms part of the school life, and a large field is provided near the school where cricket, &c., is played.

For terms and prospectus, apply Headmaster.

GIRLS.

"MARLBOROUGH" RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

(BOARDERS ONLY),

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Full Staff of Resident Teachers holding University Degrees, L.R.A.M., &c., &c.

Preparation for Exams. when desired.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Riding, &c.

Domestic arrangements comfortable and homelike.

NO DAY PUPILS.

Number limited. Splendid health record.

Illustrated Prospectus from Principal,

Miss ASHMALL-SALT.

BOYS.

PARK HOLM.

Mr. T. A. LACE, M.A. (Cantab),

Receives into his house twelve Pupils to be prepared for the Army, Universities, and all Public Examinations.

Four experienced Resident Tutors (University honours).

Careful attention is given to the outdoor life of the Pupils.

Games.—Cricket, Hockey, Golf, Tennis.

CHELTENHAM—*see* p. 824.

CHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Mild, equable climate—westerly breezes. Hours of bright sunshine well above the average. Rainfall moderate. Mean temperature throughout 1907 was 50° F. Water supply exceptional—controlled by weekly examination."

BOYS.

ARNOLD HOUSE SCHOOL.

J. G. GARNETT, M.A. (Cantab.).

Rev. A. H. FISH, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).

First Grade Private School. Inspected by Board of Education. Physical and Chemical Laboratories. Individual attention. Specially good opportunities for boys preparing for Army, Medical, and Engineering Professions. Boys have passed direct into Woolwich. Preparatory department. Excellent accommodation for Boarders, who are under the care of Headmaster's wife.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF BOYS WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE ABROAD.

Day boys, £20. Boarders, £60-£70.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cheltenham is a beautiful residential town, the chief present interest of which centres about its great colleges and schools. Of these the Cheltenham Boys' College and the Cheltenham Ladies' College are best known, the latter being the leading institution of its kind in the country. The Boys' College is noted as a preparatory college for the military and civil services. There are also the Dean Close School, Pates' Grammar School, the Training Colleges for School Teachers, &c. Latterly a considerable revival of the use of the Cheltenham medicinal waters has taken place, and patients are being ordered here for the cure. The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England in being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity and degree of bright sunshine. The effect is soothing and somewhat somnolent. There is no disease which occurs to above an average extent. On the other hand acute rheumatism is very rare, and bronchitis and other catarrhal diseases are well suited. Children of school age appear to do remarkably well here. Within a mile of the Borough boundary are the Cotswold Hills, which rise to an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and these very bracing heights are rendered easily accessible by a tramway. Sunshine (1907) 1,602 hours.

BOYS.

BRANDON HOUSE.

CHELTENHAM.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (St. Edmund Hall, Oxford).

Assisted by University men (Brandon House), and 4 Resident Governesses (Suffolk Hall).

Gentlemen's Sons received (10–14) to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Boys enter Suffolk Hall at 6, passing into Brandon House at 10.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary Certificate renewed annually.

All Games. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. Swimming. Drill. Boxing. Fencing.

Special Terms, Sons of Service Officers.

BOYS.

SUFFOLK HALL.

Headmaster - Mr. A. L. SOAMES, M.A. (Eton and Classical Hons., Trin. Coll., Cambridge).

Assisted by a Resident Master and trained, experienced Governesses.

Situated in own Grounds in best part of Cheltenham.

Cricket and Football grounds, and gravel Playgrounds; splendidly equipped Gymnasium.

Boys enter between the ages of 6 and 10, and never remain after the age of 14.

Preparation for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Individual attention given to all boys.

Personal supervision of games.

GIRLS.

ECKINGTON HOUSE,

LANSDOWNE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals - - The Misses CHAMBERS.

Assisted by Certificated English, French, and Music Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Pupils prepared (if desired) for University, Locals, and Royal Academy Music Examinations.

Large detached house. South aspect. On high ground. A few minutes' walk from the town. Good garden and playing field. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Riding, Swimming.

The Misses Chambers offer ANGLO-INDIAN and COLONIAL children a happy refined HOME with every care. Moderate Fees. Highest references to parents of pupils.

GIRLS.

ELLESMERE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

BERKELEY PLACE.

Principals - - The Misses JACKSON.

Aim.—Essentially a Home School, under the direct supervision of the Principals.

Limited number of boarders receive every comfort, home care, and sound education. Good Music, French, and Painting. Examination prepared for.

Situation.—Healthy part of Cheltenham.

Premises. — Large rooms. Separate beds. Sanitation certified.

Playing Field for usual games. Swimming.

Special terms to Colonial and Foreign children. Highest references.

CLEVEDON.

Population, 6,157. G.W. Rly. 133 miles from London. Is a quiet watering-place with a mild and equable climate, restful, comfortable, and beautiful. There is a good amount of sunshine, and fogs are uncommon. The drainage is excellent. Water supply unlimited and pure. The climate is peculiarly favourable to children, who thrive here remarkably well. Sunshine (1907) 1,849 hours. Golf links (18 holes).

GIRLS.

THE LAWN.

HOME SCHOOL WITH KINDERGARTEN.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Highly recommended by Sir Edmund and Lady Elton, Clevedon Court.

Principals - - - { Miss E. Young, N.F.U. { Miss Wiltshier.

Delightful Home School, with every educational advantage. Preparation for Examinations if required. Four minutes from Sea. Good gardens and playing field. Resident Hospital Nurse.

Entire charge of children from Abroad, with holidays specially arranged.

References to parents in India.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principals { Miss THONGER. { Miss FERGUSON.

And qualified Staff.

School Course.—Formed on lines recommended by Cambridge Syndicate, and thoroughly comprehensive.

Principal Aim.—To make pupils studious and happy, and create culture and refinement in their school life. Usual Exams. prepared for. Cooking and Dressmaking Classes. Musical and Literary Evenings.

Colonial Pupils received and specially provided for.

Recommended by the Bishops of Calcutta and Colombo.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Pop. 7,453. G.E. Ry. 15 m. S.E. of Colchester, on the Essex coast. Clacton-on-Sea faces nearly due south, and is protected by cliffs. The town is built upon a gravel subsoil. The air is bright, clear, and bracing, and much brilliant sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare at Clacton, and rainfall small. The prevailing wind is from the south-west. The chief peculiarity is its dryness, due to small rainfall, porous nature of the soil, and well-made roadways. Clacton-on-Sea is especially suitable to chest cases which require a bracing climate. Sunshine (1907), 1,729 hrs., shone on 312 days. London, 1,234 hrs. Rainfall, 16.66 inches.

GIRLS. **OXFORD COLLEGE.**

Principals - - - The Misses MUIR.

Assisted by Certificated (English, Foreign) Resident and Visiting Teachers.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Preparation all Public & Musical Examinations. Many successes. Comprehensive Curriculum. Special attention Music, Painting, Drawing, French Conversation.

Every care taken of delicate girls.

Premises.—Large, detached, modern (30 rooms). Sanitation perfect. Separate beds. Unlimited diet. Home comforts.

On Cliff, facing Sea; south aspect.

Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Gymnastics, Cycling, Swimming.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS. CLACTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

ST. PAUL'S HOUSE.

Headmistress - Miss F. M. SMITH

(*Certificated, Reg. Col. B.*)

And highly-qualified Staff.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. KINDERGARTEN.

Aim.—Thorough development of Mental and Physical Powers and training of Character.

Curriculum.—Usual subjects preparatory for Public Examinations and Musical Examinations Royal Academy and Royal College. Physical Culture. Nine consecutive years' preparation—Cambridge, Oxford Locals—without one failure.

Premises.—On cliffs. Close Sea. South aspect. Spacious, well-lighted rooms. Large garden. Library. Sanitation perfect.

Sea Bathing. Tennis. Hockey. Cricket.

BOYS. **GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Established 1890.

Principal, Rev. F. W. HILLE, B.A. (Lond.).

To provide sound education and comfortable home for boys, aged 7–16. Delicate boys individually studied.

Curriculum.—Modern University basis for Thorough COMMERCIAL and PROFESSIONAL career. Spelling, Writing, special features. Conversational French, German.

Drill (Sergeant-Instructor).

Premises.—Commodiously built for 35 Boarders. Playground.

Football, Cricket, and usual games encouraged, but delicate lads not pressed. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Hille.

SEPARATE BEDS.

CLIFTON (BRISTOL).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Educational centre and health resort. Clifton College and many private schools. Population (1908), 44,539. Means of access, G.W.R. main line (2 hrs. from London), Midland and other railways. Excellent train services. Situation: On sides and summit of carboniferous limestone hills, open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Somerset, the Severn, and the South Wales hills. Suspension bridge at height of 245 ft. above river spans Avon Gorge. Climate mild and equable; air bracing, especially on slopes facing Bristol Channel; the mean temperature during the winter is rather lower than the south coast, but in March and April somewhat higher. The rainfall is not excessive, and does not differ much from that of the south coast. Water supply pure and constant. General death rate of Clifton for past three years averages 12·0.

BOYS. **"AVONDALE,"**

COLLEGE ROAD.

Mr. ADAM CLARKE ROWLEY

(B.A. Oxon.).

Prepares Gentlemen's Sons from 7 years of age for the Public Schools and Royal Navy. Entrance Scholarships gained at Public Schools. Headmaster's Wife personally looks after boys' health and comfort. Games on Downs (400 acres) close to house. Liberal Diet. Swedish Drill, Swimming in Summer. Indian and Colonial Children arranged for during holidays. Special care of delicate boys. Excellent health record.

BOYS. **THE DOWNS SCHOOL,**

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

Headmaster - HUGH C. KING, M.A.

(ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD).

Preparatory School for Boys of the age of from 7 to 15, who are prepared and thoroughly trained for the Public Schools, Navy, &c. Modern house in the most healthy part of Clifton, immediately facing Durdham Downs. Great attention given to physical development by Swedish Drill, Gymnastics, &c. Special care taken of young and delicate boys. Fees very moderate.

GIRLS. **ROYAL PARK HOUSE.**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss BLANCHE WORKMAN

(B.A. London).

House pleasantly situated near the Downs, with Gardens and Tennis Lawn; commands sunny aspect. Ventilation and drainage perfect. Few strict rules enforced—purpose being to make the life as homelike as possible. Health record excellent. Every care and home comfort. Sound modern education. Entire charge of children from India and Colonies. Pupils from 7 to 19 years old.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Essentially a bracing place on elevated ground receiving air fresh from the sea nine miles away. Air very pure and free from mists and fogs, but cold in spring. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low, averaging 18 inches."

A market and garrison town situated on the Colne, 17 miles S.W. of Ipswich, and supposed to have been built on the site of the Roman station Camalodunum.

BOYS. **THE CEDARS,**
STANWAY.
SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN
(Resident Pupils only).

Principals - - Mrs. and Miss MANLEY
(Assisted by Resident Governesses and Visiting Tutors).

Situated within 1½ miles of Mark's Tey Station (G. E. Main Line). Pupils are prepared for the Public Schools and may remain to the age of 14 years. Home comforts. Delicate boys receive special attention. Constant supply of Alderney milk and butter from School dairy.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.

GIRLS **PEMBROKE HOUSE,**
OXFORD ROAD.

Principal - - - Miss C. STERNE.

The School provides a thorough, sound, up-to-date education for the daughters of officers, professional men and nobility only. All public examinations prepared for if desired. Special attention given to refinement of tone and careful training of individual character.

The School stands on high ground. Sunny aspect, open position, with well ventilated and bright rooms. The sanitary arrangements are modern and perfect.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and foreign children.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. Number of hours of bright sunshine during 1907 was 1,573 on 312 days. Rainfall 22·33 ins., and mean temperature 54·5°. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water supply of excellent quality. Sewerage system perfect.

GIRLS. **NANT-Y-GLYN ROAD.**
PLAS-TIRION.
HIGH-CLASS FOR GIRLS.

Principals . { Miss WHITEHOUSE, A.C.P.
{ Miss R. M. WHITEHOUSE.

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Ordinary Course of Study includes all usual subjects. The Misses Whitehouse have had much experience in Teaching and passing Pupils successfully for the University and Musical Examinations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO LANGUAGES.

Premises. — Detached. Healthily situated. Schoolrooms, large and airy. Separate Bedroom cubicles. Library. Garden. Tennis Lawn. Sea Bathing.

GIRLS. **PLAS ISAF.**

Principals - - The Misses EVERETT

Assisted by Resident English and Foreign Teachers and Visiting Masters.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Preparatory for Oxford, Cambridge Local and Musical Exams.

Curriculum includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Needlework, Music, Drawing, Painting, German, Drill, Dancing, Wood-carving, Leather Work, &c.

Outdoor Games.—Hockey, Tennis, Cricket.

House.—Large and pleasantly situated within five minutes of shore.

Reduction for Sisters and Clergymen's Daughters. Highest References.

CROYDON.

Croydon owes its prosperity and progress to its being within 10 miles of London, with an excellent train service, and to various natural advantages. It is one of the largest as well as one of the healthiest towns in the country, its advantages in this respect being due to its sanitation, subsoil and the pure air from the North Downs, on the northern slopes of which it is situated with attractive rural surroundings.

BOYS. **OXFORD HOUSE,**
BIRDHURST RISE, SOUTH CROYDON.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS UNDER 14 YEARS.

Day and Boarding School. Limited to 50 Pupils.

Spacious Premises, including Playground and large Cricket Field.

Pupils under the immediate care of the Principal and his wife, who have considerable experience with boys from our various Colonies.

Special Features. — Attention to Physical Training, under the personal supervision of the Principal. There is a Junior Department for Boys under 8.

Principal—A. E. P. VOULES, M.A. (Oxon.).

BOYS.
CROYDON MODERN SCHOOL
11, TAVISTOCK ROAD.

Principals { Rev. HAMLIN H. JONES, B.A.
{ Mr. F. W. CAPE.

The Principals take entire charge of the Low Forms, and limit the number of boys, ensuring almost individual attention.

A thoroughly modern education is given, including two Foreign Languages, Mathematics and Latin.

A special point is made of a careful grounding in English Grammar, Dictation, and Pre-Writing.

SPORTS are encouraged and boys are TAUGHT TO SWIM during the summer.

CREWKERNE.

Climate, equable and cool. The centre of the town is well sheltered by hills, whilst other parts have bracing atmosphere. Average rainfall (six years), 35·36 in.; mean average temperature. 50·48°; water supply, excellent; good system of drainage.

BOYS. *Founded* 1499.

CREWKERNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An ideally-situated School in Somerset. Fees only £33 per annum, inclusive.

Splendid buildings. Most healthful situation.

Two spacious Laboratories fully equipped.

Large Playing Field, Swimming Bath, &c.

Staff of Masters all fully qualified.

Send for Prospectus to Headmaster or Clerk to Governors.

DEAL (*see* WALMER, p. 857).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. Location, 8 miles N.N.E. Dover. Elevation little above sea level. Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach, shingle. Excellent sea-bathing and golf links recently added to rota of championship greens)."

"Early vegetables bear witness to the mildness of the temperature."—*Climates and Baths of Great Britain.*

BOYS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal—
Rev. E. H. W. LEACHMAN, B.A.,
Assisted by experienced Staff,
Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (under 14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

60 SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.

Distinct and special provision for young and delicate boys. Domestic arrangements under Headmaster's wife and a trained nurse.

Well-built, suitable PREMISES. 70 yards from and facing sea. Cricket Field (5 acres). Sea Bathing, Drilling, Gymnastics, Rifle Shooting. Science Lectures. Laboratory. Small classes.

GIRLS.

COMBER COLLEGE.

Principals - The Misses McCORMICK.

Thorough Modern Education. Usual subjects, including French, German or Latin, Mathematics, Physiology or Botany, without overstudy.

Examinations. — Matriculation, University Locals, Musical and Drawing, L'Alliance Française.

Special Department (over 17) advanced Studies.

Kindergarten (under 7), Froebel systems.

57 Public Examination successes since 1903, 27 Honours.

Hockey, Tennis, Cycling, Swimming, Riding, Swedish Exercises.

Domestic arrangements under Principals.

Spinal Cases specially treated with massage.

Entire charge parents abroad.

DARTMOUTH.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest spots in England, with charming surroundings. Situated at the mouth of the river Dart, noted for its boating and fishing. Excellent water supply, sanitation perfect, and an ideal educational centre."

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Principal - Miss DAVIDSON, L.L.A.
(Registered Teacher in Col. B.).

Building situate on high ground, commanding view of Kings Wear and Channel.

High School methods adopted. Young ladies over school age admitted as Parlour Boarders and trained in Housekeeping, Cookery, and General Domestic Science. Pupils can be prepared for University and other Examinations.

Swimming, Bathing, Boating, and all outdoor exercises. Special arrangements for pupils where parents are abroad.

DEVIZES.

This bracing, health-restoring town is a municipal borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 6,500. 85½ m. from London, G.W. Ry., 20 m. E.S.E. of Bath (connected by motor omnibuses and tramways), standing dry and open, 400 to 500 ft. above sea-level.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

THE COLLEGE.

GIRLS, BOYS, AND KINDERGARTEN.
Principal - - - - ADA M. BENNETT.
Assisted by a large Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Primary Aims.—Development of individual character and reasoning powers; fitness for brunt of life rather than examination room; unforced play; health; no evening work; handicrafts for BOYS, household management for GIRLS. School Library, Museum, Gymnasium. Annual public athletic sports. Special facilities for Music, Art, and Languages. Separate boarding-house for Girls adjoining College Grounds.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Special terms for Anglo-Indians.

DONCASTER

Has population of 31,108. Situated in centre of agricultural district, and is 75 ft. above sea-level. The climate is mild and equable. Water supply is excellent. Rainfall during 1907 was 28·03.

GIRLS.

GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL,

HALL GATE.

Principal - - - - Miss HARKER.

Assisted by thoroughly qualified Teachers.

Objects—Thoroughness of instruction in essentials. Sound and liberal Education.

School Course includes, in addition to ordinary subjects, Political Economy, Literature, French, Latin, and Drill. Examinations are held and reports sent out at the end of each term.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

DORKING.

Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Population, 7,670. Access, L.B. & S.C. Rly. and S.E. & C. Rly. On south slope of North Downs. The beauties of this part of Surrey have been officially described as probably unparalleled, combined in most places with climatic conditions equal to attractions."

GIRLS.

EBOR HOUSE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEFOLK.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - - Miss GROSSE.

INSTRUCTION COURSE embraces solid modern English Education on High School methods: Religious Training on Church of England principles; practical Kindergarten Department.

Pupils prepared ordinary Local Exams. Special care given History, Literature, and Natural Science.

DEPORTMENT AND HEALTH studied. Drilling; Hockey Club; large Playing Field; Tennis; Croquet; Swimming. Large and convenient premises.

Sole charge of children from Colonies, &c.

DOVER.

Dover is sunny, dry, and invigorating, enjoys a low rainfall, dry subsoil, and protection by its tall cliffs from cold winds. Aspect south, climate bracing, water supply constant, drainage modern, soil chalk; baths, swimming, &c.

GIRLS.

THE PRIORY SCHOOL,

20, FOLKESTONE ROAD.

Principals - The Misses FALLOON.

Assisted by Certificated Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Comprehensive Modern Education for Girls from 5 to 18 years.

Preparatory for Oxford, Cambridge Locals and Preceptors. Special attention Languages.

Modern Premises.—Specially ventilated. Detached. In own grounds, S. aspect. Gymnasium, Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Cycling, Swimming.

Domestic arrangements under Principals.

Successful with Delicate Pupils.

Little boys to 9 years received.

Entire charge Parents abroad.

EPSOM.

An important market town of Surrey, noted for the bracing air off the Downs and situated in a very healthy open district, possessing attractive sylvan surroundings. Population, 13,000.

BOYS.

UPLAND HOUSE.

Principal - G. F. BURGESS, M.A. (Oxon.).

Aim.—Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy (ages 7 to 14).

Staff.—Strong Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Curriculum.—Includes Singing, Carpentering, Drawing, Swimming, Gymnastics, and Drill. Great care bestowed upon French and English subjects. No evening preparation.

Premises.—Expressly designed; all arrangements as perfect as possible. Sanitation annually tested and certificated. Grounds, 13 acres. Open-air Fives Court and Swimming Bath.

Mrs. BURGESS assisted by Lady Matron.

EDINBURGH.

For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. The town is built on several hills, and the altitude of different portions varies considerably. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature, influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Strong south-westerly winds blow during 119 days of the year, coming with unbroken, ozone-bringing force from the North Sea. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, 150 of which are suitable for games. Sunshine (1907), 1,178 hrs. London, 1,234 hrs.

GIRLS.

CRAIGMOUNT.

The education provided by the Misses GOSSIP is that of a high-class Ladies' School. The instruction, which is thorough and on modern lines, has for special aim the mental growth and the individual progress of the pupils.

While preparation for home life rather than for a University career is the end kept in view, the course of study includes all the usual branches of an English Education. Modern languages taught by Resident Foreign Mistresses.

The School has its own Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, and its Tennis Courts are within its own grounds.

The situation is exceedingly healthy.

The tone of the School is carefully guarded.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL,

LIBERTON, near EDINBURGH.

The House, which is large and airy, stands within its own grounds on a hill to the South of Edinburgh. The climate is dry and bracing, and has been found especially beneficial to delicate girls. A sound curriculum is provided, and much is done for Literature, Music, and Art. Languages are taught on modern methods. Health is carefully studied. There is a large Recreation Hall fitted up with apparatus for Swedish Gymnastics. Field for Hockey, &c. 3 Tennis Courts. Riding and Swimming.

Headmistress—**Miss STOLTZ, M.A.**

GIRLS.

ST. BRIDE'S SCHOOL,

ETTRICK BANK, MERCHISTON.

(Established 40 years.)

Principals - - - { Mrs. MUIRHEAD, A.Mus. / Miss BIRD, M.A.

Assisted by a large Staff of Qualified Assistants.

School Premises situate in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Edinburgh.

Curriculum embraces usual subjects. Special attention paid Modern Languages, Music, Art, Science, Needlework, Gardening, Hand and Eye Training. Physical training under qualified Mistress. Special class for Remedial Gymnastics. Cricket, Tennis, Croquet, and Hockey. Swimming and Riding lessons if desired.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. Municipal Borough. Population, about 50,000. L.B. & S.C. Rly. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula and tubercular diseases, and skin diseases; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death-rate 1907, inclusive, 10·9 per 1,000; of residents, 10·4. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk." More sunshine recorded than in any other place in England for two years following 1906 and 1907.

GIRLS.

EASTBOURNE LADIES' COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOL.

HOUSE built for school; near Sea and Downs; large Class-rooms. Sanitary certificate.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—Calisthenics, Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey.

SYSTEM—*Individual* attention; small classes; modern methods. Examination honours include Best Senior and Junior Girl in England (Cambridge Locals), 1st in England in Senior French and German. Modern languages taught conversationally. MUSIC—Piano, harmony, violin, 'cello, orchestra, singing. London masters.

Principal - - - Miss des RUELLES.

GIRLS.

EDENTHORPE,

MEADS, EASTBOURNE.

Premises thoroughly adapted for a school.

Situation.—Best part of Eastbourne. Close to Sea and Downs.

Education is thorough and comprehensive; opportunity offered for specialization. Boarders only are received.

Health of Pupils is considered of great importance.

Physical Exercises are done daily: as much time as possible spent in games in Field or Garden. Large Recreation Room.

Illustrated prospectus and full particulars from

Miss DODWELL KINGSFORD (Principal).

GIRLS.

STERNDALE COLLEGE,

WEST CLIFF,

Is situated within a stone's throw of the sea, on high ground overlooking the whole town. The School is a small Educational Home for about twenty Girls of good social position, to whom the Principals, MISS RAYWOOD and MISS BUCK, offer the comforts and social and moral advantages of a refined and cultured family life. No evening study. Usual recreations. Great success with Health. Specialities: Music, Art, Languages, Needlework, and excellent English.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field, which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

HILLSIDE EDUCATIONAL HOME,

ST. ANNE'S ROAD.

Principal - - Miss P. C. ACKERMANN.

Situated in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, the house is detached and commodious.

Large Cricket Field. Rifle Range. Boys attend the Gymnasium and Swimming Baths twice a week.

Every care is taken to impart a sound, modern education, and to ensure the pupils' health and happiness. Arrangements can be made for the entire charge of children whose parents reside abroad. Resident Masters and Governess.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE
BARONETAGE,
KNIGHTAGE, AND
COMPANIONAGE
For 1909
Enlarged and Improved Edition.
Price 5s. net.

EXMOUTH.

Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer, and comparatively warm in winter.

GIRLS.

SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL,

"FAIRFIELD."

Principals - - - - { The Misses JESSIE and FANNY VINTER

(Late Scholars Girton College, Cambridge, M.A. Trin. Col., Dublin).

Assisted by a large and efficient Staff.

Thorough education for the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Large House, in its own grounds of 2½ acres. Facing the Sea. Good Playing Field and Lawn. Private Bathing-house. The Lady Matron is a trained nurse.

Full charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

EXETER.

Occupies ridge-like hill, rising from east bank of the Exe to 433 feet. Open to the south-east but otherwise sheltered. Chief climatic features, warm, soft, mild, equable, calm, and free from storms. G.W. and L. & S.W. Rlys.

GIRLS. PENNSYLVANIA HILL.

EGERTON HOUSE.

Principal - - - - Miss GARDINER.

Aim of the School.—To supply sound and modern education, with individual attention to health and study. Careful moral and physical training.

Foreign Languages thoroughly taught, grammatically and conversationally.

School House.—Situated in own grounds in the healthiest and best part of Exeter. Large premises, with lofty and well-ventilated rooms.

Daily Drill.—Games under supervision. Tennis and Croquet Lawns.

Entire charge is taken of children whose parents reside abroad.

FAREHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Fareham, in Hampshire, commands magnificent marine and land views. Enjoys special protection from winds. Climate is mild and equable. Rainfall moderate, drainage good, and water-supply excellent."

BOYS.

ENGINEERING.

SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE,

CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.

A Residential College, specially equipped for preparing the Sons of Gentlemen for the profession of an Engineer, and for giving a Mathematical, Mechanical, and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Universities and for Woolwich.

The College is under the inspection of the University of London.

Address: The Master of Seafield.

FELIXSTOWE.

Population, 8,000. G.E. Railway. Aspect, south. Beach, shingle; sand as tide recedes. Excellent bathing. Felixstowe occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red crag) ensuring a dry surface. Climate is bracing.

BOYS. *Established* 1883.

EASTWARD HO COLLEGE.

Principal: **B. B. THOMPSON**, Inter. Arts (Lond.).

To prepare Gentlemen's Sons for Professional and Commercial Careers. Junior Department for little boys.

Situation.—On Cliffs, facing Sea.

Premises.—Light, spacious, and well-ventilated.

Physical Culture.—A special feature.

Complete charge of Colonial pupils.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Thompson and Matron.

COMPLETE CHARGE OF COLONIAL PUPILS.

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention.

FALMOUTH.

Lies on south side of Falmouth Harbour and Carrich roads, 10 miles in circumference, 15 miles from the Lizard, 186 feet above sea-level, in wooded, hilly neighbourhood. Residential portion of town overlooks bay with S. aspect. Climate mild and agreeable.

BOYS. **ST. JOHN'S HOUSE,**

FLUSHING.

Principal - - G. A. F. WALLIS, B.A. (Oxon.).

Assisted by J. P. WALLIS, B.A. (Oxon.).

Prepares Sons of Gentlemen for entrance to Public Schools, &c. Thorough preparation given in all school subjects. Requirements of individual pupils receive special attention. Limited number of vacancies for Boarders. Every home comfort. Greatest care taken of physical as well as mental development.

Especially successful with backward and delicate boys.

Highest references given and required.

Terms on application.

FILEY

Is a small town on the Yorkshire coast 7 miles S.E. of Scarborough, standing on a high elevation. Well drained; air pure and very bracing. excellent bathing, fishing, and golf. Six miles of level sands renders it suitable for children Beneficial for all kinds of debility.

GIRLS.

CLARENCE HOUSE.

Principal - - - Miss McCALLUM.

Assisted by Resident English, French, and German Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Clarence House, situated in the best part o Filey, was specially built in 1901 for the purpos of a School with every modern convenience.

Liberal education combined with comforts an refinements of home. Every attention paid t health and moral training.

Special care given to delicate Girls.

Entire charge taken of Wards in Chancery and those whose parents are abroad.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The water supply is constant, and the water exceedingly pure. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted." Sunshine (1907), 1,582 hours.

GIRLS. **ST. HILDA'S.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS ABBOTT receives a limited number of Resident Pupils for home care and education, assisted by highly-qualified English, French, and German Mistresses. Religious instruction in strict accordance with the teaching of the Church of England.

Premises pleasantly situated, close to Leas and Sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Health of the girls carefully considered.

Large field overlooking Sea for Outdoor Games.

Preparation for University Local Examinations if desired.

GRAVESEND.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Gravesend-on-Thames, some 21 miles from London, possesses a very bracing and invigorating climate as evinced by the low death-rate. The principal portion of the town is situated some 60 feet above sea-level."

BOYS. **GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

GRAVESEND

(Clarence College and Cumberland House Schools amalgamated.)

Headmaster - - - C. G. LOVESEY.
Mathematical Master—
G. C. GARNER-RICHARDS, B.A.

Aim.—Sound and liberal education. Boys prepared for Professional or Business Careers.

Premises.—Fine Class Rooms. Large Dining Hall, Gymnasium, Chemical Laboratory, Music Room, Carpenters' Shop, Fives Courts, and Tennis Courts. Large Cricket and Football Field close at hand. Dormitories large and well-furnished. Individual attention given throughout the School.

GLASGOW.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—Is well supplied with parks, public pleasure grounds, botanic gardens, museums, picture galleries; the University and Cathedral. Education, art and science liberally provided for. Sunshine, 1909 hours on 260 days.

GIRLS. **ST. HELEN'S,**

1, HAMILTON DRIVE, GLASGOW, W.

Principals { **Miss C. K. MALCOLM.** / **Miss A. L. MALCOLM, M.A. (Hons.).**

Efficient Staff, Resident French Mistress.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Elementary, Junior, and Senior Departments.

Course of Study.—Provides complete education on most approved MODERN LINES; thorough training given in all practical subjects; a love of literature and interest in study developed. Pupils prepared for Public Exams. Kindergarten Department under Specialist. Boys received up to 8. Principals personally superintend comfort and home-training of Boarders.

Inclusive Terms on application.

GIRLS. **MONTAGUE HOUSE,**

WESTBOURNE GARDENS.

Principals - - The Misses CAREY.

Resident English, German and French Mistresses. Assisted by Experienced, Highly Qualified, and 18 Visiting Professors.

First-class Education. Individual care. Home comforts. Examinations prepared for if desired.

Facilities for specialising in Music, Languages, Art.

Specially built on high ground near Leas. South aspect. Sea Views. Electric Light. Physical development studied.

Tennis, Croquet, Swimming, Hockey, Fencing, Gymnastics, Riding.

Recommended for delicate growing girls.

Entire charge Parents abroad.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Admirably situated on the shores of Morecambe Bay, with a genial climate and southerly aspect. The water supply is excellent, and the drainage perfect. Owing to its dual character as a seaside and rural health resort, it offers the best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings. In consequence of its situation in the protection of Morecambe Bay, it presents special advantages in the autumn and early spring to those in want of an equable climate never very cold, especially for those affected with bronchial troubles."

GIRLS. **MOORHURST,**

KENT'S BANK, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

Old-established School for Daughters of Gentlemen

Principal - - - Miss BUTLER.

Assisted by qualified Staff. (Registered).

PREMISES beautifully situated; high; overlooking Morecambe Bay. Rooms well ventilated, face sea.

SCHOOL AIMS: To teach pupils *how to learn*; to use their own judgment; to become sensible, practical, refined and cultured women, healthy in mind and body. Daily Drill. Hockey and other games encouraged.

SCHOOL COURSE includes French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Swedish Drill, and usual English subjects.

GIRLS. **SUNNYBRAE.**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss M. E. BROTHERS

(Registered, Column B)

Assisted by fully qualified Resident and Visiting Staff.

Girls received from 9 years old. Thorough education on modern lines. Intellectual and physical faculties developed in pleasant HOME atmosphere for after-use. Character carefully trained.

Premises.—Built specially, stand high, overlooking Sea. Rooms large, airy, numerous. Outdoor games encouraged. Dry Playground and Tennis Court. Most successful in University Examinations.

Sole charge of Pupils from abroad or requiring extra care.

GUERNSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate bracing, but equable. Extremely sunny. Average for past twelve years 1,913 hrs. Summers cooler, winters warmer than in England." Sunshine, 1,860 hrs., 1907. Water supply exceptionally good and pure. Moderate rainfall.

GIRLS.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss A. L. MELLISH, M.A.

Strong Staff of Qualified Assistants.

Besides the KINDERGARTEN and TRANSITION Classes, there are the LOWER and UPPER School Divisions, in the last of which Pupils are prepared for usual Examinations.

The College was established 1872; present buildings erected 1880, containing large hall, 10 class-rooms, gymnasium, dressing rooms, &c., warmed and ventilated. Average number of pupils, 125. Under College roof is Principal's House, accommodating 20 boarders.

Great attention paid to Physical Education. Gymnastics, Drill, Games, Swimming.

Fullest particulars on application.

HADLEY WOOD.

Occupies a sheltered position in a valley adjoining Barnet, of which it is a modern residential extension. The locality is a very open and healthy one. Climate, dry, bracing.

GIRLS.

ST. RONANS.

(*Recognised by the Board of Education.*)

Principals—

Miss LEDWARD, M.A.,

Miss SHORE, B.A., Honours Historical Tripos, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Assisted by an excellent Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Thorough Modern Education. Special attention paid to Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting. Entire charge taken of Pupils from India or the Colonies.

Premises: Modern house; 3 acres of ground; 365 feet elevation. Gymnasium, Playing Field, Sanatorium, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Riding and Swimming.

HAMPTON HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the most healthy districts in the Thames Valley, stands on gravel soil at an altitude of about 62 feet. Water supply from Metropolitan Water Board. Excellent drainage system, recently extended and improved."

BOYS.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Principal - - - ARTHUR ELSEE, M.A.

Situation.—Gravel sub-soil; in 2½ acres: good workshops; ¼ m. from Fulwell and Hampton Hill Station.

To give thorough course of instruction to boys intending to become ENGINEERS (Mechanical, Electrical or Civil) or ARCHITECTS. Also good *Modern Education* where future career undecided. Individual attention. No cramming. Interest in work stimulated. Besides ordinary subjects, Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Machine Construction, Mechanics, Carpentry, and Metal Work.

Grass and Asphalte Tennis Courts.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

About 10 miles from London. Tops the summit of a rise from a broad rich vale. Its healthy position, genial climate, and beautiful surroundings have contributed to make it a desirable place of residence in the country close to the Metropolis.

BOYS.

ORLEY FARM SCHOOL,

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Principals:

G. B. INNES HOPKINS, M.A. (Harrow & Camb

H. C. BROADRICK, M.A. (Haileybury & Camb

Specially built as a Preparatory School south side of hill. All modern advantages Large playing fields.

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Roy Navy.

Eighteen Entrance Scholarships gained in fi years—four at Harrow School in 1903.

Reference kindly permitted to Head Masters Harrow, Eton, Haileybury, Marlborough, Rossall Malvern.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Mild winter climate. Compares favourably wit many southern Continental resorts. Summe here is cool. Climate decidedly conducive t recovery from lung complaints. Bright su shine, 1,803 hours, 1907.

GIRLS.

BRAYBROOKE COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examin tions. English, French, Mathematics, Scienc Drawing, Drill. Senior and Junior Classes.

HOLMESDALE GARDENS.

Healthiest position, high ground. Sanitati excellent. Well-ventilated Class and Bed Room Large Field for Tennis, Hockey, and Cricket

Principal - - Miss FOSS,

Assisted by Certificated Resident Governess and Visiting Masters. Domestic supervision Lady Housekeeper. Every care to Health a Home Comforts.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On gravel subsoil, 180 ft. above sea level, surround suburbs reaching 280 ft., intersected by the Ri Wye, Hereford is neither too cold and braci nor too relaxing. Water supply and drain good. Average rainfall, 26 in."

GIRLS.

HARLEY HOUSE SCHOOL

Principals—

Miss EARLE & Miss C. P. EARLE, L.L.A., A.C

Close to Cathedral and Castle Green. Grour three-quarters of an acre in extent, afford sp for Tennis, Croquet, &c.

House admirably adapted for School purpos large, lofty rooms, well ventilated; per sanitary arrangements.

Boarders and Day Scholars received. An time allowed for study and recreation. active games encouraged.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR HIGHER EXAMINATI IF DESIRED.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Harrogate is the most important centre in Yorkshire for thoroughly equipped private secondary schools. The enterprise and educational zeal of highly qualified teachers, aided by the salubrity of the climate, have made these schools famous in every part of England. Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low. During the last 10 years the average death-rate has been 12·62 per 1000. The incidence of disease amongst the resident population is low. Epidemic diseases are uncommon, and when they occur they are most frequently from imported cases. Respiratory diseases are infrequent and rheumatic fever is seldom seen. Harrogate is undoubtedly one of the best-drained towns in the kingdom. Sunshine records, average for 6 years, 1796 hours."

Harrogate, M.B. Population, 32,000. North Eastern Rly. Location, 18 miles N. of Leeds, 30 miles W. of York. Elevation, 320 feet to 600 feet above sea-level. Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Climate, bracing. Dry, clear air. Water supply, constant, soft. Drainage, modern. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Total sunshine (1907), 1,408·6 hours.

BOYS.

HARROGATE MODERN COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXCLUSIVE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Magnificent situation overlooking "Stray," surrounded by pine forest.

Four characteristics of School—high moral tone — thoroughly efficient teaching — liberal table—excellent sport. Extensive playing fields. Only Boarders. Sanitation, domestic arrangements perfect. Cubicles. Separate bathrooms. Single bedrooms. Gymnasium. Science Laboratory. Accommodation—45 boys. Individual attention a special feature.

Boys admitted whose Parents reside abroad.

Five Resident and four Visiting Masters.

Prospectus and successes apply PRINCIPAL.

BOYS.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 7–14 YEARS.

Situated in Tewit Park. Excellently adapted for scholastic purposes. Commodious Rooms and comfortable, airy, and well-ventilated Dormitories. Reading Room, Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Photographic Room, &c. Electric light. Perfect sanitation, periodically examined.

SPACIOUS PLAYGROUND; COVERED GYMNASIUM.

PHYSICAL TRAINING WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Preparation for Public Schools.

Principal, J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS.

PANNAL ASH COLLEGE, HARROGATE.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Situated on high ground amid beautiful scenery. Pure, dry, bracing air. *Health Statistics bear comparison with those of any School in England.*

Sanitation certified. Excellent Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bathroom, Library, &c.

Thorough Education given to fit boys for Professions or Commerce. Small classes under efficient Masters. High moral tone.

Good Playground. Tennis Courts, Cricket and Football Fields of about 11 acres adjacent to the College. Inclusive fees.

WALTER S. HILL, F.R.G.S., Principal.

GIRLS.

WALDERNHEATH.

Principal - Miss ANDERSON (*Regd. Col. B.*)
Certificated Resident (English, Foreign) and Visiting Teachers.

Receives limited number of Boarders (only). Modern Education without over pressure, habits of method and punctuality developed.

Usual (comprehensive) Curriculum, Italian, Painting, Dancing, Modelling, Wood-carving, Ironwork.

Special Facilities: FOREIGN LANGUAGES, MUSIC.

Expressly built, sanitation perfect; Sanatorium Grounds (4 acres), Croquet, Tennis Lawns, Cricket, Hockey Field, Riding, Gymnastics, Fencing (Certificated Gymnast).

Domestic arrangements under Principal's mother.

Social evenings for Music and Lectures.

GIRLS.

HIGHFIELD. WEST END PARK.

Principal - - Miss TOMLINSON,
Assisted by Resident English, Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Modern high school education with individual attention. Preparation for all examinations. Splendid successes. Comprehensive school course. Extras: Painting, Music, Elocution, Dancing, Swimming, Riding, Gymnasium. *Specialities.*—Conversational French, German, Needlework. *Premises.* — Detached. Large, well-ventilated rooms. Splendid Lecture Hall. Sanitation perfect. Playground. Tennis, Hockey Field. Every domestic comfort provided. Health, happiness, progress of pupils studied.

Special care of delicate girls.

GIRLS.

CLARETON HIGH SCHOOL, CLARENCE DRIVE.

Principals: The Misses EVEREST, B.A. (Lond.) (England and Pile).

Efficient staff of Registered and Certificated Mistresses. Visiting Masters for Special Subjects. Thoroughly Modern Education. No over-pressure. Individual attention given to each Pupil.

Health of the Pupils studied in every way. Great care taken with their physical development.

School life made bright and happy. Tennis lawn and field for Hockey.

Entire charge taken of Pupils whose parents are abroad.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." The death-rate is exceedingly low, and its climatic conditions are such that, while its winters are mild, the hot weather during the summer time is tempered by the cooling breezes from the German Ocean.

BOYS. **HERNE BAY COLLEGE.**

1866.

EUSTACE W. TURNER, M.A. Oxon.

(*Honoursman in Science*).

School of 40 Boarders, each receiving careful training. Little boys in separate part of house. Preparation for Matriculation, Professional Preliminary Examinations, Public Schools, or City life. Playing Field, ten acres. Drilling. Gymnastics. Rifle Drill. Shooting for Seniors. Open and Covered Playgrounds. Carpenters' Shop. Reading Room. Playrooms. Remarkable health record. Premises on Sea front. All Class Rooms overlooking the Sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

HINDHEAD—*see p.* 836.

HORNSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hornsea is a seaside resort situated about 20 miles south of Scarborough. Pop. 2,500. Has a bracing and healthy climate and many natural advantages. Boating on sea and on fresh-water lake three in area. Excellent promenade. Golf (18 holes), and fishing. Band during summer months. Sands and bathing particularly safe for children."

BOYS.

BRAMPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - - R. REYNOLDS, M.A.

Very comfortable and successful School in bracing Seaside Resort.

Climate highly recommended for young or delicate children.

Sound education by Cambridge Graduate in First Class Honours.

Domestic arrangements under direct superintendence of Principal's Wife.

Fees 42 and 48 guineas per annum.

ST. HILDA'S.

Principal - - Miss L. M. GREENLAND, B.A.

A School for Daughters of Gentlemen, providing a sound, broad education, with special attention to French and German.

Preparation for Music Examinations, University Locals and London Matriculation.

School premises on the Promenade, facing the Sea. Soil, gravel.

Climate, bracing.

Sanatorium apart from School.

Tennis Courts and Hockey Fields a few minutes walk from School.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing the sea, at the extreme point of the Wirral Peninsula. Sub-soil sandy. Rainfall average 27 ins. Very equable temperature—mean daily range 11° F. Average sunshine 1,466 hrs., average relative humidity 77 per cent. Prevailing winds S.W. Climate is excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; the air is bracing and very pure. District is entirely residential, no manufactories of any kind. Winter climate is comparatively mild and well suited to elderly people. Average sunshine for Jan., Feb., and March is 214 hrs. An excellent place for those who suffer from debilitating diseases. Golf links one of the best in England." Sunshine, 1,493 hours, 1907.

BOYS.

KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Private Boarding School. Limited number Day Boys received.

The training develops an intelligent sound mental conception, and manly Christian character.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Latin, Conversational French, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Greek, German, and all usual English Subjects. Usual Examinations prepared for.

Situation.—On Sea Coast. School House in own Grounds. Playing Field, 5¼ acres. Football, &c. Sea Bathing. Drill.

Household arrangements under Lady-Matron.

GIRLS. **"NEWLANDS."**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Mrs. REES ROBERTS

(*Certificated.*)

Assisted by efficient Governess and qualified Visiting Teachers.

Education is given of a thorough and practical kind. Course of Instruction includes Religious Knowledge, French, Latin, Mathematics, Science, and usual English subjects, Needlework, Music, Painting, Dancing, German, Calisthenics.

All Examinations prepared for.

Special class for Young Boys under ten preparatory for Public Schools.

Kindergarten Class for young children.

Entire charge of Pupils during Vacations.

GIRLS.

FRANKBY HOUSE.

Principals—

Miss ELLEN CHAPMAN, L.L.A.
(Newnham Coll., Regd. Col. B.),
Miss CLARA GREEN (Regd. Col. B.).

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENTLEWOMEN, providing sound practical education at moderate fees.

Comprehensive Curriculum, with Sewing, Class Singing, Swedish Drill, Cooking, Arts and Crafts. Special attention to Modern Languages, and Music. All Examinations prepared for.

Health, Outdoor Exercise, Diet, greatly studied.

Care of delicate children a speciality.

Special arrangements for Indian Children and others during holidays.

HOVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north, and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town, and as a bracing change from the damper climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain. Rheumatism is rare. The death returns show that almost half of the persons who die reach the age of 60, and several live to be 90."

Health Statistics, &c.—Elevation, 22 ft. to 190 ft. Aspect, nearly south. Rainfall (1906), 26·84 ins. Climate mild, generally dry and equable. Water supply, constant, fairly soft. Drainage, modern. Soil, chalk, brick earth, or clay; very variable. Beach, shingle, clean, and slightly sloping; sand at low tide. Bathing, mixed.

BOYS.

HOLLAND HOUSE,

CROMWELL ROAD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Headmaster: W. B. C. CAWOOD, M.A. (Keble Coll., Oxford).

Open situation facing South, within short distance of Sea and Downs.

Competent staff. Small classes. Several Scholarships gained recently.

Resident Trained Nurse. Sanatorium separate from School. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Supervision and Coaching in Games. Cadet Corps, Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpenters' Shop.

Arrangements made for boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

WADHAM HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

A limited number received for Public Schools, Osborne, &c. Usual subjects. Thorough grounding. Individual attention through small classes.

MODERATE FEES.

School situated best part Hove. 100 yards from beach. Playground. Boys attend Sussex County Ground for Cricket, Football. Sea-bathing under strict supervision. Gymnasium twice weekly. Principal's wife personally supervises domestic arrangements. Shooting.

Rooms large, well-ventilated. Sanitation perfect. Entire charge if parents abroad. Illustrated prospectus on application.

BOYS.

HOVE COLLEGE, BRIGHTON.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - Rev. ALFRED C. ATKINS, A.K.C.

Educational course includes usual subjects, Divinity, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Swimming, &c., and Current Events.

Healthily situated in own grounds. Good ventilation. Sanitation perfect. Domestic arrangements by Principal's wife. Individual attention given delicate, backward boys. Sports, Drill, and Sea-bathing under masters' care. Social life a special feature.

Unstinted diet of best quality.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS,

HEREFORD HOUSE, EATON ROAD.

Principals - { Miss TURNER. Miss WALTON.

Girls receive a sound education on modern lines without over-pressure. Pupils over 16 prepared for Public Examinations.

Boys admitted to the Preparatory Department.

Special and rapid methods of teaching English to Foreigners. Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad. Country Home on the Downs. Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

ADDISCOMBE LADIES' COLLEGE,

39 and 41, TISBURY ROAD.

Principals—

Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham).
Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Cambs.).
Miss L. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class, modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. *Curriculum:* Comprehensive, Religious Knowledge (Church of England). French, German (resident Native Teachers). *Music.—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters.* Orchestra. *Premises.*—Commodious, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close to Sea, healthiest part. *Playing Field.*—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

GIRLS.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,

BRUNSWICK PLACE.

Principals - The Misses NORMAN.

Assisted by fully qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Thorough and comprehensive education. All English subjects, with Mathematics, Science, French, German (special attention to conversation), Latin, Drawing, Sketching from Nature, Cookery, and Dressmaking. Outdoor Games a special feature. Swimming, Riding, and Driving Lessons. Continental tours arranged during vacations. Special arrangements made for pupils from India and Colonies.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop., 1,893 in winter. G.E. Ry. Location on coast between Cromer and King's Lynn. Within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. Aspect, westerly. Soil, chalk. Beach, sand. Climate, bracing. Water, pure and plentiful. This little East Coast watering-place, situated on the Wash, presents the remarkable peculiarity of facing due west. Owing, moreover, to its being much protected from the north, and to a considerable degree from the east, the air here, although bracing, is not so keen as on the great majority of East Coast health resorts, while in the spring the piercing east winds are much less severely felt.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

BOYS.

THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 7 acres, 100 feet above sea level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14½. No day boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS.

LYDGATE HOUSE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.
Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14½ for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY (magic lantern); MODERN LANGUAGES. Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure Water. Good Drainage. Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bath-room, Play-room, light, lofty, well-ventilated, warmed.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WESTHOLME.

Junior Preparatory School and Home. Ages 6 to 10½ years. No day pupils. *Location* very healthy, on chalk cliff overlooking sea. Western aspect. Excellent water. Sanitation certified.

Principals { **L. GATHORNE WILSON, Esq., M.A.**
Mrs. WILSON.

Assisted by Governess (Higher Froebel Cert.).

Thorough grounding in all elementary subjects. Careful home training. Special attention given to backward and delicate children. Special arrangements made for children of parents residing abroad. Fees seventy-five to eighty-five guineas.

GIRLS. *Established* 1891.

RHIANVA COLLEGE.

Principal—Mrs. A. J. HACKNEY.

Assisted by Resident (German, French, English) and Visiting Teachers.

Receives limited number of resident pupils.

Educational course developes mind and character, preserving and guiding individuality and originality. Successful preparation Public Examinations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION FOREIGN LANGUAGES. MUSIC.

Premises.—Large, detached; highest part; west aspect; facing Sea. Library, Orchestra, Debating Society, Tennis, Hockey, Sea Bathing, Swedish Drill. *Entire charge where parents abroad.*

Suited Anglo-Indian or delicate children.

GIRLS.

ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss WATSON
(Registered Teacher).

High, healthy situation in own grounds, 1 minutes from Sea.

All rooms lofty and well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements on most approved modern plans.

Health and comfort of Pupils carefully studied.

Course of Instruction planned with view to harmoniously developing the power of each Pupil.

Pupils prepared for all Exams. if desired.

Entire charge taken of Pupils where Parents are abroad.

HINDHEAD,

Surrey, is 3 miles from Haslemere station L. & S. W. Rly. Horse and motor omnibus meet most trains. It stands at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing climate suitable for lung and nervous troubles.

BOYS.

MOUNT ARLINGTON SCHOOL

Principals { **R. BURMANN, M.A. (Oxon.).**
E. E. HILL, M.A. (Cambs.).

EFFICIENT RESIDENT STAFF.

To prepare Boys (7–15) for Public Schools (Classical and Modern sides) and Royal Navy. *Curriculum.*—Includes Religious Teaching, Classics, Mathematics, French, English, German. *Situation.*—700 feet elevation in 8½ acres, sheltered from N. and E. *Premises.*—Specially built; every modern convenience. Electric Light. Sanitation perfect. Gymnasium. Swedish Drill. Carpenters' Shop. Reading Room (Library). *Playing Fields.* Gravel Playground. *Household Arrangements.*—Under Mrs. Burmann, two Matrons and Governess.

HYTHE.

Population, 5,600. S.E. & C. Rly. 67 miles from London. 4½ miles west of Folkestone, in a beautiful bay at sea-level. Climate dry, invigorating, small rainfall, and suitable as a winter resort for consumptives. North, the town is sheltered by elevated ground.

GIRLS.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Mrs. GRAHAM, R.I.A.M.

Finely situated on Esplanade. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Limited number Resident Pupils received. Individual care. Special talent developed. Homelike life essential feature. Sound modern education. Religious instruction, usual English subjects, Accomplishments. Riding, Swedish Drill, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Country Excursions.

Good Gymnasium Mistress for physical culture.

Junior department Kindergarten (children, 5 to 8).

Specially adapted for Children whose parents are abroad.

ILFRACOMBE.

The air is moist and unirritating; there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small. Climate is therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble; peculiarly suited to children affected with catarrh.

GIRLS.

OXFORD PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - Mrs. and the Misses WARE.

SOUND MODERN EDUCATION.

Careful training under Christian influence, with home comforts. Preparation for Camb. Locals, Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., and other Exams., as required. List of successes supplied on application. Attention given to physical development.

Young Children carefully watched over, and entire charge taken.

The House is most healthily situated on high ground, overlooking the Sea.

ILKLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery, and the purity and healing qualities of its waters, an ideal resort for convalescents, whether influenzal, gouty, tubercular, or surgical. The moorlands rise on either side to heights of 1,260 to 1,340 ft. One of the most attractive and healthy of our inland watering-places; situated among the noted bracing "dales" of Yorkshire and the valley of the Wharfe. Generally admitted to be pre-eminent for its beautiful scenery of exceptional variety. The death-rate average only 9 per 1,000. Children and flowers thrive vigorously. First-class golf courses, tennis, cricket, fishing, stabling, bathing, &c. Ilkley is noted for its beautiful, high-spirited, well-grown children." Garages, hockey, and rifle range.

BOYS.

ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1607.

Headmaster - Mr. C. W. ATKINSON, M.A.

Administered under a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners as a High-class Modern School for Boarders and Day Boys.

500 feet above sea level, close to Moors.

LEAVING SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Science Lecture Room, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Art Rooms, Workshop. Large Fields and Playgrounds.

Usual subjects of Instruction.

DEBATING SOCIETY. RIFLE RANGE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOM.

BOYS.

GHYLL ROYD.

(*Established* 1889.)

Principal, Mr. A. WOOLDRIDGE GODBY, M.A.
(Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, Honours).

Resident Graduates and Visiting Professors.

Receives (limited number) Gentlemen's Sons to prepare for Public Schools and Osborne.

Aim.—Combining home comfort, training, sound teaching, discipline.

School Course.—Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, English subjects, Science, Divinity.

Extras.—Instrumental, Vocal Music, Painting, German, Manual Training (Slojd).

Premises.—Modern, own grounds, sheltered; Gymnasium, Playroom, Workshop, Sanitation perfect. Playing Fields — Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, Riding, Swimming.

GIRLS.

"GLENDAIR." (*Recognised.*)

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses BALLS,
L.L.A., A.C.P., A.C.T. (*registered.*)

Efficient Staff of Resident (English and Foreign) and Visiting Professors.

Successful examination not sole object. School inspires love of knowledge and culture, training habits which render life-work useful and pleasant; every home comfort ensured.

Curriculum embraces usual subjects for advanced education. Modern Languages. Music, Needlework.

Premises specially built, detached; sanitary and all arrangements most modern.

Gymnasium, Dancing, Riding, Swimming.

Special arrangements for children from India.

GIRLS.

ILKLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal - - - - - Miss MAY, B.A.

School work conducted on High School principles, especially adapted to pupils requiring individual attention, and is immediately under personal superintendence of Principal.

Development of moral as well as mental faculties is the chief aim, and every endeavour made to combine home comforts with school life. School situated 500 feet above sea level, and gets full benefit of bracing atmosphere from the Moors.

Special Games Mistress and Foreign Resident Mistress.

Entire charge taken where parents abroad.

JERSEY.

Population, 52,796. Mild climate, exceptionally large amount of sunshine, and luxuriant vegetation. Specially suitable for delicate, strumous, or rickety children The breadth and full development of the children in Jersey is particularly noticeable. Sunshine, 1,839 hours. 1907.

THE JERSEY MODERN SCHOOL.

Principal - W. LAWRENCE CLIFT, B.A.

Aim.—To provide at moderate cost liberal and practical education of high-class character, and modern type. Kindergarten Class special feature. Individual attention. French taught conversationally. Typewriting and Shorthand, and Book-keeping for commercial purposes.

Premises.—Extensive, south aspect, excellent sanitation, well lit, well-ventilated rooms.

Playing Field.—3 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarders receive Home Comforts, while the mild and salubrious climate is exactly suited *to delicate children.* French and German pupils specially provided for.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild, gravel soil mostly. Large parks and open country round town. River for rowing and swimming. Beautiful country for cycling. Breezes up or down river cause constant change of air. Paving good, rapidly drying after rain."

GATE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - - Mr. H. D. MOSELEY.

Assisted by **Mr. C. FISHER, M.A. (Oxford), Classical Honours,** and others.

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy (7–15). Moderate Inclusive Terms.

Special attention paid to Scholarship Work. Recent successes include Scholarships at Westminster, Rossall, Merchant Taylors', &c. Healthily situated, facing River Thames and Hampton Court Parks. Electric Lighting throughout. Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Boating, &c. Swimming taught. Military drill and rifle shooting taught by Army Musketry Instructor. School private range. Younger boys at permanently lower terms. Entire charge taken.

KING'S LYNN.

97 miles from London, G.E. Rly., 41 from Cambridge, 15½ from Hunstanton. An ancient market town and seaport situated on the north-east coast. The climate is a very healthy one, and the rainfall average low.

BOYS.

KING EDWARD VII. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded in Reign of Henry VIII.

Under direct patronage of His Majesty the King.

Headmaster—The Rev. W. BOYCE, M.V.O., M.A.

Situation.—In 20 acres of own grounds between King's Lynn and Gaywood, within few miles of Sandringham.

Buildings.—The finest in England, recently rebuilt at cost of over £40,000. Every modern appliance.

Teaching under direct supervision of Board of Education.

LAUNCESTON.

Pop. 4,053. L. & S.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly. A thriving market borough, stands on the River Kensey, 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth. One of the most picturesque and romantically situated towns in the West.

GIRLS.

PENDRUCCOMBE.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN

Principals - - The Misses SECCOMBE

Assisted by Highly Certified Resident and Visiting Staff.

The School is healthily situated near Dartmoor. The Rooms are large, lofty, and well ventilated. Air healthful and bracing.

School system specially adapted to promote habits of thoroughness and accuracy and to encourage intelligent study.

Girls prepared for various University and Musical Examinations. Outdoor games and exercises encouraged. Physical instruction given daily.

LEAMINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health says:—"Climate equable, inclined to be warm in July and August. Suitable for children; average rainfall for 30 years about 18 inches. Direction of wind generally westerly. Situation sheltered. Roads and pavements good. Sanitation excellent."

GIRLS.

CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Recognised.*)

Principals - { Mrs. STAFFORD. { Miss PILGROM.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting English and Foreign Mistresses.

Sound Modern Education. Pupils prepared for Public and Local Exams. Recent successes.

House stands alone on high ground in healthy locality, with large garden.

Playing Field, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding Fencing.

Arrangements those of refined home.

Health and physical training specially considered.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints.

GIRLS.

ST. BONIFACE COURT.

(LEE COLLEGE.)

Principal - - Miss ADAMSON.

For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House, spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreations.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Basket-ball, Cycling, and Swimming.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children. Entire charge taken.

LEICESTER.

The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar, a tributary of the Trent; 22 miles S. of Nottingham. Is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low.

GIRLS.

STONEYGATE COLLEGE.

Principals { **Miss MAWSON, B.A., Lond.**
Fraulein REITZ.

Assisted by Certificated Resident, Visiting Mistresses.

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Needlework, Drawing, Class Singing, Hygiene, Botany, Drill.

Extras.—Greek, Instrumental Music, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Swedish Drill.

Preparation for all Examinations. Studies carefully adapted to Pupils' powers, overpressure being avoided. *Specially built* in 1886 in highest, healthiest suburb. Sanitation perfect.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Swimming. Musical Evenings. Botanical Excursions.

LYME REGIS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" The climate of Lyme Regis is mild and salubrious. The town is sheltered by hills from N. and N.W. winds, and thus affords an excellent place for invalids during the winter, especially those suffering from pulmonary troubles."

GIRLS.

"SUMMERHILL,"

LYME REGIS, DORSET.

HOME-SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Entire charge taken of Children whose parents are abroad. Liberal diet. Every home care and comfort, with thorough education and careful moral and religious training. Accomplishments. Preparation for Examinations. Resident Staff.

House comfortable, beautifully situated in own grounds overlooking Sea. Tennis Lawn, Playing Fields. Farm attached. Own laundry. Excellent sanitation. Exceptionally healthy climate. References to parents at home and abroad. Apply—PRINCIPALS.

LITTLEHAMPTON—*see* p. 840.

LOWESTOFT.

The most easterly point in England, on coast of Suffolk. Population, 35,655. Means of access G.E. Rly., Midland and G.N. Joint Rly. Has long enjoyed a great reputation as a health resort, and is one of the most bracing places on the East Coast. Town is open to breeze direct from the North Sea, laden with invigorating ozone. Water pure and supply constant. Drainage modern. Sunshine (1907), 1,729 hrs. London, 1,234 hrs.

Therapeutical Effect of the Climate :—"The climate of Lowestoft is bracing and it seems well-adapted for anæmic and delicate children and at certain times of the year for early cases of phthisis. An attempt has been made of late to urge its claims as a Winter Resort."—*Climates and Baths of Great Britain.*

BOYS.

LOWESTOFT COLLEGE.

Headmaster - Rev. JOHN CLEGG, B.A.

Location.—College House stands 150 feet above sea level in the most healthy and bracing part of Lowestoft, overlooking the North Sea.

Sanitary arrangements have been submitted to the test of the Municipal Authorities.

Objects.—To furnish liberal education, principally of a modern character, but provision is made for Boys whose parents wish them to proceed to the Universities.

All games under supervision.

GIRLS.

ARDMORE,

NORTH PARADE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal and Headmistress—
Miss MARY KIDNER, Assoc. of Trin. Coll., Lond. (Pianist).

Situation.—Healthy. Best part. Near Sea, overlooking Belle Vue Park. South aspect. Large rooms, 16ft. × 16ft. Sanitary certificate.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Science, Art, Needlework, Calisthenics.

Specialities.—Piano, French (res. mistress).

Little boys received as Boarders. Terms arranged for Foreign Pupils.

Individual care of backward and delicate children.

GIRLS.

EASTHOLME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss E. E. SMITH.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

To combine comfortable home, thoroughness in studies, industrious habits, and high standard of conduct.

School Course.—Usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, Needlework. *Optional*—Instrumental Music, Painting, German, Gymnastics, Dancing, Swimming.

Preparation for Examinations if desired.

Private pupils received for Music, Art, &c.

Premises.—Large; healthily situated. Sea views. Certificated sanitation.

Garden, Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, &c.

GIRLS.

CLAIRE HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

NORTH PARADE, LOWESTOFT.

Miss HERON (*Cert. High. Camb.*),
Mademoiselle MAURY (*Diplômée*),

Receive and personally supervise limited number of Boarders for thorough instruction, usual branches, high-class modern education. Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Exams. English, French, Music, Painting, Drawing.

Situation.—Excellent. Premises well adapted for school purposes; Sanitation perfect, certified; rooms large, overlooking Park and Sea. Tennis Courts. Health and Moral Training cultivated; each pupil's abilities developed. French Conversation obligatory stated times.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north-east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise.

BOYS.

"ROSEMEAD."

Principal—E. A. HOLLINGBERY

(Rugby School and St John's College, Oxford).

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. House stands in its own grounds (about 5 acres) within easy reach of Sea. Private Cricket and Football Field and Gymnasium. Excellent Sanitation. Lavatories and Bathrooms with latest improvements. Boys thoroughly grounded and prepared for Scholarships, &c. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Riding, &c. *Special arrangements for Indian and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.

PELLEW HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. BRAITHWAITE ARNETT

Assisted by first-class Visiting Professors and Resident Mistresses.

The House stands in its own Grounds, and there is a Playing Field attached. A High-class School in every way. The aim of the Principal is to give her Pupils a thoroughly good Modern Education, combined with careful Social and Moral Training, and the advantages of a Refined Home.

Entire charge taken of Colonial Boarders.

LYTHAM.

Dr. Andrew Wilson describes it as "the town of room and space and free air." An all-round-the-year health resort. Known as "the Garden of the Fylde" on account of its number of trees and rich greenery. The climate less bracing, and also quieter, than Blackpool, but somewhat more exhilarating than Southport. It is essentially a residential district suitable especially for patients affected with lung, heart, and rheumatic complaints.

BOYS.

LYTHAM COLLEGE, ANSDELL.

Principal—JOHN H. WATTERSON, F.R.G.S.

(Registered Column B.)

Resident and Visiting Masters.

Aim.—To impart thoroughly practical education. Professional or Commercial Life or for entrance to University. School premises specially designed; all rooms airy, well lighted and ventilated; most complete sanitation.

Recreations under supervision.—Gymnasium, Drill, Cricket, Football, Tennis, Badminton, Boating, and Swimming.

Delicate and Backward Pupils receive every assistance.

Special arrangements for Foreign, Colonial, or Anglo-Indian Pupils requiring entire charge.

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL

(LADIES),

Near LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE

(Recognised by the Board of Education),

With which is incorporated the

FYLDE CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Principal—Miss MILLEN (Regd. in Column B).

Fine School Building in own grounds. Bracing position. Close to the Sea and St. Anne's-on-Sea, on the mild West coast. Hockey and Tennis Grounds. Boarders only and the *daughters of Colonial and Indian gentlemen received.* Staff of 16 Resident B.A. English, Foreign, and Music Mistresses, and Visiting Masters (Graduates). Highest English and Music successes.

PROSPECTUS UPON APPLICATION.

LONDON.

SCHOOLS WITHIN TEN MILES OF CHARING CROSS.

			See page
BECKENHAM	Eaton Hall	Miss Maclean, B.A.	810
BUSHEY HEATH	Caldecote Towers	Miss Tate and Miss Tanner	812
CLISSOLD PARK	Modern School	T. S. White	812
CROUCH HILL	Durham House	Miss K. E. Thompson, B.A.	812
CROYDON	Oxford House	A. E. P. Voules	826
CROYDON	Modern School	Rev. H. H. Jones, B.A., and F. W. Cape	826
HADLEY WOOD	St. Ronans	Miss Ledward, M.A., & Miss Shore, B.A.	832
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL	Orley Farm School	G. B. I. Hopkins, M.A. / H. C. Broadrick, M.A.	832
HIGHGATE	The Grove School	Miss Lacy	812
HIGHGATE	Grove House School	A. E. C. Dickinson, M.A., LL.D.	812
HIGHBURY PARK	Highbury Park School	W. A. Ingram, L.A.	812
HONOR OAK	Forest Hill House School	A. S. Griffith, M.A.	812
WIMBLEDON	Collegiate School	H. F. Redman, B.A.	856
WIMBLEDON	Ivy House	Miss White	856
WINCHMORE HILL	Avondale Ladies' School	Mrs. Hendley and Miss Cobbett	860

MALVERN.

Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The Hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet. are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. Persons having houses to let can obtain "Sanitary Certificates" from the Urban Council, and these are not granted unless the sanitary arrangements are thoroughly up-to-date. The average annual (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is as low as 9·9 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Malvern Urban District Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise. No trouble or expense is spared in making Malvern the "Queen of Health Resorts." Pop. 17,500.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

Mr. Wm. DOUGLAS, M.A. (Classical Honours),
Late Scholar of Keble College, Oxford,

Five years Assistant Master at Rossall School, and Mr. E. H. DOUGLAS, M.A. (Mathematical Honours), late Scholar of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, ten years Assistant Master at Glenalmond, receive a limited number of Boys between the ages of 8 and 14 to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

They are carefully grounded in Classics, Mathematics, English, and French.

Entire charge is undertaken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

CHERBOURG.

Preparatory to the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Principal—

ARTHUR C. ALLEN, M.A. (*Repton and New College, Oxford*),

Assisted by staff of Resident Masters.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 14.

Arrangements can be made to take entire charge of Boys whose parents are abroad.

Large Cricket Ground (9½ acres), Pavilion, Playground, and Gymnasium.

BOYS.

THE ELMS,
COLWALL.

Headmaster, Rev. C. BLACK, M.A. (Oxon).

Preparation for *Public Schools* and *Navy*.

Curriculum.—All usual subjects—Greek, Latin, Additional Mathematics, French, German, Music, Drawing, regular Drill (Physical and Swedish).

Situation.—Grounds 4½ acres, 450 ft. above sea level and sheltered by hills. Sanitation annually certified.

Playing Fields, with Pavilion, adjoin school buildings. Two covered Fives Courts. Well-fitted Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, School Chapel, Rifle Range, detached Sanatorium.

Mrs. BLACK personally supervises boys' health and comfort. *Home Dairy. Laundry.*

GIRLS.

HAZEL BANK.

The School consists of Senior House and Preparatory House, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff, every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialize.

Several open Scholarships taken by pupils.

In the Preparatory House the special needs of younger girls are considered in all the details of management, the aim throughout being to make the best of the first years of school life.

Principals - - { The Misses JUDSON. FRAULEIN DOOEZAK.

BOYS.

MALVERN
HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - E. W. HARRIS (Trin. Coll., Dublin).

This essentially modern School provides a complete course of education on the most approved modern method, and thoroughly equips boys for a professional or business career.

Individual attention, home life, liberal diet.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils if desired.

Illustrated Prospectus on application to Principal.

MARGATE—*see* p. 842.

MATLOCK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Matlock is the 'Gem of the Peak' for scenery. Its death-rate is phenomenally low. The district has been a health resort 204 years. Its freedom from epidemics, purity of water, and 'cures' are world known. The season is year round."

BOYS.

STANCLIFFE HALL,
Near MATLOCK.

Headmaster—Rev. ERNEST OWEN, M.A.
(Assisted by strong Staff of Masters).

Aim.—Preparation for *Public Schools* and *Navy*. Special attention given to Modern Languages.

Situation.—550 ft. above sea level. Sunny position, sheltered from north and east, with lovely views over beautiful valley of Derwent below. Climate dry, bracing, but not severe. *Buildings.*—Massive, with double walls. Large, airy bedrooms. Sanitation perfect. Detached Sanatorium, School Chapel, School Farm, Gymnasium, Carpentery, Swimming. *Grounds.*—About 40 acres. Cricket (professional coach), Tennis and Football Grounds, Covered Playground, Fives Court, 9-hole Golf Course, Gardens, Conservatory 150 ft. long. Tele., 10 Darley Dale.

MARGATE AND CLIFTONVILLE.

M.B. Population, 26,000. Means of access, S.E. & C.D. Rly. Location on N.E. corner of coast Kent, 76 miles from London. Elevation from a little above sea-level to 105 feet. Water sup constant, from the country district of Wingham, 14 miles from Margate. Four miles west of t North Foreland, Margate has a world-wide reputation for the dryness of its climate, and t health-giving sea breezes to which it is exposed possess exceptional qualities.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly Margate for their education. The chief reasons for the world-wide reputation of Margate a health resort appear to be: Its dry, bracing climate, the town is exposed to the sea bre from all quarters except the west; it has the smallest rainfall in England; there is a nota absence of fog; the subsoil is chalk, and the roads rapidly dry even after the heaviest rain. addition to a large expanse of firm, dry sands there are promenades extending along the and the sea-front for more than three miles, and a sheltered park in the Dane Valley. above exceptional advantages combine to make Margate a specially desirable residence for grow children during their school days." Sunshine: Margate, average for 16 years, 1,613 hours. Mar stands on two hills separated by the Dane Valley. The East Hill district is called CLIFTONVIL it is the highest part of the town. Hours of sunshine (1907), 1,626; London, 1,234 hours.

BOYS.

HERNE HOUSE SCHOOL,

CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE)

(In connection with Heath Brow School, Boxmoor, Herts).

Principals—

Rev. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., L.C.P.
Rev. EDWD. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial Career. School's work tested by usual Local Exams. and own Exams. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special care. Greatest attention to Religious, Moral, and Physical Training, and Domestic Comforts.

Drill Sergeant. Gymnastics. Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

NEW COLLEGE,

CLIFTONVILLE.

Principal - FRANK SHERVILL, M.A.
(*Graduate, Honours; late open Scholar St. Peter's College, Camb.*)

LOCATION.—On Cliffs; Sea View; S. aspect; close Sea.

PREMISES.—Detached; built for School (lofty rooms); every modern convenience; Chemical Laboratory; Carpenter's Shop; Bicycle Shed; Dark Room (Photography).

Boys receive sound education, and are prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial life. Individual instruction wherever necessary. HEALTH specially considered. *Numerous Examination Successes.* Outdoor Games carefully planned. Playing Field; Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

STANLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

CLARENDON ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.

Principals - - Messrs. A. E. COZENS, M.C.P., and W. READ, B.A. (Durham).

Situated on high ground overlooking Dane Park, few minutes' walk from Sea, sheltered from north and east winds.

Large Schoolroom, numerous Class-Rooms, Gymnasium, covered and open Playgrounds.

Carpenters' Shop, Laboratory, Dark Room, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, large Cricket Fields.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and for Professional and Commercial life.

Entire charge taken of pupils whose parents reside abroad.

GIRLS.

BRONDESBURY,

CLIFTONVILLE, THANET.

LOCATION.—Very healthy, on chalk soil, cl to Sea and open country. Sanitary arrangeme certified.

Principal - Miss GALLOWAY
(Newnham College, Cambridge),

And efficient Staff of trained and certifi Mistresses and non-resident Professors.

SCHOOL SYSTEM offers thorough Modern E cation, based on definite Church princip aiming at Physical, Mental, and Moral Devel ment of each pupil, without sacrificing pres health, happiness. Tennis, Basket Ball, Hockey included.

Average, 25 pupils from 6 to 19. Escorts provid

GIRLS.

GUELPH HOUSE,

CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

"HOME" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss E. FINCH
Assisted by efficient Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

LOCATION.—On high ground, close to Sea Fr and Sands.

PREMISES.—Rooms large and lofty; view Sea from nearly every window.

SCHOOL COURSE. — Provides comprehen modern education. Pupils prepared for u Exams.

Pupils from INDIA AND COLONIES speci provided for. *Monthly School Magazine.*

BOYS AND GIRLS

ROYAL CRESCENT SCHOO

Principals: { Miss E. BIRKDALE SADD Mrs. H. MARK WALKER
(Experienced Nurses).

Headmaster - Mr. H. MARK WALKE

A School specially arranged for delicate l and girls not strong enough for the ordi boarding school.

Aim.—To give a thorough modern educa based on definite church principles. But he is the primary object.

Premises. — Large, airy house, beautif situated on Sea front. Private lawn, step sands.

Special arrangements if entire charge take

MELKSHAM.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and salubrious. The death-rate averages 11 per 1,000. The water supply is derived from chalk springs, and is abundant and very pure. A new system of drainage has just been inaugurated."

BOYS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Headmaster—A. W. GOSNELL, M.A.

Assisted by a competent Staff.

School Buildings well arranged. Class-rooms lofty, well ventilated. Course of instruction includes Scripture, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Literature, Latin, French, German, Greek, Chemistry, Science, Mathematics, Shorthand, Booking.

Pupils prepared for Civil Service, Local and Professional Preliminary Examinations and London Matriculation.

Large playground and field for cricket, football, &c.

Domestic arrangements personally superintended by Mrs. Gosnell.

MITCHELDEAN.

12 miles from Gloucester, is on the outskirts of the Forest of Dean. The climate is most healthy and the air very bracing. In the proximity is fine scenery; large fruit farms; horse and cattle breeding establishments.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT AGRICULTURAL AND ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

Each pupil an individual problem. Special care with backward and delicate boys. Full Farm course. Full Engineering course. General School curriculum with much outdoor and manual work. All general school subjects can be included. Model Dairy. Model Poultry Farm. Fruit-growing. Horticulture. Engineering Plant. Electric Light.

Large staff for maximum complement, 33 Pupils. Special fees in certain cases. Apply—

Principal - - W. HUNTER GANDY.

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA . *Bombay*
WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA . *Bombay*
DAILY ARGUS . . . . *Cape Town*
WEEKLY ARGUS . . . *Cape Town*
TORONTO MAIL . . . . . *Toronto*
SYDNEY MAIL . . . . . *Sydney*
THE GLEANER . . . . . *Jamaica*

or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

MONMOUTH.

Population, 5,070. Stands in the famous Valley of the Wye, girt by wooded hills at the influx of the Monnow to the Wye. 18 miles S. of Hereford. It occupies a healthy position of great natural beauty.

BOYS.

MONMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded 1614.

Headmaster - Mr. JAMES, M.A.

The Classical, Mathematical and Modern Departments are adapted for Pupils proceeding to the Universities, the Professions, the Public Services, and Civil Life. Many successes.

GIRLS.

MONMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - Miss CARLESS.

A first-grade Public School sending Pupils direct to Universities. Many Exhibitions and Scholarships. Kindergarten Class for young children.

MORECAMBE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has a N.W. outlook. The winds are all more or less westerly. Equable climate, never very cold, and good for bronchial troubles. Excellent drainage and water. Water and milk supplies under close observation."

GIRLS.

FYLDE COLLEGE.

(*Established* 1897.)

Principals - - - - { Miss TINKLER. / Miss FYFFE, L.L.A.

Assisted by Resident English, French Governesses and Visiting Professors.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Aim of the School is to impart a sound education on modern lines. Pupils are prepared, if desired, for the University Local, Music; and other Examinations. Careful attention is given to the health and general training of the pupils, and backward and delicate girls receive special care.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils by special arrangement.

NEWTON ABBOT.

Pop., 13,550. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor; it enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes.

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.,

Assisted by effectual Staff.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library and Reading Room, Large Hall, Classroom for each Form, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Isolated Sanitorium, Swimming Bath, &c.

Aims to provide first-class Education. Standard of best Public Schools maintained in all respects. Special coaching to candidates for Woolwich or Sandhurst.

Playing Fields nearly 20 acres. Cricket Professional.

NEWMARKET.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population, 10,686. G.E. Rly. Climate, bracing; distinctly favourable to those recovering from severe illnesses. Children do extremely well. Rheumatism is rare. Fine golf links on the heath."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

NEWMARKET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(GLENWOOD COLLEGE. Established 1885.)

Principal - Mr. JOHN TURNER, M.C.P.
(Royal Medallist in Art).

HOME SCHOOL, every comfort, individual attention. Large detached buildings on high ground, very healthy. Meadow for Cricket, Football, Tennis.

Former pupils doing well in the learned professions, Civil Service, &c.

Exceptional advantages for talented children in MUSIC and DRAWING.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT, conducted by Mrs. Turner in separate building.

Both Girls and Boys received as Boarders.

PAIGNTON.

Situated at the head of Torbay, with Torquay to the north and Brixham to the south, Paignton has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost are rare. Many educational establishments exist.

BOYS.

MONTPELIER SCHOOL.

Headmaster—BERTRAM BENNETT, M.A. (Hons.), F.R.A.S.

Preparation for the Public Schools, R.N. Cadetships, R.N. Clerkships, Professional Preliminary Exams., London Matriculation, &c. Selected Senior pupils taken to read for Universities.

Well ventilated Schoolrooms, Dormitories, &c. Games greatly encouraged under supervision of Masters. Swimming taught.

Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

PINNER.

A favourite residential district, 11¼ miles from London, situated at a good elevation on the north-western side of Harrow Vale.

GIRLS.

PINNER HIGH SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN,
LOVE LANE, PINNER, MIDDLESEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - - - Miss L. CONDER.

Country surroundings, easy access to London.

Entire charge taken of children from abroad—little boys under nine with their sisters if desired.

A healthy home life, with first-class education, at moderate fees.

Pupils prepared for all Exams.

Resident French Governess. Drilling, gymnastics, outdoor games. Riding and swimming. Good music. Visiting Masters.

NEWPORT (I. of W.).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situa nearly in the centre of the Island, surrounc by high chalk downs, it has a warm and equa climate, good drainage, and a splendid supply water. It is well provided with schools, b elementary and higher grade."

BOYS.

NEWPORT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal - - - C. D. VIBERT, B

USUAL ENGLISH SUBJECTS.

Foreign Languages. Shorthand. Music. Gymnasium (Drill Sergeant).

PENZANCE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Altitud 55 ft. The highest mean temperature in wint months of all Royal Meteorological Societ stations and most equable throughout the yea Death-rate (1907), 13·962." Sunshine, 1671·3 hou

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CLARENCE HOUSE, PENZANCE.

BOARDING HOUSE - - - PENALVERNE.
Headmistress: Miss ELEANOR HARE

Competent Certificated Staff. *School Cour* provides thorough, sound, modern education.

Two Scholarships each year after examinati (Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board).

Usual Examinations successfully prepared fo

Limited number boarders received Penalverne. Connected with school house private path. Home life and individual requir ments studied. Ample opportunity and splend facilities for exercise and games.

Entire charge taken of children whose parer are abroad.

WHERE TO GO FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

SEE

HOLIDAY & HEALTH RESORTS

IN

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC

FOR

Information relating to Climate, Resident Attractions, and Educational Facilities, reliable preliminary guide for Anglo-India Colonials, and Foreign Visitors.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, with Devonport and Stonehouse, on a promontory which projects into Plymouth Sound, is separated from mainland by the Tamar, forming the harbour called the Hamoaze, around which Devonport is built, 2 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, standing very high. The three towns combine all the attractions of an arsenal, a mart, and a place of pleasure, with all the interests of one of the most historical sites in the kingdom. The average yearly temperature is 51 degs.; the prevailing winds are from the W. and S.W. Climate mild and equable; abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade. The Corporation has a Free Library, Baths, Museum, and Art Gallery, and maintains the Hoe and bowling green, where the famous game of bowls was played. The chief library contains 50,000 volumes. There are several parks and recreation grounds. Sunshine (1907), 1,655 hours. London, 1,234 hours.

BOYS.

HOE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master - G. P. DYMOND, M.A. (Lond.)
Second Master - - J. ROUNSEFELL, B.A. B.Sc. (Lond.)

Latest Successes:—OXFORD LOCAL, July, 1907: *Senior*, 9 successful, including 17th in First-class Honours and 13th in Mathematics; *Junior*, 12, including 14th in First-class Honours. CIVIL SERVICE, Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, 1907. London Matric., Inter-Arts, Eastern Telegraph, and Bank Examinations.

Recreation Ground for Tennis, &c., Match Ground for Football and Cricket. Gymnasium. Safe open Sea-bathing. Every accommodation for Boarders. Premises recently extended.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

BOYS.

MANNAMEAD PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

WALMER HOUSE, MANNAMEAD.

Headmaster - ALFRED E. TILBY, A.C.P.
Assisted by Masters.

FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Preparatory for the Public Schools, Navy, and all Examinations. Refined Home Life. Close care of moral, physical development. Boarders limited to 24 received by Headmaster. Usual syllabus. Premises specially erected in own grounds (1½ acres). Electric Light. Sanitation, Heating, Ventilation, perfect. All school games, well kept Recreation Fields, Drill, Gymnastics Sergeant-Instructor). Experienced Governesses for boys 5 to 7 years. *Entire charge where parents abroad.* Naval and Clerical references.

BOYS. *Established 56 years.*

THE HOE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

4, 5 & 6, LEIGHAM TERRACE.

Principal:—
T. R. SABERTON, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Cambridge). Assisted by experienced Teachers.
Resident French Master.

For Sons of Gentlemen.

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy. Usual Curriculum. *Extras*—German, Music. *Junior Class* (6) under Governess. *Premises.*—High elevation; large, well-ventilated Rooms. Gymnasium. *Domestic Arrangements* under Mrs. Chennells and experienced Matron. *Playing Field.*—Cricket, Football, &c. *Entire charge where parents abroad or during holidays.* Inclusive fees.

GIRLS. *Established 1850.*

MANNAMEAD SCHOOL,

MOORFIELD.

Principal - - Miss DALLAS, L.L.A. (Univ. St. Andrews, Honours.)
Assisted by highly-certificated Mistresses and Leading Professors.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—To fit girls to work in home or world as cultured, useful women with intelligent interest in life. Thorough modern education without over-pressure. Special care young, backward, or delicate pupils. Usual curriculum. *Specialities*: English Literature. Modern Languages.
Healthiest suburb. Sea and moor air.
Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE FOR GIRLS,

LOCKYER STREET, THE HOE.

Principal - Miss SCOTT (Honours Certs. Camb., Higher Local, South Kensington, &c.).
(Resident in France, Germany.)
Assisted by efficient Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Combines systematic teaching of Public School with comfort, refinement, and supervision of High-class Private School. Pupils prepared for Oxford Locals, Kindergarten, and other Examinations. *School Course.*—Divinity, English subjects, Latin, French, German, Natural Science, Mathematics, Class-Singing, Drawing, Calisthenics. Needlework. Indian and Colonial pupils receive special care. Entire charge taken.

WHERE TO STAY IN THE HOLIDAYS.

SEE

THE HOLIDAY GUIDE

IN ALL EDITIONS

OF

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

FOR

Hotels, Hydros, Boarding Houses, Apartments, Nursing Homes, House Agents, Furnishing Removers, Livery Stables, Motor Garages, Laundries, &c., &c.

RAMSGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Ramsgate is equable, invigorating, bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The year 1907 was characterized in the dist by a rainfall somewhat below the average, only 20·31 inches. The amount of bright sunsl was 1,794 hours; this gives a daily average throughout the whole year of 4 hours and 54 minu During the six summer months, April to September, the daily average was 6 hours and 29 minu During the six winter months it was 3 hours and 19 minutes."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Ramsgate on January 28th, 1907, said:—"He that England owed to Ramsgate a considerable debt, for there were scattered throughout land a large number of people who owed their good health to the holidays they were able to sp year by year at Ramsgate, and who were strengthened by its splendid air to continue their lab for another year. He congratulated them upon being among those who were able to confe large a benefit on their country."

BOYS.

CHATHAM HOUSE COLLEGE, RAMSGATE.

Founded 1797. Rebuilt 1882.

JUNIOR SCHOOL - 50 Boys - £25 a Term.
SENIOR " - 70 " - £30 "

These fees are inclusive.

Grounds, 15 acres. Private Chapel. Cadet Corps; two Rifle Ranges; large Drill Hall; Workshops.

EDUCATION.—Modern—Commercial, Engineering, Electrica', and Mechanical.

All Examinations prepared for.

66-page Illustrated Prospectus from the Headmaster.

BOYS. *Founded* 1864.

WEST CLIFF COLLEGE.

Principal: J. STEBBINGS, B.A., B.Sc.

To give Gentlemen's Sons Liberal, Intellectual, Moral Education for UNIVERSITY, PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL Careers.

STRONG STAFF OF UNIVERSITY MASTERS.
Curriculum.—Thoroughly comprehensive. Junior and Upper Schools. Modern and Classical Courses. Drill (Sergeant-Instructor). School Orchestra.
Premises.—In own grounds (1¼ acres), south aspect, spacious and convenient, Electric Light, Laboratory, Workshops, Gymnasium, Library and Museum. *Playing Field.*—3 acres. Cadet Corps. Rifle Club. Sea Bathing. Domestic arrangements under Principal's Wife and Lady Matron.

BOYS.

ABERDEEN HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals {Rev. GEO. SUMMERS, M.A.
{G. W. SUMMERS, B.A.

Pupils are prepared for Public Schools, University and Professional Exams, and Commercial careers. Special attention to religious instruction and morals. Course of instruction includes English Classics, with Bookkeeping, French, and German. Sanitary arrangements perfect. *Premises.*—Specially designed. Household arrangements combine home care and comforts with discipline and school studies. Delicate and backward boys individually studied. Due attention paid to all outdoor games. Drill, gymnastics, swimming, carpentering, &c. Indian, Colonial, and foreign pupils by special arrangement.

GIRLS. *Established* 1866.

CLAREMONT.

LADIES' COLLEGE.

Recognised by Board of Education.

LOCATION.—Victoria Parade, East Cliff. F Sea View; overlooking Ornamental Grounds.

Principal - Mrs. JAMES SHAW.

Under the direction of present Principal last 12 years, a sound and modern educat has been aimed at with successful results, testi to by successes at Public Exams.

Modified School Course for delicate pupils.

Special provision for COLONIAL AND FORE PUPILS. References supplied to existing c nections.

Drill. Physical Culture Classes. Outdoor Gan

GIRLS.

STANLEY HOUSE, VALE ROAD.

(*Established* 1900.)

Principal - Miss THEOBALD, Mus. Bac., N

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Teachers

Modern Education (Church of England prin ples) for Daughters of Gentlemen (5-16).

Special attention to Music. Extra (option subjects: Piano, Violin, Drawing, Painti Dancing. All Exams prepared for.

Specially built. Modern. Sanitation certifi S. aspect. Elevation 150 feet.

Domestic arrangements under Partner.

Little Boys (5-10) received.

Special provision delicate, backward pupils.

Entire charge parents abroad.

GIRLS.

TOWNLEY HOUSE.

(*Established 60 years.*)

Principals - - - - {Miss TOWLER, {Miss ROBERTS.

Chiefly for Daughters of Professional Men Moderate Fees.

Curriculum includes all subjects necessary f principal examinations.

Particular attention to backward pupils.

School Premises in own grounds, 30 Rooms.

Sanitation periodically certified.

Games, Cycling, Hockey, Tennis, Croqu Sea-Bathing.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

RICHMOND.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population, 35,000. Annual death rate, 11·0 per 1,000 of population. 10 miles from London. On south bank of River Thames. From 20 feet to 180 feet above sea level. Immediate neighbourhood of Richmond Park, Kew, Hampton Court, &c. Aspect, south-west. Climate, mild. Soil, gravel. Excellent swimming baths. Annual fixtures Royal Horse and Horticultural Shows and Regatta. Amusements: Boating, fishing, golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey, archery, and two rifle ranges. Recreation grounds: Kew Gardens, Richmond, Petersham, and Old Deer Parks, Terrace Gardens, &c."

BOYS.

ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE,

51 and 53, CHURCH ROAD.

Headmaster—

Rev. F. E. SCOTT, M.A. (Ch. Ch., Oxford).

VISITOR, THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Boarders and Day Boys.

Much attention given to Modern Languages and Physical Drilling. Special attention given to delicate or backward boys, and eligible candidates are presented for Public Schools and the various Higher Examinations.

Good Playground. Games in Field always played under superintendence of a Master.

Scarlet Caps with Silver Badge.

BOYS.

MADELEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

RICHMOND HILL,

SURREY.

Miss SPEARE,

Assisted by English and French Masters,

Receives boys from the age of 6 to 14½, to be prepared for Scholarships and Entrance at the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Prospectus, list of Honours, &c., on application.

RUGBY.

Population, 16,830. A town of Warwickshire, 83 miles N.W. of London, L. & N.W. Rly. The seat of a great public school. The modern drainage and supply of pure water make it one of the healthiest places in England. Its educational facilities have a world-wide reputation.

BOYS.

OAKFIELD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - T. ARNOLD WISE, M.A., J.P.

Situated on brow of Bilton Hill.

Playing Fields (11 acres) attached to house. Covered Swimming Bath.

Curriculum includes usual Preparatory School Subjects, and Carpentering, German, Music, Drawing, and Riding if desired.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF BOYS WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE ABROAD.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 15.

Large Staff of University Graduates and other Resident Masters.

ST. ALBANS.

Population, 16,019. Means of access, Midland Rly., G.N. Rly., L. & N.W. Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Its healthiness is ensured by its altitude and the existence of a bracing climate, constant supply of pure water, and modern drainage.

BOYS.

OXFORD HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - L. F. E. JOHNSON, A.C.P., M.C.P.

Assisted by Efficient Staff.

High-class all-round Education for Professional or Business Career. Comprehensive curriculum. All Examinations prepared for. Every effort to make scientific branch of practical value.

Special attention to outdoor games. Cricket, Football, Hockey, &c. Miniature Rifle Shooting. Specially built. Healthy situation, 300 feet elevation.

Domestic arrangements under Principal's Mother. Health and home comforts studied. Kindergarten Class.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS

OF

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Whitaker's system of Schedule Registers has been established in order to enable Parents and Guardians, in search of a suitable school, to ascertain all those particulars which cannot be contained in an advertisement in Whitaker's publications except at too great expense to the Principals.

Two pages in each Register are allotted to every School. The Schedules are most comprehensive, and the particulars are classified under five headings, viz., *General Information*, *School Buildings*, *Education*, *Special Features*, and *Domestic Arrangements*.

Only one form of Schedule is used, consequently all essential points can be obtained at a glance from the Register more quickly and easily than by reading through the ordinary prospectuses. Schedules are supplied free to advertisers to be type-written by them.

See pages 813 and 849.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is of a medium character, being milder, less boisterous and bracing than Blackpool, but more bracing than Southport or Lytham. It is built entirely on sand, which immediately absorbs all moisture, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness, and vigour. The sunshine, moisture, and temperature compare favourably with other neighbouring seaside resorts, the last being warmer in winter and cooler in summer than inland towns." St. Anne's-on-Sea lies south of Blackpool and west of Lytham, connected with both these places by railway and electric tramway. It is a quiet little town of recent growth, and has been designed very much on the "Garden City" principle.

GIRLS.

ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL.

RESIDENTIAL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss HALL and Miss FULSTOW.

Spacious Premises, facing Sea, North Promenade. Large Playing Field.

EDUCATION on modern lines. Large resident Staff of Graduates and highly-qualified Mistresses.

PREPARATION for University Matriculation and Degree Exams., Cambridge Locals, for L.R.A.M. and all Exams. Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Languages taught conversationally.

Special attention to HEALTH and PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. Resident trained Nurse.

KINDERGARTEN. (Full Froebel Certificated Mistress.)

GIRLS.

LINDEN HURST COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Charming Position on Sea Front.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations at parents' request.

PHYSICAL TRAINING a special feature.

FEES MODERATE.

Principal - - - Miss MARK.

Assisted by Certificated Governesses and Visiting Masters.

References on application.

GIRLS.

"SAXONHOLME,"

SOUTH PROMENADE.

Principals:—

Miss ASHBURNER (Honours Certificate, Owens College), and Miss ANNIE ASHBURNER.

The aim of the School is to impart a sound education on modern lines.

Pupils are prepared (if desired) for the Oxford Local, Music, and other Examinations. Careful attention given to Health and General Training.

Special attention to Physical Culture. Swedish Gymnasium under charge of two fully-qualified teachers.

Backward and delicate pupils receive every care.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"St. Margaret's Bay, situated between Deal and Dover owes its pure bracing air to the fact that it almost entirely surrounded by sea. The climate is very similiar to that of Margate, with a S aspect."

BOYS.

SUNNYDENE HOUSE SCHOO

Principal: - S. E. SWEATMAN, M.A. (Oxon

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters.

Sons of Gentlemen (under 14) prepared Public Schools and Navy. Special care delicate boys.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. SWEATM (a fully qualified nurse). School House detache Splendidly situated. Elevation 400 feet. rooms overlook the Sea. Tennis, Croquet Lawn Large playing fields. Physical Drill daily.

Entire charge of Pupils from Abroad.

ST. ANDREWS.

The ancient University town and Royal borou stands on rocky plateau at edge of St. Andrew Bay, 42 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Keen bracin climate, fine sands, cliff scenery. There a splendid facilities for sea bathing, and the g links are regarded the finest in the worl Estimated population 1907—8,081.

BOYS.

CLIFTON BANK SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - - - W. G. MAIR, M.

(*Established 65 years.*)

School course designed to give a thorou education that will fit boys either for professio or business. Pupils preparing for Universi Examinations or the Services receive speci attention.

School buildings face Sea, are commodious an well adapted.

Bedrooms large and airy. Playing field (9 acre for Football, Cricket, and Hockey. Golf twice week.

Admirable Sea-bathing facilities.

SALISBURY.

Salisbury City is pleasantly situated on the Riv Avon, 22 miles N.W. of Southampton. It surrounded by Wiltshire Downs, the air of whi is salubrious and bracing. Excellent wat supply.

BOYS.

SALISBURY SCHOOL.

Visitor: LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

President of Council:

Rev. CHANCELLOR BERNARD.

Headmaster { **E. A. PHILPOTS, M.A. Trini Cambridge, B.Sc. London.**

Bursar: HAMILTON FULTON, Salisbury.

High, open, healthy situation outside tow Modern buildings, including Laboratory, Gym nasium, isolated Sanatorium in twelve acres land. Sanitation certified by local authorit Electric Light and hot water pipes throughou Wholesome, unlimited diet. Strong sta Comprehensive curriculum. Good examinatio successes. Further particulars on application.

SANDOWN.

Occupies a healthy position, open to sea and Downs, on S.E. coast of Isle of Wight. Is a bright, bracing, but relatively warm health resort, with great expanse of sea. Sandy shore, fairly dry situation.

SCARBOROUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Owing to its situation on the coast, Scarborough enjoys a climate which is mild and equable. The average rainfall for the last three years is 21·9 inches. The mild, bracing climate and pure air make Scarborough eminently adapted to the favourable development of youths of both sexes." Sunshine (1907), 1,485 hours.

GIRLS.

FROEBEL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss MITCHELL.

Assisted by Resident (English, Foreign) Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

High-class Boarding and Day School for Girls. Kindergarten. Preparatory Class for Boys.

School Course includes English (all branches), French, Drawing, Class-singing, Needlework, &c. *Optional.*—Vocal, Instrumental Music, German, Dancing, Gymnasium, Riding.

School House in own grounds, overlooking Sea. Sunny; sheltered. Large rooms; sanitation certified. Large Garden. Tennis, Bathing, Swimming, Rowing.

Special arrangements for entire charge Indian, Colonial, Holiday Pupils.

GIRLS.

VALLEY BRIDGE HOUSE,

SOUTH CLIFF.

Principals - - The Misses WHITEHEAD.

English and Foreign Certificated Mistresses; Visiting Professors. Receive limited number of Boarders.

Aim.—To impart sound practical education; most approved modern methods.

School Course. — Usual English subjects, Divinity, Mathematics, French, Latin, Science, Drawing, Painting, Class-singing, Drill (Gymnasium).

Preparation for all Examinations. Situation pleasant. Health record excellent. Liberal domestic arrangements. Every facility outdoor games. Tennis, Hockey, Riding, Swimming, Sea Bathing. *Entire charge of Indian, Colonial Pupils.*

Continued from page 813

WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS
OF
BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS,
Available for free inspection at the undermentioned Offices:

TOWN.	FIRM.	ADDRESS.	BUSINESS.
EASTBOURNE	F. T. Lloyd, A.A.I.	6, Gildridge Road	Auctioneer.
EDINBURGH	J. Taylor & Son, Ltd.	110, Princes Street	House Agents.
EXETER	John Wilson, Son & Coombe	22, Cathedral Yard	Auctioneers.
FOLKESTONE	Sherwoods	5, Sandgate Road	House Agents.
GLASGOW	J. MacLehose & Sons	61, St. Vincent Street	Booksellers.
HALIFAX	Richard Horsfall & Son	22a, Commercial Street	Architects, &c.
HARROGATE	John Day & Sons	1, Princes Square	House Agents.
HASTINGS	L. F. St. John	33, Havelock Road	House Agent.
HULL	Chas. Charter	4, Bond Street	Estate Agent.
LEEDS	C. H. Johnson	1-5, Cloth Hall Street	Mfg. Stationer.
LEICESTER	G. F. Brown & Son	54, Belvoir Street	House Agents.
LIVERPOOL	J. Marsh & Co.	9, Union Court	House Agents.
LOWESTOFT	S. E. Pamphilon, F.A.A.	150, London Road North	House Agent.
MANCHESTER	J. E. Cornish Ltd.	16, St. Ann's Square	Booksellers.
MARGATE	John Bayley, F.A.I.	The Auction Mart	House Agent.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	Thos. B. Sanderson & Son	3-5, Mosley Street	Estate Agents.
NOTTINGHAM	J. Martin Langley, F.A.I.	Journal Chambers, Pelham Street	Estate Agent.
OXFORD	E. J. Brooks & Son	14-15, Magdalen Street	Auctioneers.
PLYMOUTH	Elliott, Ellis & Co.	George Street	House Agents.
SCARBOROUGH	E. Harland & Sons	Aberdeen Walk	House Agents.
SHEFFIELD	Nicholson & Co., F.A.I.	2, High Street	Auctioneers.
SOUTHAMPTON	J. J. Burnett & Sons	2, High Street	Estate Agents.
SOUTHSEA	King & King	20, Palmerston Road	Surveyors.
SUNDERLAND	Barnes, Welch & Barnes	43, Frederick Street	Auctioneers.
SWANSEA	David Roberts	19, Heathfield Street	Auctioneer, &c.
TORQUAY	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	House Agents.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	R. W. Denyer & Co.	38-40, High Street	Auctioneers.
WORTHING	Jordan & Co.	33-7, South Street	House Agents.
YORK	Richardson & Trotter	4, Lendal	House Agents.

All Communications should be addressed—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SEAFORD.

Population, 4,300. On the Sussex Coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbour L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Ne very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a t tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. T climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky sub-soil, quickly absorbed. There large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. There are no high hills to west to cut off the evening light, and in the winter the sun sets in the ocean. The prevailing w are south and west. From the north and east winds the town is considerably protected by h downs. The death rate has always been remarkably low, and the great age to which many inha tants live is quite proverbial. The Seaford Convalescent Home claims to have been the first of kind established in the county.

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' Games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Miss E. Wheeler takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

BOYS.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

**Principals - - - { G. T. HELLARD, B.A.
O. W. WRIGHT, B.A.**

House built for accommodation of about thirty-five Boys. Stands in own grounds of several acres facing Sea and close to Downs.

Preparation for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and for Royal Navy.

Games, — Cricket, Football, Hockey; Sea-Bathing in summer; carefully looked after by Principals.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

GIRLS.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE

(*Recognised.*)

Principal - Miss H. M. COMFORT.

Vice-Principals—

Miss A. PAINE and Miss S. A. COMFORT

And large Residential Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Preparatory for all Examinations. Many suc cesses. *Curriculum.*—Usual English subjects Classics, Modern Languages, Music, Painting Elocution, Dancing, Science, Political Economy Needlework, Wood-carving, Physical Exercises Swimming. Riding. *Premises.*—Specially de signed; on Downs; near Sea. Pure water. Goo drainage. Library. Gymnasium. Sanatorium 3 acres grounds. Hockey. Tennis Courts.

Health specially studied.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S PARK HOUSE.

Principals—Miss E. E. POOLE & Miss W. POOLE.

Resident and Visiting Staff.

HOME SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Regular School Course embraces THOROUGH EDUCATION. Individual requirements considered. Real home life studied, combined with moral tone, industry, and reasonable discipline.

Health great importance. Physical Drill. FRENCH, GERMAN RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Premises on high ground. Sunny aspect. Large rooms. Sanitation perfect. Garden. Playground overlooking Sea. Playing Field. Hockey. Tennis. Usual games.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SUNNY BRAE,

SUTTON ROAD,

HOME SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - - Miss MARY WOODWARD.

For young Children, providing sound practical education and a happy refined home with every care.

Health, outdoor exercise, diet carefully studied. Special arrangements for Indian and Colonial Children with or without their nurses.

Pleasant holidays. Care of delicate children a specialty.

SEATON.

...e Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A small ...tering-place on the south coast of Devon, ...uated in the centre of the large bay, extend... from Portland Bill to Start Point. It has a ...e bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness. ... is sheltered from the south-west by Beer Head, ...d from the north-east by the high lands be...reen it and Lyme Regis. Average rainfall, ... inches. Ground dries quickly owing to gravel ...bsoil. Abundant sunshine."

...RLS. **"MONTPELLIER."**

Principal - - MISS ROSER

Cambs. Higher Exam. Honours Cert. ; South ...ensington Science Certs. ; Teacher's Training Cert.).

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss ROSER, assisted by competent Resident ...aff, having wide experience (England and ...ustralasia), will gladly furnish references. Household arrangements most comfortable ...d home-like. House in thorough order and ...rnished on modern hygienic principles.

School Course.—Includes Divinity, English ...bjects, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, ...otany, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Swedish ...rill.

...IRLS. **FRIEDENHEIM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**

(Removed to Eastcroft, Uplime, Devon).

Principal - - Miss Mary GROVER.

Highly competent Resident Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

School Course.—All English subjects, Mathe...atics, French, German, Latin, Science, Needle...ork, Drawing, Painting, Theoretical Music, ...lass-Singing, Physical Exercises, Dancing.

Extras.—Violin, Solo Singing, Riding, Dancing. All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Fine modern, accommodating forty ...oarders. In own grounds (three acres). Bed...ooms face Sea. Sanitation perfect. Special ...ames Mistress. Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, &c. Special Nursery Department 2 to 8.

SKEGNESS.

...n the Lincolnshire coast. Population, 2,140. ...ighly recommended by medical faculty espe...ally for children requiring keen, invigorating ...r and dry atmosphere. Fine stretches of broad, ...ean sand. Sanitation and water supply most ...fective. Sunshine (1907), 1,739 hours ; London, ...234 hours.

...IRLS. **BRYTHWEN.**

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

...rincipals - Misses A. and K. ROBINSON.

(*Registered under Col. B.*)

Situated within three minutes' walk of Sea, in ...iet part of Skegness. Modern sanitary arrange...ents.

Pupils receive instruction in all branches of ...nglish (Scripture, History, Geography, Grammar, ...locution), Literature, Modern Languages, ...rithmetic, Mathematics, Science, Shorthand, ...rawing, Singing, Music, Needlework, &c., and can ... prepared, if desired, for the higher Examina...ons. Healthy sports of all kinds are encouraged. ...ecreation Ground 2½ acres.

...OLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUPILS received by ...rangement.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The principal part of the High Street is situated at an elevation of over 500 feet above the sea level. The district is essentially of a good-class residential character, and, from absence of manufactories, is clean and attractive. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly. Excellent public water supply from deep wells, and main drainage to the Darenth Valley main sewer. The character of the soil and the altitude combine to render the views very attractive, the surrounding county being hilly and remarkably well wooded."

BOYS.

AVENUE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - Mr. S. E. SYMES.

Boys prepared for Public Schools, Professional and Business Life. Number of Boarders limited.

Healthily situated, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level. Sanitary arrangements in perfect order.

Curriculum includes Religious Knowledge, Latin, English, Mathematics, Science, French, German or Greek, and Book-keeping.

Household arrangements personally supervised by Mrs. SYMES.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL DRILL under competent instructor ; cricket field (3¼ acres) ; football and all outdoor games encouraged.

BOYS.

ST. ALDATES SCHOOL.

THE BEACON, SEVENOAKS.

Principal - W. H. COUNSELL, M.A.

(Cantab. and Universities of Paris and Munich).

The Curriculum comprises usual English subjects, French, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Class Singing, Drill, and Gymnasium.

Standard of work is that set by Scholarship Papers of Public Schools.

GIRLS.

BRADBOURNE COLLEGE.

Principals - - The Misses LOVETT.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Teachers.

Thorough education combined with healthy, happy, home-life, at moderate fees, including Ordinary Course French, Drawing, Class-singing, Drill. Thorough Musical Training. Excellent examination results. School premises healthy and well-ventilated, standing in high, open position (500 ft.) amidst lovely surroundings. District bracing, water pure. Out-door recreation — Hockey, Tennis, Croquet. Domestic arrangements under Principal's own supervision.

Entire charge Indian and Colonial Pupils.

SHERINGHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on North Norfolk coast. Direct communica with London (2 routes). Climate bracing, low rainfall, absence of fog, sandy soil. Excel golf links (18 holes), recreation ground, bathing. Sheringham faces the north, and the sun be seen from the beach both rising and setting in the sea. Between Sheringham and Cromer large oak and pine plantations. The amount of sunshine is distinctly above the average."

BOYS.

THE HAZARD,

SHERINGHAM.

P. A. UNDERHILL, M.A. Oxon.

Boys prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools, also for Osborne. The school course includes all the usual subjects and is adapted for boys 7 to 14.

The House is situated on East Cliff overlooking Sea, in its own grounds. Modern Drainage. Good Water. Rifle Shooting, Cycling. Organised Games every afternoon. Carpentering. Large playing field. Mrs. Underhill is a certificated Hospital Nurse.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

BURNHAM HOUSE SCHOO

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS.

Principal—

Miss L. CARNELL. (Homerton College, C bridge. Drawing Diploma, Sciences.)

Many years' experience. A good mo English education given with Drawing, Nee work, Physical Training, Pianoforte. 10 Board only. Home comforts. Special attention Health. Oxford or Cambridge Local Exam tions if desired. Sheringham, in the midst pleasant country, Pine Woods and Sea, of healthy surroundings in the renowned "Pop land." Full care of Colonial pupils.

SOUTHAMPTON.

County borough. Pop. estimated 117,312. L. & S.W. Rly. London, 75 m.; Cowes, 12 Portsmouth, 26 m.; Bournemouth, 30 m. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainag* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Southampton Water, western esplanade. Pier with pavili *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed; in large open-air salt-water baths. *Annual fixtures:* Flow shows, regattas.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southampton enjoys one of the mildest climates in t British Isles, the mean temperature during the ten years 1897–1906 being 51·5 degrees. Mean maximum temperature in air, ten years (1897–1906), 58·7; mean of minimum, 44·3. The warm of the climate is probably due to the nature of the soil and the contiguity of the New Forest to t south-west of the town, across which the prevailing winds blow. The average rainfall is 3 inches, the number of rainy days being low. Southampton is also favoured in the matter of s shine, the annual average duration of sunshine being 1,717 hours." Sunshine (1907), 1,709 hours.

GIRLS.

NEW COLLEGE,

WESTWOOD AND BROOKVALE ROADS.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal, Miss ALLNUTT, Ox. Hon. Sch. Classics.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff.

The School (established 1892) aims to develop Intellectual and Physical Faculties to enable pupils to continue education after leaving school. Usual Examinations prepared for. Electric Light. Sanitation perfect.

Careful attention to health. Physical training important feature. Outdoor games.

Children of parents residing abroad received whole year, special terms.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

BOYS.

HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal: S. W. RICHARDSON, D.Sc. (Lond. M.A. (Camb.).

Students are prepared for the Degrees of t London University, for Scholarships at Oxfo and Cambridge, for the Medical, Engineerin and Teaching Professions, and for the Ci Service.

The College is affiliated to Oxford and Ca bridge, and recognised by the Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons.

Women Students reside in Hostels.

Men Students reside in registered lodgings.

Prospectuses may be obtained from t Registrar.

GIRLS.

PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL

(POLYGON ROAD).

Director of Education—

Mrs. WYCLIFFE VAUGHAN.

Efficient Teaching Staff.

School Course provides an Education for Girls thorough in every branch, adapted for modern requirements.

Subjects taught:—Religious Knowledge and Church History, English in its various branches, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, Music, Art, Needlework, Dancing, Drilling, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Special attention paid physical development. House arrangements, those of well-ordered home. Well-being and happiness of pupils studied.

GIRLS.

BITTERNE HOUSE SCHOO

Principal - - Miss GWYNNE.

Assisted by Certificated Governesses, Visiti Masters (London University). This Collegia School for Girls provides sound first-class mode education. Each pupil individually considere especially for culture and development of cha acter. Greatest care Boarder's health a comfort. Special attention Needlework.

Pupils successfully prepared for usual e aminations if desired.

Situation.—Very healthy. High groun Invigorating air. Pure water. Large garde Playground. Highest references given.

Children of parents abroad received whole yea including holidays, on special terms.

SOUTHBOURNE-on-SEA

t eastern extremity of Christchurch Bay. Is
uch more exposed and more bracing than
ournemouth, of which it is a modern eastern
xtension. The air is free from all contamina-
on by smoke. Equable climate, much sunshine,
oderate rainfall.

IRLS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S SCHOOL.

Principals—

iss WILLIAMSON and Miss ROBERTS.

Buildings comprise two Houses, Senior and
unior, accommodating 40 Boarders, standing in
acres of beautiful grounds overlooking Sea.
ood Playing Field.

The education aims at general culture, physical
nd social. Special attention given to English,
odern Languages, Music. School Orchestra.
eportment. Opportunity of attending good
oncerts.

Efficient staff, including resident Foreign
istresses, Trained Physical Mistress. London
rofessors attend for Music and Lectures.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Southend-on-Sea (which includes Westcliffe-on-Sea) is dry, sunny, and mildly bracing. Estimated population, 57,399. Annual rainfall low, averaging about 20 inches per annum. Water supply excellent. Streets open and planted with trees."

GIRLS.

SOUTHEND COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss HELEN E. MAUDE O'MEARA.

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

School System.—To have girls to become good and gentle women, fitted for the varied duties of life. Covers work (and play) necessary every age, 3 to 19 years.

House.—Close Stations and Sea. Contains well-ventilated Class-rooms, Sitting-rooms, Bedrooms (16), Large Lecture Hall, Gymnasium.

Recreation.—Cycling, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Croquet, Badminton, Archery, Swimming.

SOUTHPORT.

he Medical Officer of Health writes: "Southport is by its character as a modern 'Garden City
inently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their
n gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted
each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature.
he water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity." The air of Southport is very
ild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently
winter resort, and has almost a model atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial
fections.

Health Statistics, &c.—Climate, mild, breezy, bracing: recommended for delicate children: cool summer: mild winter. Aspect, west. Sunshine (1907), 1,474 hours. Water supply constant and highest purity. Sanitation, perfect. Soil, sand.

YS.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. lendid buildings, specially constructed for nnastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements rfect. Excellent staff, including B.A., M.Sc., &c. ys prepared for Business or Professional Life. merous Honours and Distinctions at Examinaus. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, diet Company, Miniature Rifle Range. Pupils ceived from abroad.

Prospectus on application.

pt. J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S., *Headmaster.*

YS.

THE TOWER SCHOOL,

BIRKDALE.

Principal - - - Miss PACY.

sisted by a well-qualified Teaching Staff and Visiting Masters.

Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (6 13) for PUBLIC HOOLS and SCHOLARSHIPS.

Carefully grounded in Scripture, English, nch, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics. wing, Class-Singing and Instrumental Music ght.

KINDERGARTEN CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

pecial attention to HEALTH and PHYSICAL UCATION under Mr. and Mrs. Alexander thport and Liverpool Gymnasium).

Entire Charge of Colonial Children.

GIRLS.

LONGSIGHT HOUSE,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Mrs. WALMSLEY.

Assisted by competent Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Successful Preparation for Cambridge Local, Music, and Drawing Examinations.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, Hockey.

Special attention to Health and Character.

References given and required.

House in good situation; large, lofty, well-ventilated rooms.

GIRLS.

WESTCLIFF SCHOOL,

LATHOM ROAD.

Principal - - - - - - Miss RALFS.

School Course.—General English subjects: Mathematics, Literature, French, German, Drawing, Drill, Needlework, Class-Singing, and optional extras. Preparation for all Examinations.

Preparatory for Boys under 12. Separate part of House and Schoolrooms.

Kindergarten.—Admission from 4 years.

Premises.—Specially built. All modern conveniences. Perfect sanitation.

Situation.—Elevated, healthy, bracing. Overlooking Sea.

Limited number Day Pupils admitted.

First considerations—Health; Physical and Moral Training.

SOUTH MOLTON.

The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. "Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate."—*British Medical Association Report*, 1907.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

School.—Founded in 1858 by the late Earl Fortescue and Prebendary Brereton. A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 120 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 Acres. Miniature Rifle Range.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Birthplace of Shakespeare, who was educated at Stratford Grammar School. Within short distance of Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, and Birmingham. Boating, golfing, hunting available. Climate intermediate between that of north of England and the south coast, and particularly suitable for elderly people and children. The town offers a choice of residence between the level of the riverside and the more bracing elevated site to the north. Rainfall moderate."

BOYS. SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL.

KING EDWARD VI. SCHOOL.

Headmaster:

The Rev. CORNWELL-ROBERTSON, M.A.

(*Late Scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb., &c.*)

School Buildings.—Beautiful and Historical. 13th Century Chapel. Recent additions: Laboratories, Gymnasium, Fives Court.

Headmaster's House.—Modern. Gravel soil. High ground. Every comfort. Boarders received.

Course of Study.—Special feature Modern Side. A Civil Service Class. Commercial Careers specially prepared for.

Recreation.—Cricket and Football Grounds. All Games. Debating, Scientific, Musical, Photographic Societies. Good Library.

GIRLS.

WALTHAM HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals: The Misses CRAWFORD (Regd.).
Headmistress - - - - Miss C. H. DAVIS
(*Somerville College, Oxford*).
Resident English and Foreign Teachers.
Efficient Visiting Staff.

Education Course embraces all subjects required for Oxford, Cambridge Locals, London University Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Examinations.

Great attention to moral and physical training.

Situation.—Pleasant, healthy, in own grounds.

Premises.—Modern. Sanitation perfect.

Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Fencing, Drill, Dancing.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial children.

STIRLING, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Ri Forth in a most commanding position. Nea equa-distant from Edinburgh and Glasgow. of the most ancient and historical towns in Sc land. Possesses a healthy climate and excell water supply." Population, about 20,000.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Recognised by Board of Education.)

Principals - THE MISSES HOGG

School Course adapted to modern requi ments. French and German (conversation Latin, Greek, Mathematics. Music under qu fied mistress, trained in Germany. Pupils p pared for University Entrance Examinatio Two passed entrance Girton College. One p vious (1908). Careful home training in comfo able home on gravel soil. Golf course close hand. Tennis and Hockey. Excellent repo from Inspectors. Highest references.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beauti bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbe Exposure of the bay is due east. Greater p of shore retains its natural characteristics—a f strip of beach backed by low cliffs of sand a clay. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Go drainage. Sea is of a brilliant blue. Tr flourish in abundance.

BOYS.

DURLSTON COURT, SWANAGE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND R.N.C., OSBORNE
(Boarders only.)

G. T. ATKINSON, M.A.
(*Late Demy, Magdalen College, Oxford, 1st Class Classical Honours*).

In 1906, Open Scholarship at Marlboro College, and seven Entrances at Public Schoo

In 1907, two Entrances to Osborne: Entra at Bradfield, Charterhouse, Harrow, Marlboro Wellington, &c.

Cadet Corps, Fives, Squash Racquets, Ridi Shooting, and usual Games.

Numbers limited to 40.

Separate arrangements for younger boys.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

"OLDFELD" and "HESTERCOMBE"

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS (PREPARATO AND GIRLS.

Principals - Mr. & Mrs. F. G. HICKSON

Teaching on lines of Parents' National Edu tional Union. Usual English subjects—L guages, Mathematics, Music, and Class-Sing Nature study regularly undertaken. Great st laid on development of character.

Special care of delicate children, and charge taken of those whose parents are abr

References given and required.

SURBITON.

he Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A vourite healthy Thames riverside resort, 50 to o feet high. Climate is mild and equable, ecially suitable for children and those who have ed abroad. Extremes of temperature, wind or et are rarely found. Water-supply good; three tensive recreation grounds, and fine golf urses, and tennis grounds.

OYS.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE,

SURBITON.

Principal—

C. H. MILLARD, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

ssisted by a strong and efficient staff, prepares ys, up to fifteen years of age, for the Public hools, Navy, &c.

Founded in 1873, the School has since been rried on with much success, maintaining its putation for high tone and character. Official alth statistics extremely satisfactory.

Every encouragement given to games. Large aying field. Many Scholarships won.

Health and comfort of boys prime consideration. Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, &c.

APLOW—*see p.* 856.

TAVISTOCK.

vistock is delightfully situated on the western le of Dartmoor, known as the Gothic Town of e West, and in the valley of the lovely River vvy. The district offers various attractions sportsmen. Charming walks, moor air bracing. althy drainage, and water supply excellent. ere is a golf course of 18 holes.

YS.

KELLY COLLEGE.

unded and Endowed by Admiral Benedictus Marwood Kelley.

admaster—Rev. E. I. A. PHILLIPS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by large Competent Staff

School Buildings situate on high ground facing rtmoor, cost £50,000 and contain all improvents required by modern school hygiene.

Thorough, complete education, Classical dern Science Sides.

Special Foundationerships for Sons of Deceased val Officers.

Playing Fields (10 acres), Cricket, Football, ll, Gymnastics, Swimming, &c., Carpenters' op, Smithy, and Cadet Corps.

ILS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

incipal - - Miss MATTHEWS.

ssisted by a Staff of Certificated Mistresses.

The School Course includes instruction in glish Grammar, Language and Literature, nch, German, Latin, Ancient and Modern story, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawg, Class-Singing, Needlework and Drill.

Pupils' work tested by periodical examinations.

Where desired preparation for Cambridge al Examination.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Death-rate, 12·81. Zymotic death-rate, 1·19. Excellent and abundant water supply." Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depend upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London. Sunshine (1907), 1,777 hours.

GIRLS.

NEWTON HOUSE.

Principals - Misses MELHUISH & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

GIRLS. *Established* 1850.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

(400 feet above sea-level.)

Recognised by the Board of Education.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principals—

Miss GOLDIE.

Miss FERGUSON, B.A. Lond., Hons. Eng., A.R.C.M.

Special attention to health and physical development. Sound general education. Excellent Music, Languages, Painting. Preparation Matriculation, &c., when desired. Two Assistant Mistresses hold B.A. London degree. Tennis (six courts), Cricket, Hockey, Riding, Cycling, Swimming. Private Laundry and Sanatorium.

Entire charge pupils from India and Colonies.

BOYS.

HURSTLEIGH.

(*Established* 1868.)

Principal - M. J. HONNYWILL, M.A.

Assisted by Efficient Masters.

Preparatory (7–13) for Public Schools (Modern and Classical sides) and Osborne.

Limited to 30.

Elevation, 400 ft. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop. All outdoor games. Billiards, &c. Handicrafts.

Fees.—100 guineas yearly.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Principal's wife and experienced Matron.

Special attention delicate, backward boys.

Entire charge parents abroad.

TAPLOW.

Taplow is situated on gravel soil and on an eminence above the Valley of the Thames. It is the centre of a district, the scenery of which ranks among the most beautiful in England.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

TAPLOW, BUCKS.

Half an hour from Paddington. On high ground. Gravel soil.

Principal:—Rev. ALFRED W. BATCHELOR, M.A., D.C.L., L.C.P.

An excellent education at a moderate inclusive fee. Pupils are entered for University Locals and College of Preceptors, for which the School is the centre. Gymnasium, Swimming, Bath. Lecture Hall, Tennis Courts, Workshops, 30 acres of Playing Fields, Bicycle Stables. Isolated Sanatorium. Entire charge taken if desired. Holiday arrangements.

TOWYN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"T meteorological observations recorded enti Towyn to rank high among health resor Climate, bracing and equable. Sunshine avers for past four years, 1,577 hours. Bathi facilities splendid. Water-supply excellent a drainage perfect."

GIRLS.

DOLEITHYN.

Principal - - - Miss COOK.

Assisted by Resident English and Foreign Governesses (certificated).

Doleithyn occupies an exceptionally g position, four minutes' walk from Sea.

Premises specially arranged for Sch purposes.

Thorough education. Preparation for Oxf and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Trini College and Associated Board. Physical Trai ing and general health first importance. S Bathing, Tennis, Cricket, Croquet.

Entire charge taken of Indian and Colon Pupils.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the a and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula a to its proximity to Dartmoor." Sunshine (1907), 1,741 hours; London, 1,234 hours.

Torquay is situated on a bay facing due South in Tor Bay, which faces due east. Above th smaller bay to the north and east rise cliffs 450 feet high. Hence the town is sheltered on all side except that part looking towards the sea, viz. the South, and even this is considerably protecte Vide: *Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland.*

BOYS.

TORBAY COLLEGE,

CHELSTON.

Headmaster - - F. GARSIDE, M.A.

(*1st Class, B.A. Lond.; 1st in Final Honours*).

Preparatory for Universities, Public Schools, Navy, Army, Civil Service, Professional, and Commercial Careers. Many years' consecutive successes, Scholarships, Honours, &c.

EXTREMELY HEALTHY SITUATION.

No illness amongst Boarders for twenty years. Headmaster's house excellently adapted. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Sea air. Dartmoor breezes. Large, airy Bedrooms. Large Grounds. Lawn Tennis.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. GARSIDE.

Special advantages for Indian, Colonial, backward, and delicate Boys.

BOYS.

WELLSWOOD SCHOOL,

HIGHER ERITH ROAD.

Principal - - E. P. OLDFIELD, M.A.

(Charterhouse and Oxford.)

Preparatory School for Sons of Gentlemen from 7 to 14 years of age.

High and bracing situation with Sea on three sides. Course of instruction for preparation for Public Schools (Classical or Modern side). Osborne & Navy Individual attention.

Good playing ground. Every encouragement given to games.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

GIRLS.

LAURISTON HALL.

THE TORQUAY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRL

Principals { **Miss KATE VICCARS** (*Regd.*). **Miss EDITH VICCARS** (*Regd*

Assisted by strong Certificated Staff.

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Su jects, French, German, Science, Mathematic Drawing, Music, Class-singing, Needlewor Shorthand, Book-keeping. *Drill.* Education and Remedial Gymnastics

Speciality.—Conversation in Modern La guages. Preparation for Examinations.

Situation.—High, healthy; in own beautift extensive grounds. Tennis Lawn.

Premises.—Commodious, large rooms. Sa tation excellent.

Preparatory Class, little boys and girls.

Entire charge Indian, Colonial, Foreign Pupi

BOYS.

RICHMOND LODGE.

Headmaster—

C. W. PRIESTLEY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond

Classics and English—A. S. DODDS, B.A. (Hons. Queen's Coll., Oxon.).

A well-known successful and efficient Prepar tory School, of about 25 Boys, in the best part Torquay. Sunny, airy classrooms in bracing ar elevated situation. Only a few Boys received Headmaster's house, under the care of Mr Priestley. Well-equipped laboratories.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or th Universities. Special opportunities for Bo intended for Scientific careers, Engineerin Mining, &c. Many previous successes.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

WALLASEY.

rural residential suburb of Liverpool situated
the strips of land 'twixt Mersey and Dee,
own as the Wirral, enjoying all the advan-
ges of a healthy seaside resort, the air being
ceptionally pure and bracing. There is an
ctric railway and frequent service of ferry
amers to Liverpool.

YS. (*Established 30 years.*)

ELLERAY PARK SCHOOL.

ncipal - - J. M. STUART EDWARDS, M.A. (Oxon.)

sisted by strong staff (University Graduates and Qualified Assistants).

eparatory for Public Schools and Navy (7–15).
School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, French. *Extras.*—
sic, Drawing, Dancing, Gymnastics, Carpen-
ing, Swimming. *Situation.*—In own grounds
acres), high, near Sea. *Premises.*—Large,
mmodious, well warmed, ventilated, gymna-
m, workshop. *Domestic arrangements* under
S. Stuart Edwards. Extensive Cricket, Foot-
l Grounds. Swimming.
Specially suitable weak, delicate boys.

WALLINGFORD.

dical Officer of Health writes:—"Population,
oo. 51 miles from London (G.W.Rly.). The
nate is mild and equable. The town stands
the right bank of the Thames, is well sewered,
l has a municipal supply of water."

LS.

ALLEVA HOUSE SCHOOL

(*Recognised by Board of Education.*)

ncipal - - Miss CROSS, L.R.A.M.

oarding and Day Pupils received. Approved
tern methods of tuition, designed to develop
racter and health.

upils prepared for Examinations if desired.

fficient Staff of Resident and Visiting
chers, also a Kindergarten Class.

rrangements made for entire charge of Pupils
ose parents are abroad.

References in Colombo and Natal.

WARMINSTER.

Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is a breezy,
ing town 400 ft. above sea level. Splendid
olea golf course. Modern sanitation, excel-
water supply, great educational advantages,
high school, grammar school and secondary
ol, &c. Good motoring locality."

S.

LORD WEYMOUTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Founded and Endowed A.D. 1707.

eadmaster—W. F. BLAXTER, M.A.

hool Buildings are large and equipped with
modern convenience. Most healthily
ted in immediate neighbourhood of Wilt-
Downs.

hool Course—Prepare for Universities, Civil
Military Services, Local Examinations, the
ssions, Mercantile Pursuits. Carpenters'
School annually examined.

ficiency at all Games, especially Cricket and
all. Swimming considered only less im-
nt than excellence in class-rooms.

WALMER (*see* DEAL).

Population 5,614. S. E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate, dry and very bracing. Pure air. Specially recommended by the medical profession. High cliffs and marine promenade give unrivalled facilities for healthful exercise. Some sort of breeze always blows. Early vegetables bear witness to the mildness of the temperature.

GIRLS.

ST. KATHERINE'S, UPPER WALMER.

Principal - - - - Miss CUFFE.

Limited number of Resident Pupils, Daughters of Gentlemen, received.

Usual high-class English education, on modern, most approved methods, combining the advantages of home life with school discipline; individual attention under personal influence of Principal. Religious Instruction on definite Church principles.

Great attention Physical Training. Ling's system of Swedish Gymnastics.

Special care delicate children.

Situation best part Walmer, full view Sea; Sanitation, water supply perfect; Croquet, Tennis Lawn, and Hockey Fields.

BOYS.

BELMONT HOUSE.

Principal - - - WALTER INGE, S.C.P.

Preparatory for Public School, Professions, Banks. Special subjects. French, Mathematics.

Aim.—Build up perfect physique, train every activity of mind and body as foundation for future advancement and capability.

Premises.—On top of hill near Sea, most tonic air possible. Sanitation perfect. Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Laboratory and Rifle Range. Playing Fields (5 acres).

Gardens.—Each has his own.

Domestic Arrangement.—Directly under Mrs. Inge.

Entire charge taken of children from abroad.

WATFORD—*see p.* 858.

WELLINGTON (SHROPSHIRE.)

The town lies on North Slope of the Wrekin and Ewell hills. Has in consequence a northerly aspect and a more bracing climate than most Shropshire towns. Rainfall is below average for county, and atmosphere is dry.

THE COUNTY SCHOOL.

Headmaster—GEORGE CORNER, M.A.

Extensive School Buildings comprise large Schoolroom, Class Rooms, well-fitted Laboratories, Lecture Rooms, Workshops. Lofty Dormitories. Fire Escapes.

Course of Instruction.—English, Mathematics, Languages, Science, Drawing, Commercial Subjects, Agriculture (practical instruction Chemistry, Land Surveying, Principles of Agriculture), Engineering, Carpentry, Divinity. Pupils prepared for Universities, Civil Service, Professional, Mercantile, and Agricultural pursuits.

Cricket, Football, Swimming, &c. Cadet Corps.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

WATFORD.

The largest town in the county of Hertfordshire, principally residential in character, is beauti situated in the valley of the Colne. 17½ miles from London. The town stands high upon g soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and mo drainage. There is a public library and college of science, art, music and literature, w University Extension Lectures are delivered. An excellent open-air bathing-place on the Colne, and four recreation grounds.

GIRLS.

CORRAN,

WATFORD, HERTS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education [Reg. 3 (3) & 4].

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A.(Lond.),

With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities. Good Music, Drawing, Languages, &c.

Pupils receive individual care, and great attention is given to training of character.

Gravel soil, bracing air, airy class-rooms and dormitories, large gymnasium, three tennis-courts, field for games.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOO

Principals—

W. R. MACKAY, M.A. (Lond.)
R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Camb.)

Sons of Gentlemen (7–14) prepared for P SCHOOLS and NAVY.

Thorough Educational grounding—CLASS MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GER

Experienced Governess for little boys.

SCHOOL-HOUSE in own grounds (4 acres). ing Field, Covered Play-room. Carpenters' Library. Sanitation perfect.

Regular Drill. School Games a speciality Swimming Lessons optional. Rifle Range

Capable Matron, under Mrs. Campbell's su vision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad*

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Possesses bracing and clean air, well-built residences, designed for wealthy classes and first-c schools. The solid character of the place is maintained by strict exercise of regulations ve in the owners. Drainage modern, water supply good. Death-rate for district in 1907, 9·8. In tile mortality 1907, 88·0 per 1000 births registered.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Perfect sanitation; well-ventilated Class-rooms, Gymnasium Hall (40ft. by 24ft.).

Physical Training on Swedish system. Aim: General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

Indian and Colonial Pupils specially provided for.

GIRLS. WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

ST. LEONARDS.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS (8 to 18).

Principals { **Miss E. C. SUMNER, L.**
Miss A. HOWATSON.

EDUCATIONAL COURSE on lines of Cambr Local Exams., modified to suit individual req ments. Good Music, Art Teaching, and Mo Languages.

Sunny aspect, cheerful surroundings; good tilation, perfect sanitation. All kinds of Ga outdoor as much as possible, but indoor as w

Personal charge taken of children w parents are in INDIA AND COLONIES, and sp provision for holiday changes.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Weston-super-Mare open to pure, invigorating bre of Atlantic Ocean. Climate equable, dry. Bracing summer; warm winter. Admirable for inv and delicate children throughout year. Favoured with unusually high record of bright sunsh Drainage system excellent. Water supply pure and abundant. Commands splendid vie Wales across Bristol Channel."

BOYS. *Founded 1877.*

ETONHURST WITH LEWINSDALE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN IN TWO DEPARTMENTS (Between the Ages of 6 and 15½).

Miss CRUNDALL & Mr. GEO. E. WOLLEN, M.A.
(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath.)

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses

Prepare Boys for Public Schools (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and Royal Navy.

Thorough ground work. Special attention to development by Physical Training. Gymnastics, Swimming, Riding, Shooting (Air Rifle), Games, Tennis (Senior Boys).

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

GIRLS.

ROSSHOLME,

ELLENBURGH CRESCENT.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGAR

Principal - - - - Mrs. BLOT

Efficient Staff of Certificated Teachers.

Conducted on best modern methods. Sc provides thoroughly good *Practical Educa* for Girls, accomplishments being taught in gently and scientifically; neatness and c inculcated daily. Usual Examinations prep for. Mrs. Blett personally supervises dom arrangements, ensuring *health and happine* pupils, combining home comforts with sc discipline. Ample facilities for games recreation.

Special permission to receive all year daug of families residing in India and Colonies.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.

Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Westcliff-Sea, in the borough of Southend-on-Sea, is the ...dern residential portion of the town. It ...oys the climatic advantages of Southend, ...h quiet, select surroundings. Its southern ...ect upon gradual rising ground, equable ...perature, protection from cold winds, re...kable amount of sunshine (on an average ...rs. daily throughout the year in 1907, and ...rs. daily in June, July and August 1908), low ...fall (18·73 inches in 1907), and its excellent ...tation, combine to make it an ideal place of ...idence for invalids and children."

S. ALLEYN COURT.

...EPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ...ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

...eadmaster - - T. R. WILCOX, B.A.

...plendid situation in own grounds, facing ...h. All sanitary arrangements certified ...ect. Separate sanatorium.

...mpetent staff of fully-qualified University ...other Masters.

...ecial attention given to outdoor life of boys ...their sound physical development by means ...mes, drilling, gymnasium, swimming, &c.

EXANDRA COLLEGE AND KINDERGARTEN.

...cipals: Miss E. S. BANNESTER, B.A. Lond., ...nd Miss ROSE BROWN, Memb. of I.S.M.

...cation.—In highest and healthiest part of ...cliff, in full view of Sea.

...remises.—In all respects adapted to school ...irements. Classrooms and bedrooms large, ...y, and lofty. Ventilation and sanitation on ...most approved systems.

...oroughly modern education. High School ...hods combined with careful individual atten... Physical development.

...mes.—Tennis, Croquet, Hockey. Riding and ...mming.

WEST KIRBY.

Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Cheshire, 13,200. 12 m. from Liverpool. Elevation, ... Aspect, S.W. Climate, mild. Sunshine ..., 1,493 hours. Rainfall 27 inches. Strongly ...mmended for pulmonary complaints. En... residential in character. No fog."

...S.

GIRTON HOUSE

...GH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE.

...mistress, L.L.A. St. Andrews University.

...ted by staff of Highly Certificated Teachers.

...ils are prepared for all University, Music ...rawing Examinations. Many Honours and ...nctions have been gained by present and ...Pupils. The house is delightfully situated, ... views of Sea, Country, and Mountains. ... is excellent Sea Bathing. Tennis and ...ey under supervision.

WIMBLEDON.

Estimated Pop. 54,274. In Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of London. L. & S.W. and District Rlys. Noted for its open, breezy common of 628 acres, which is 200 ft. above sea level; also seven well laid-out recreation grounds and pleasure gardens, the last to be acquired being Wandle Bank House Estate, a well wooded estate of over nine acres. This was opened by Princess Louise in 1907 and named Wandle Park. It is a healthy, bracing residential town partly on gravel soil. It is well supplied with all the essentials of a modern suburban district as regards amusements, recreation, and education.

WIMBLEDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

THE RIDGWAY, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster—H. FOTHERGILL REDMAN, B.A.

The School is on gravel soil, 200 feet above sea level. Electric light throughout. Careful attention to health and comfort of young Boys. Gymnastics, Swimming, Sports. Thorough English education with French (taught conversationally), Mathematics, Science and Shorthand. Foreign and Colonial Pupils received.

GIRLS. WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.
Inner Park Road,

IVY HOUSE.

Principal - - - Miss WHITE.

FINISHING SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Limited number of Boarders received. London Professors for Music, Art, and Languages.

Physical Culture. Games. Riding.

Country house and Grounds in bracing and healthy neighbourhood. Modern sanitation. Home comforts. Individual care.

Visits paid to places of national interest, &c.

Colonial and Foreign Holiday Pupils can be chaperoned in England or on Continental Educational Tours.

WEYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Weymouth climate one of most equable in Great Britain. Never very hot in summer. Compared with other health resorts in Great Britain mean maximum is lowest on the south coast. Winter temperature mild yet never enervating."

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by efficient Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Pupils from abroad received.

Kindergarten Class for Young Children. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Royal Academy of Music Examinations at Parents' request. Prospectus on application.

N.B.—Lessons given in WOOD-CARVING by Miss BATT, Medallist.

WHITBY.

Average rainfall, 25 inches. Prevailing wind, S.W. Although promenade faces north, the town is open to south, this being sheltered. East side sandstone and shale; west side boulder clay and glacial gravel. Climate bracing, modern water-supply, good drainage. Sunshine (1907), 1,551 hours.

BOYS.

SNEATON CASTLE SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - J. G. BOURNE, B.A.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE NAVY.

The Castle occupies one of the finest and most bracing sites on the East Coast, standing in its own grounds of 34 acres, high above sea-level, it commands magnificent sea and moorland views. The School affords a perfect training for entrance to the great Public Schools and to the Royal Navy. Valuable Entrance Scholarships have been gained recently.

Illustrated prospectus and full particulars on application.

WINCHMORE HILL.

A pretty Middlesex village rapidly developing suburban district, in an elevated, bracing, healthy situation, alongside a beautiful wood, within quick and easy access of King's Cross.

GIRLS.

AVONDALE LADIES' SCHOOL.

(*Recognised.*)

Principals { Mrs. HENDLEY (*Registered*). Miss COBBETT.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Governesses and Visiting London Professors.

The School affords thorough liberal education with refined home life. Preparation for all Examinations.

Special training in Music; Art.

Situation.—In own grounds (8½ acres); high, healthy elevation; gravel soil. Large, well-ventilated class-rooms; dormitories; separate beds. Gymnasium. Tennis. Croquet Lawns. Kitchen Garden. Fields. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge during holidays.

WINDSOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Subsoils, gravel, clay and chalk. Climate, mild. Rainfall below average; annual mean, 23 inches. Water supply, constant and excellent."

BOYS.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Headmaster - - G. S. FOWLER, M.A.

A Preparatory School for the Public Schools and the Choir School for St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

A good musical education can be given to all boys, and is under the supervision of Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Master of the King's Music.

Fees £78 per annum. For choristers they are reduced to £58 and for choral scholars to £18 per annum.

WOKINGHAM.

Pop. 3,551. 36½ miles from Waterloo. A little county town of Berkshire. 7 miles S. Reading, on the borders of Windsor Forest district noted for its beautiful and healthy roundings and numerous residential seats.

GROSVENOR HOUSE.

Principal - - - Miss L. J. BARKE

Middle-Class Private School for Girls, Kindergarten and Preparatory for Little B

Aim.—To give a thorough educatio modern lines. Special attention to Fr Music, Drill. Usual Examinations prepare

Premises.—Modern, specially built, soil, south aspect, in neighbourhood of woods.

Playing Field.—Hockey, Tennis, Croque Food, Sleep, Ventilation, and Drill care considered.

Special provision made for Foreign a Colonial children.

WOODHALL SPA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—" climate of Woodhall Spa is dry and bra The pine woods afford shelter from the w and give off a health-giving aroma to the a sphere. Death rate 13·07 per thousand. Dra and water supply are both very good and u date."

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRL

HARTINGTON HOUSE.

(*Recognised by Board of Education.*)

Stands in own grounds; good garden; te and croquet lawns; large, lofty rooms, princi facing west and south-west. Large playing-

Recreation of girls carefully studied, pa each afternoon being devoted to games. E charge taken of children whose parents abroad.

DISTRICT RECOGNISED AS ONE OF HEALTH IN ENGLAND.

Principal - - - - - Miss LUN

WOLVERHAMPTON

A county borough. Pop. 94,179. Stands up gentle eminence, 13 miles N.W. of Birmingh and 126 miles N.W. of London. There pleasant green country N. and W. of the t which is very well supplied with facilities outdoor recreations.

BOYS.

THE WERGS PREPARATORY SCHOOL

TETTENHALL.

Principal - T. E. DALTON, M.A.

Established over 17 years.

Situated in a bracing neighbourhood, one from Tettenhall and 1½ miles from Co Station (G.W. Railway). Sanitary arrangem regularly inspected and reported upon.

The curriculum embraces all subjects n sary to qualify Boys for admission to the P Schools, Royal Navy, &c. Excellent Cri Field, Tennis, and Croquet Lawns.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose paren are abroad.

WORTHING.

South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from rthern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and quable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure ater. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the quirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor. Mean mperature, 50·0 deg. Mean relative humidity, 84 per cent. Bright sunshine (1907), 1,776·8 hours.

RLS.

CHURCH HOUSE, HEENE.

HOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
(*Recognised.*)

Resident pupils only. Pupils whose parents e abroad receive special care. Entire charge ken. Separate cubicles. Resident Staff in- udes three University Graduates, Art, French, erman, and Games Mistresses. Visiting R.A.M., A.R.C.M., and others. Preparation r Cambridge, London Matriculation, and oyal Academy Examinations. Good School rchestra. Gymnasium. Hockey. Tennis. vimming. Riding. Exceptional health record. ighest references.

Apply, PRINCIPALS.

GIRLS.

SEABURY SCHOOL,
WEST WORTHING.
FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmistress - - - Miss CARR.

Pupils very successfully prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, for London Matriculation, and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M.

The *School Course* includes Religious Knowledge, English, French, German, Mathematics and Science. Kindergarten Department under trained Froebel teacher.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

YORK.

ɔil, boulder clay. The situation is low and flat. Water supply, pure, abundant and uninterpted. The city is surrounded by open cultivated country, with good level roads. There are rge stray and other open lands, with facilities for outdoor games. Sunshine (1907), 1,265 hours.

ɔYS.

ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster—Rev. W. JOHNSON, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).

Founded 1546. *Re-built* 1905-6.

To provide high-class modern education (including Mathematics, Modern Languages, Natural iences) preparatory for Commercial, Engineering, Professional, University Careers.

Curriculum embraces all necessary subjects to promote the object of the School.

Situation.—In two acres grounds, just outside city walls. S. aspect. *Premises.*—Modern, eproof. Accommodation, 50 Boarders. Library, Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshop. nitation perfect. *Playing Field.*—Four acres (pavilion); cricket, football, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

he HOLIDAY "WHITAKER" will appear April 1st, 1909,

AS AN

ILLUSTRATED

A B C TRAIN GUIDE

To the Principal Holiday and Health Resorts of the United Kingdom. . .

O BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Price 6d. net.

JBLISHERS: J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

FURNESS RAILWAY

BLACKPOOL and the LAKE

in connection with the popular Fast Paddle Steamers,

"LADY EVELYN" or "PHILOMEL

Every Weekday during June, July, August, and September.

THE OUTER CIRCULAR TOUR

By SEA, RAIL, LAKE, and COACH

Embracing

FURNESS ABBEY, WINDERMERE LAKE, and CONISTO

An Unequalled Combination.

BLACKPOOL (Talbot Road)	Train	dep.	10. 0	a.m.
FLEETWOOD	Steamer	,,	10.30	,,
BARROW (Ramsden Dk)	,,	arr.	11.45	,,
	Train	dep.	12. 0	noon
WINDERMERE (Lake Side)	,,	arr.	12.50	p.m.
	(Time allowed for Luncheon)			
	Steam Yacht	dep.	2. 0	p.m.
AMBLESIDE	,, ,,	arr.	3. 5	,,
	Coach	dep.	3.15	,,
CONISTON	,,	arr.	4.40	,,
	(Time allowed for Tea)			
	Train	dep.	6. 0	,,
BARROW (Ramsden Dk)	,,	arr.	6.55	,,
	Steamer	dep.	7. 0	,,
FLEETWOOD	,,	arr.	8.15	,,
BLACKPOOL (Talbot Road	Train	,,	8.47	,,

Times subject to alteration

Time is allowed for Luncheon at the Pavilion, Lake Side Station, Windermere

Inclusive fares for the round :—

	1st Class and Saloon.	3rd Cl an F. Ca
From Blackpool . .	11/6	7/6
From Fleetwood . .	10/-	6/9

Tickets are available for a week with bre of journey at any Station on the Circle.

ALFRED ASLETT,
Secretary and General Manager
Barrow-in-Furness, 1909.

COLWALL PARK HOTEL

COLWALL, MALVERN.

This Hotel, recently bu and furnished throughou with every modern comfo is delightfully situated the heart of the

MALVERN HILLS,

within a few minutes Malvern by rail.

COLWALL forms an excellent centre for expeditions to all places of interest in the neighbo hood, and the Hotel offers to visitors all the ease and comfort of a pleasant country hot with the conveniences and luxuries of a **MODERN HOTEL.**

GOOD COOKING. SPACIOUS BEDROOMS. SITTING ROOMS.
DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS. COMFORTABLE LOUNGE.

Golf Links adjoin Hotel. Excellent Stabling. Motor Pit.
MODERATE TERMS. Telephone, 0196 Colwall.

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British Holiday and Health Resorts.

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EVERYBODY, however good his constitution, needs more than ever in these wear-and-r times to renew his health-springs periodically by a holiday amidst fresh scenes and agenial surroundings. The choice of a suitable resort for pleasure or health, recreation or ose, is often difficult; there are so many places to select from in England, Scotland, land, and Wales whose claims are as evenly balanced as their attractions are diversified. lividual tastes and temperaments greatly vary, but the love of change is universal. Cheap lway fares, steamboats, motor cars, and bicycles have all contributed to extend the area hin reach of every holiday-maker from which to choose a fresh source of interest. To ible a preliminary opinion to be formed with as little trouble as possible a uniform thod of presenting the chief characteristics of each place has been adopted.

ABERDEEN,

rdeenshire. Pop. 174,579. A city and royal Burgh of great antiquity. Has a fine harbour numerous industries, including granite and fishing. It also contains a splendidly-equipped versity and ancient cathedral. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry., Caledonian Ry., North tish Ry., Great North of Scotland Ry., and by steamboat. *Location:* 523 m. from London. *al distances:* 130 m. N. from Edinburgh. *Elevation:* From 20 ft. to 400 ft. *Immediate hbourhood:* Pasture lands and hilly country. *Aspect:* East and south. *Climate:* Equable and bracing, fairly dry. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,400 hours. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy, overlying granite. *Front:* 2¼ m. fine sandy beach, with esplanade and pavilion, and frequent tram service. *Sea bathing:* Separate. *Baths:* Hot and cold, and Russian. *Season:* June–September. *Recreations:* Golf, fishing, boating, cricket, tennis, &c.

E DEESIDE HYDROPATHIC, Murtle, near berdeen. Modern conditions for Health, omfort, Convenience. Electric Light, Elevator, Heated Corridors, Electric, &c., Baths. racing Climate. Terms—1st Nov. till 31st ay, £2 5s. 6d.; 1st June till 31st Oct., 2 12s. 6d. per week. DR. STEWART

ABERYSTWITH,

ligan. M.B. Pop. 8,014. *Means of access:* N., Cambrian Ry.; S., G.W. (Manchester Milford branch); from London, L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On shores of ligan Bay. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea level. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Hilly and ntainous, scored with romantic valleys. *Aspect:* W. and S.W. *Climate:* Bracing, with able temperature, no fog, and practically no snow or frost. *Water supply:* Constant, from alimmon Mountain. *Soil:* Gravelly subsoil. *Drainage:* Water carriage and efficient. *Sunshine:* , 1,368 hrs. *Front:* 1½ m. paved promenade, marine and south terraces divided by beautiful le grounds. *Pier:* 600 ft.; pavilion accommodating 2,000. *Beach:* Sand and shingle, the bay en by picturesque reefs. *Sea bathing:* Three stands, provision for mixed. *Baths:* Public sea-r swimming, and private electric and sea-water baths. *Annual fixture:* Welsh National cultural Show, in summer. Aberystwith is well provided with facilities for amusements and ation, and is the seat of the University College of Wales (420 students), and the *locale* of Welsh National Library, containing the most valuable and unique MSS. in existence.

TERLOO HYDRO HOTEL. Finest position Promenade. Facing Sea. Recently enlarged. ccommodation, 200 guests. Complete installion. Dousing's Electrical Baths. High equency, Vibrating, Massage. Hot and Cold a-Water Baths. Golf. Tennis. Billiards. rage. Terms, apply MANAGER.

THE MARINE PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing Sea. In best position on Promenade. Most comfortable. Good Cuisine. Tennis Lawn. Garage. Inclusive terms from 5/6 per day. Apply, MANAGERESS.

ABERDOVEY,

small seaport at the mouth of the River Dovey is a quiet health resort, with a fine stretch nds, golf links (18 holes), fishing, wild duck shooting. It is fully exposed to south and -west, but otherwise sheltered by hills. Aberdovey is one of the warmest places on the h coast, snow rarely falling here. L. & N.W. Rly. and G.W. Rly. Pop, 1,500.

ABINGDON,

s. M.B. Pop. 6,500. 6 m. from Oxford. *ns of access:* G.W. Ry., River Thames ers during summer. *Aspect:* South. *ate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drain-* Modern; sewage farm 1½ m. away. Gravel. *Baths:* Corporation river swim- *Season:* June-Sept. Cricket, boating, ming, golf links—8 holes.

ALDEBURGH,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 2,500 (double in summer). G.E. Ry., between Lowestoft and Felixstowe. A quiet and bracing watering-place on the River Alde. Golf links (18 holes); sea and river boating and fishing; good wild-fowl shooting. Beach, clean shingle and sand. Bathing, mixed.

ALDERSHOT,

Hants. U.D.C. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 17,000 (about 35,000 including the military). England's chief military training ground (dating from 1854), is situated in the extreme N.E. corner of Hants, 35 m. from London, amidst fine scenery, surrounded by pine woods, with hills on the S. and E. and heath on the W. The Basingstoke Canal—one of the prettiest in England—divides the camp into two, viz., the North and South Camps. *Climate:* Bracing. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant (hard). *Soil:* Sandy. Municipal gardens, recreation ground, Theatre. Golf, hunting, fishing, bowls, cricket, football, polo, hockey, boating, military races twice a year.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. FRED G. C. BRITTEN, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, House and Estate Agent. Also at Ashvale, Surrey. Telegrams: "Fred Britten, Aldershot," and "Britten, Ashvale."

HOUSE AGENTS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, House Agents, Valuers for Probate, Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Hosiers, Boot Factors. All requisites supplied for Volunteer and Yeomanry Camps. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 36.

HOUSE FURNISHERS, &c. MILES & MILES, House Furnishers, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Ironmongers, China and Glass Merchants. Furniture Removers to and from all parts of the world. Trade Valuers. Houses Furnished completely on hire for long or short periods. Telephone, No. 72.

ALDERSHOT MOTOR WORKS. J. E. LAWES, Official Repairer R.A.C. Agent for best makes of cars. All tyres stocked. Garage fifty cars. Cars for Hire. Repairs, Recharging, Vulcanizing. Large stock Accessories. Telegrams "Lawes Motors, Aldershot." Telephone, 190.

ALTON,

Hants. U.D.C. Pop. 5,000. L. & S.W. Ry. On the Wey, 47 m. from London, 17 from Winchester, surrounded by fine scenery. *Elevation:* 300 ft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Recreations:* Hunting and drag, badminton, football, tennis, cricket, rifle range, concerts, &c., in Assembly Rooms; Flower Show in August.

CONDUIT'S COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL. C. T. C. House. Situate in the centre of the town. Magnificent grounds, 2 acres. Tennis, Croquet. Stables, Motor Garage. Special week-end terms to Commercials. Moderate Tariff. Boots meets all trains when advised.
Proprietress, Mrs. M. CONDUIT.

DYER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE AGENTS, &c.,
80, HIGH STREET,
ALTON.

ARDROSSAN,

Ayrshire. Pop. 6,000. *Means of access:* S.W. Ry. and Caledonian Ry., also steam service. *Location:* 30 m. from Glasgow. *Elevation:* Sea-level. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Mo *Piers:* Two. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea bathing:* mixed. Tennis and bowling clubs, model club, golf club at Ardeer.

ARUNDEL,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 3,100. L.B. & S.C. 58 m. from London. *Location:* On River 4 m. inland from Littlehampton. *Elev* Lowest, 8 ft.; highest, 104 ft. *Climate:* *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Mo *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Excursions:* mouth, 28 m.; Chichester, 10½ m.; Bognor, Worthing, 10 m. Celebrated for its medi castle and splendid park (1,200 acres), frequented by picnic parties. This old stronghold, the home of successive Duke Norfolk, occupies a bold position on the of a hill, the town, an agricultural ce being picturesquely built on the slopes, an lovely surroundings; visited annually by numbers of excursionists. Boating and an on river. Excellent golf at Littlehamp 8 minutes by train.

ASHFORD,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 13,700. S.E. & C. Rly. S.W. of Canterbury and 56 m. from London market town in the heart of the hop dist one of the busiest centres of the S.E. & C. and the seat of their locomotive and car works. The Council owns the baths, recre ground, technical schools, gasworks, and w works.

LEE & SON. The leading House Furni and Decorators, Auctioneers, Valuers, countants, House and Estate Agents, Ren Contractors and Warehousemen, 4, 6, an High Street. Auction and Estate Off Wellesley Road. Telephone, 50.

AYLESBURY,

Bucks. G.C., Met., G.W., and L. & N.W. Pop. 9,244. Situated in a fertile valley on a s elevation, 5 m. from the Chiltern Hills on th side, and 40 m. from London. It is a ancient town, called Aeglesburge by the Sa and Elesberic in "Doomsday Book." Ther Tumuli at Horsenden (7 m.) and Whiteley At Holman's Bridge (1 m.) is the site of battle of 1642. From Brill (8 m.) (600 ft.) views of the surrounding country are obta Recreation ground, bandstand, cricket (co ground), hunting (centre for Lord Rothsch staghounds), football, tennis, bowls, swim baths. Museum.

AYLESBURY MOTOR COMPANY.—Garag 20 Cars always open. Charging, vulcani Inspection pits and electric light. Car hire. Sole agents for Siddeley, Humber Adams cars. Repairs a speciality. Telegr "Motors." Telephone, 87 P.O.

AYLESBURY STEAM LAUNDRY. Laundry is noted for its high-class w Under the personal supervision of the prietor. Goods collected and delivered w a ten-miles radius. Telephone, P.O. 62.
JAMES ROBINSON, Propriet

AYR,

yrshire. Pop. 30,000. *Means of access:* G. & W. Ry. and steamers. *Location:* S.W. of otland, 40 m. S. of Glasgow, facing the Firth of lyde. *Soil:* Sandy. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water upply:* Excellent. Electric light; Corporation rams. *Front:* Sandy beach. *Pier:* 900 ft. *a bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Train, eamer, and coach. *Season:* May to Sept. unicipal golf course, 9 holes; at Prestwick, m. by tram, 4 courses, each 18 holes; tennis; ord Eglinton's hounds hunt the locality. The rthplace of Burns, 2 m. S. of the town, is visited nnually by large numbers. The Burns Monuent cost £3,350, and is a beautiful piece of art Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. (*see* p. 815).

TATION HOTEL. For Tourists to "The Land of Burns," Burns' Cottage (birthplace), Brig o' Doon, &c. Within few minutes of seashore. Pleasure Steamers. Lovely Drives. Golf. Electric Light. Lift. Lounge. Bedrooms—Single, from 3/6; Double, from 6/6. Other G. & S.W. Railway Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Dumfries, and Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers (Professional). Telegrams: "Souwestern."

BAKEWELL,

rbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,805. *Means of access:* idland Ry. A bracing but sheltered town, o feet above sea-level, in the centre of the ak district. Haddon Hall, 2 m.; Chatsworth, m. *Season:* May–September. Golf links (9 les); trout fishing; chalybeate spring.

BARMOUTH,

rionethshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,500. 220 m. N.W. London, on the River Mawddach, at the rance to Cardigan Bay. Air is bracing; town heltered from north and east. Good drainage d water. A seaport and fashionable wateringce. Well adapted for convalescents. The nter is mild. Good fishing; sea-bathing on dy beach; also a bathing establishment. Golf rs (18 holes). Excellent touring centre; neighring scenery very fine.

NDRE HALL (HOTEL PENSION). Finest levated position in own Grounds. Sea and fountains. Lovely Views. Airy, Spacious ooms. Billiard Room. Excellent Cuisine. eparate Tables. Tennis Lawns. Motor arage. Special Christmas and Easter prorammes. Proprietor, MR. WILLIAMS.

ENCAIRN SELECT BOARDING ESTABISHMENT. Fine Views, Sea and Mountains. heltered position. Few minutes' walk from hurch, Beach, and Station. Homely, Comortable. Liberal Table. Terms Moderate, ccording to Season. Apply to—
MRS. HERBERT A. DENNIS.

TH—*see* p. 868.

BEAUMARIS,

of Anglesea. M.B. Pop. 2,326. *Means ccess:* L. & N.W. Ry. to Bangor or Menai dge; excellent omnibus service from Bangor; mer service from Liverpool and from Bangor eaumaris. A quiet resort, combining all the ntials of the seaside with the characteristics n old-fashioned country town. Fine view of le range of Carnarvonshire mountains. hting, boating, fishing, golf links, tennis.

BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 40,000. Midland Ry., 50 m.; L. & N.W. Ry., 62¾ m. from London. On the banks of the Great Ouse, the embankment constituting a charming riverside promenade, the river affording opportunities for aquatic pastimes, which are made the most of. Attracted by moderate rents, good drainage and water, and excellent educational facilities (public and private), there is a large residential population (trebled last 50 years). Every provision made for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements. Regatta in July; cricket week; golf links (18 holes); hunting, polo; Bedford Park (60 acres); football, tennis, lacrosse, hockey, croquet; Bedford Musical Society; amateur dramatic and operatic society; technical teaching at the "Evening Institution" (*see* p. 817).

EMBANKMENT HOTEL. First-class Hotel, pleasantly situated on river. New wing added. Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiards. Good Cuisine. Boating. Fishing. Moderate Tariff. Week-end terms. Telephone, 0711.
Apply, PROPRIETOR.

PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let and for Sale. Illustrated and Tabulated Registers with Map and Views post free. Sales every Friday and Saturday at Auction Rooms and Market. W. & H. PEACOCK, 84, High Street.

BEDFORD SANITARY LAUNDRY The best equipped and most complete Laundry in the Midlands. Every hygienic provision and the most approved appliances. Works, Sandhurst Road. Secretary, G. C. WALKER, Auctioneer and Estate Agent. Offices, 1, St. Paul's Square.

BANGOR (NORTH WALES).

Pop. 11,269. L. & N.W. Ry. An episcopal city and important educational centre with a university, and owing to its mild climate a favourite place of residence. Golf (9 holes).

BELFAST—*see* p. 869.

BANGOR,

Co. Down. Pop.: Winter, 8,000; summer, 20,000. *Means of access:* Rail and steamer from Belfast. *Location:* 10 m. from Belfast, and 6 m. from Donaghadee; built on a hill sloping to the sea. *Aspect:* Northerly. *Soil:* Dry, gravelly. *Climate:* Dry, bracing.

BETTWS-Y-COED.

U.D.C. Pop. 1,100. At the confluence of the Rivers Conway and Llugwy, on the borders of the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon. 4 m. S. from Llanrwst and 17 m. E. of Carnarvon. Favourite resort of tourists, artists, and anglers. Excellent centre for excursions; situated in lovely scenery on the fringe of Snowdonia. *Climate:* Mild and equable. *Season:* Easter to October. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,282 hrs.

BATH,

Somersetshire. County Borough. Episcopal city. Pop. 49,817. *Means of access:* 107 m. from P dington, G.W. Ry.; also western main line, Midland Ry. *Location:* 11 m. from Bristol, on N. b of River Avon. *Elevation:* 60 to 550 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Woodland, hills, diversified country. *Climate:* Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. *Sunsh* (1907), 1,674 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Oolithic limestones, clays sands. *Baths:* Luxuriously appointed, with every scientific application known to modern bal ology. *Mineral waters:* Thermal springs. *Season:* Spring and autumn periods greatest activi position as fashionable inland watering-place, possessing an unrivalled combination of arc logical, historical, social, and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes origin; their healing virtues tried 1906 by 100,000 bathers. It is now a fine residential city, excellent educational facilities and railway communications. Corporation own hot and springs, baths, and grand pump-room (a well-organised centre for musical entertainments), maintain a city band. Theatre Royal, Assembly Rooms (concerts and balls), Art Gal Reference Library, Royal Literary and Scientific Institution (library, reading-room, geologi museum), abbey church, and various old buildings. Royal Victoria Park (50 acres, 1¼ m. carri drive, promenades, lawns, and plantations), Sydney Gardens (band performances, flower sho recreation ground (county cricket, football, cycling), golf (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes—separate clu hunting, archery, tennis, boating, angling (*see* p. 816).

BATH is not only the most ancient, but is still the premier of our British Spas. Its mineral springs, supplying the most perfect suites of modern bathing establishments in Europe, rise at a temperature of 120°, the daily yield being over half a million gallons.

BATH possesses a great variety of attractio High-class Concerts given daily from Octo to May at the Roman Promenade, and in Parks and Gardens July to September. Beau fully illustrated Guide post free of

SECRETARY, Grand Pump Room

HARRIS' HOTEL, Queen Square. This Private Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and fashionable part of City, close to Baths, overlooking Victoria Park; opposite Bath and County Club. Perfect sanitation. Table d'Hôte at separate tables. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

R. W. HARRIS, Proprietor.

FRANCIS' HOTELS, Queen Square, Benn Street and Russell Street. The largest a most commodious Private Hotels in the Ci Situated near the Baths, Victoria Park, a all Places of Amusement. Electric Light.

E. and M. PONTER, Proprietors

CULLEN'S PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, Manvers Street. Pleasant situation. Close to the Baths. South Bedrooms. Front Smoking-room. Table d'Hôte, 7 o'clock. Inclusive Terms from 30/- weekly. Special for Families and Long Residence. Recommended by Doctors and Visitors.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 52, Pulter Street. Sunny aspect. Convenient for Bat Pump-room, and Sham Castle Golf Lin Refined and homelike. Smoke-room. N Telephone, 507.

Proprietress, Mrs. LAWRENCE

CHRISTOPHER HOTEL (BATH), LTD. Oldest established Family and Commercial Hotel. Pleasantly and centrally situated, close to Abbey, Guildhall, Public Markets, and Mineral Water Baths. Five minutes from both stations. Omnibusses meet every train.

THE MISSES ROBINSON, Manageresses.

HOUSE DECORATORS, &c. WALTER PRA & CO., Bartlett Street and Gay Street, Ho Decorators and General Contractors. Es mates free in Town and Country. Telephon 421 and 310 Bath.

PENDENNIS, Pierrepoint Street. High-class Boarding Establishment. Newly decorated. Two minutes of Pump Room, Baths, Abbey, Parks, and near Theatre and G.W. Station. Golf Links. Excellent cuisine. Terms from 30s. to 2½ guineas. Telephone, 410.

PROPRIETRESS.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Illustrat Property Register free. Auctioneers, Value Undertakers. POWELL & POWELL, 18, Bond Street, Bath. Telegrams, "Powel Bath." Telephone, No. 18 Bath.

CHEMISTS, &c. E. J. APPLEBY & CO., 8, Argyle Street, Dispensing and Family Chemists. Established 1826. High-class Dispensing at Moderate Prices. All Photo Requisites. Depôt for Kodak Films and Papers. Developing and Printing. Dark Room.

REMOVALS, WAREHOUSING, GENER. HOUSE FURNISHERS. POWELL & POWE 18, Old Bond Street, Bath. Paddington I positories and Belgravia Depositories, Lond Telegrams, "Depositing, London"; "Powe Bath." Telephones, No. 442 Paddingto No. 18 Bath.

BATH—*continued.*

OUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. HORTON BROTHERS, Northgate Street, House Furnishers, House and Estate Agents (Monthly Register Free), Auctioneers, Undertakers, Valuers. Dry rooms for Storage. Contractors for Removals. Estimates free. Telegrams: "Furniture, Bath." Telephone, No. 114.

THE BATH GARAGE & MOTOR CO. (FULLERS), LTD. Official Repairers, 11A, Kingsmead St. Most centrally situated Garage; well-equipped Repair Shops. Michelin, Continental, and Dunlop Tyres stocked. Accumulators charged. Cars for Hire. Telegrams, "Garage, Bath." Telephone, 273.

BELFAST.

)p. 370,000. The capital of Ulster is the chief mmercial city in Ireland, noted for its shipilding and linen industries and fine harbour. is situated on the River Lagan, which flows into elfast Lough. 101 m. due N. of Dublin, and is ell served by rail, steamboat and electric tram rvices. Belfast is within easy distance of the ourne Mountains, in County Down, the Giants' useway, and the rocky coast of Antrim, containg some of the grandest scenery in Ulster. Golf, hing, several public baths, technical institute, hool of art, museum, new city hall, botanic rdens park, containing finest fernery in United ngdom.

HE KENSINGTON. First-class Temperance Hotel in the City. Families and Tourists specially catered for. Newly painted, decorated, and refurnished. Electric light. Telephone. Cuisine unsurpassed. Very moderate tariff. Most central and best situation in City. Apply, MANAGERESS.

HE ABERCORN RESTAURANT LTD., opposite Theatre Royal, Castle Lane, is well known as the finest ground floor restaurant in the City.

BRIDLINGTON,

orkshire. M.B. Pop. 15,500. N. Eastern Ry. *ocation:* On coast 5 m. S. of Flamborough ead. *Front:* Promenades at different levels ¼ m. along shore. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* ixed. *Season:* April–September. During season orporation band plays daily. Bridlington is gay and growing summer resort greatly in vour with North of England industrial centres *ee* p. 821).

BIRMINGHAM,

Varwickshire, the chief town of the Midlands, a most progressive and interesting city, noted r its metallic manufactures and imposing ublic buildings, which include the Corinthian own Hall, where triennial musical festivals e held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery (museum of ms, industrial museum, Wedgwood room, alian room, fine modern paintings, &c.), cenal free library, Queen's College, &c. In the burbs is Aston Hall, a magnificent Elizabethan ansion open to the public. Pop. 553,155. 113 . from London, L. & N.W., G.W. and M. Rys.

HE GRAND HOTEL. Accommodation for 370 guests. Magnificent Dining, Grill Restaurant, Banqueting and Ball Rooms. Spacious Smoking, Billiard, Drawing, Writing, Reading Rooms. Every modern convenience. Sanitation perfect. Headquarters of Midland Automobile Club.
JOS. WEISHAUPT, Manager.

BLACKPOOL,

Lancashire. M.B. Pop. 62,000. *Means of access:* L. & Y. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry., Midland Ry., and Great Central Ry. *Location:* On coast between the Ribble and Wyre, 18 m. from Preston. *Elevation:* 9½ ft. to 97 ft. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; freedom from fogs. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,520 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* N., clay; S., sand. *Front:* 3 miles; N., esplanades and ornamental sloping cliff-face terraces; S., flat sandy beach. *Piers:* 3, each with distinctive features. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Excellent facilities by sea and rail; network of electric tramways. This busy town is one huge permanent pleasure exhibition. All usual waterside pastimes provided; special prominence given to music (orchestral and choral) and dancing. Golf links, annual cricket week (July or August), and musical festival (October) (*see* p. 817).

COUNTY AND LANE ENDS HOTEL. Old-established Family and Commercial. Dining, Drawing, and Bedrooms facing the Sea and Promenade, next to "Tower" and "Palace." Tariff inclusive from 7/6 per day. Telegrams, "County, Blackpool." National Telephone, 39.

ST. CHAD'S PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Promenade, South Shore, Blackpool. Terms: 6/6 per day, inclusive; 13/- Week-end. Private Apartments, with or without board. Telephone, 348. Telegrams, "Chads."
Proprietor, J. HILLGROVE.

CLARENDON PRIVATE HOTEL (en pension) Sea View, Electric Light, Lounge, Billiards Recreation Hall. Table d'Hôte (small tables) Near Golf Links. Garage P.t. Terms from 5s. to 7s. per day according to season. Tel. 407. T. A., "Clarendon, Wilton Parade,"
MISS MARSHALL, Proprietress.

BIRMINGHAM—*continued.*

ACORN HOTEL, Temple Street. Central, Unique. Three minutes from Stations, Theatres, Trams. Drawing, Writing Rooms. Splendidly appointed Sitting Rooms. 100 Bedrooms. Suites with Bathroom. Table d'Hôte. Lift. Electric Light. Telegrams, "Acorn, Birmingham." Telephone, 6470. Apply MANAGER.

HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS. STEELE & CO., LTD., 40, New Street, and other branches, Birmingham. Hire of Wigs, and attendance at all Amateur Theatricals.

BEXHILL—*see* p. 872.
BIDEFORD—*see* p. 874.
BISHOP'S TEIGNTON—*see* p. 874.

BOURNEMOUTH,

Hants. County Borough. Pop. 70,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. (107½ m. from Lon and Midland Ry. *Location:* Extreme S.W. coast of Hants, in sheltered bight between Poole bour and Christchurch. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, pine-woods, valleys, luxurious growth of trees shrubs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, equable temperature. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,790 hrs. W *supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand and gravel. *Front:* High cliffs, cov foliage, intersected rustic paths, broken by deep chines. *Piers:* Bournemouth, 1,238 ft., bands refreshment and newspaper kiosks; Boscombe, 600 ft. *Beach:* Sandy, no currents, double t render bathing always practicable. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming baths, Turkish electric at Hydros. *Excursions:* New Forest, 15 m.; Corfe Castle, 18 m.; Wimborne, 9 Christchurch Priory, 4 m.; Salisbury, 31 m.; Stonehenge, 38 m. Steamboat excursions Swanage, Weymouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton, &c. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Att fixtures:* Regatta, cricket week, horse show, chrysanthemum show, tennis, golf, and croquet to m ment. Widely-spread town built within recent years on a heath covered with pines, which surr and permeate the locality, contributing to this fashionable town's position as a health re aromatic exhalations from pines benefiting pulmonary complaints. East Cliff (oldest reside quarter) separated from West Cliff (newest portion, more elevated) by River Bourne. T extended more inland through valley than along coast. Valley affords maximum protection i wind, laid out 2 miles as public pleasure gardens, stream running through. Here Invalids' W sheltered, quiet, sunny promenade. Municipal orchestra and bands, 2 theatres, winter gard (vocal and instrumental concerts), Shaftesbury Hall (entertainments, lectures, concerts, g nasium), free libraries; science, art, and technical schools; drill halls, 3 arcades; boati fishing, coaching, hunting; 2 golf links, Meyrick Park and Queen's Park (18 holes; ladies, 9 hol 3 large parks, provision for all outdoor pastimes; good educational facilities; excellent Lond railway service, and direct communication Midlands and North. Electric tramways (*see* p. 819).

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT. DR. JOHN'S SANATORIUM, Constitution Hill. Six hundred acres of Private Grounds. Separate Chalet System. Excellent opportunities for studying agriculture. Two hundred and fifty feet above sea level. Own Cows. DR. JOHNS, sole proprietor. Established 1897.

DURLEY HALL. Warm, comfortable Boarding House, surrounded by sunny grounds. Near Sea, Gardens, and Golf. Fine Billiard Room. Twenty Bedrooms. Catering equals good hotels. Bright Christian Home. From £2 2s. weekly. Book to Bournemouth (West). Telephone, 1453. MANWARING, Proprietor.

"HOLLYHURST," WEST CLIFF. APARTMENTS, with or without board. South aspect. Ground floor bedrooms. Sanitation perfect. Electric Light. House heated throughout. Fine Sea Views. One minute from Cliff. Special attention to invalids. Telegrams, "Hollyhurst, Bournemouth."
MRS. NEWBURY.

SILVER HOW BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, West Cliff Gardens. Delightful situation. Well sheltered. Close to Overcliff Drive. Golf Links and Winter Gardens. Electric Light Ray Bath. Terms from 30/- weekly. Telephone, 976.
MRS. HUME (*née* Hutteman).

ALBANY COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Holdenhurst Road, 3 minutes from centre of the town and opposite Central Railway Station. Special attention to the conveniences and comfort of Commercials, Visitors, and Cyclists. Terms very moderate.
J. W. EWEN, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS. HENRY CROSS & CO., the old-established House, 90, Commercial Road, control one of the largest stocks in the South. Intending visitors should write for Price List containing useful information, post free. Mention WHITAKER'S.

ELVASTON (*en pension*), **West Cliff.** Sup position. Sea Front. Own Grounds (2 acr Stabling. Garage. Electric Light. Drawi Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Ten and Croquet Lawns facing Sea. Tel. 3 Telegrams: "Elvaston, Bournemouth."
MRS. POCOCK

WOODLEIGH TOWER PRIVATE HOTE *En pension.* Close Gardens, Sea, Boa Separate Tables. Private Sitting Roo Ground Floor Bedrooms. Modern sanitati Afternoon Tea in Garden. 2 to 3½ guine inclusive. No extras.
MISS I. C. EDE, Proprietress.

TRALEE BOARDING ESTABLISHMEN Full south aspect. Fine Sea Views. Eve modern convenience. Over 50 Bedroom Illustrated Tariff.
MRS. C. SHARLAND, Proprietress.

PINEWOOD. Private Hotel and Pension. 8 Peter's Road. Standing in own Grounds ne Pier, Winter Gardens, and Trams. Excelle cuisine. Electric Light. Moderate a inclusive terms. Telephone, 928.
MRS. GOETZ, Proprietress.

SUNNY MOOR, Durley Road, West Cli Superior Apartments. Detached House own grounds. Sanitary Certificate. Excelle Cooking and Attendance. Close to Sea, Tow Pavilion. Highly recommended.
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JOLLIFFE & FLINT, House and Estate Agent Auctioneers and Valuers, 1, Arcade, and Station Corner Chambers, Parkstone, publis Illustrated Register of Properties for Sale or Let in Bournemouth and surrounding Distric (with Map), Free by post. Established 1874.

JOLLIFFE & FLINT, being Agents for th principal Property Owners, publish compre hensive Lists of Furnished Houses to Let fo the Winter and Summer Seasons; free by post House and Estate Agency, 1, Arcade. Estal lished 1874.

BOURNEMOUTH—*continued.*

OPER & RIDDETT, HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS, Auctioneers and Valuers, Bank Chambers, The Square, Bournemouth. Established 28 years. Printed Registers free on application. Telephone, 127.

OUSE AGENTS. REBBECK BROS., whose offices have been established for 60 years, are Agents for principal houses at Bournemouth and neighbourhood, and supply *Lists Free.* Messrs. Rebbeck undertake Valuations, Surveys, and Auctions. Offices—Gervis Place, Bournemouth.

OUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. ADAMS & CO., opposite West Station, Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., supply Printed Registers of Houses to Let, Furnished and Unfurnished, free upon application; also Lists of Businesses, Boarding, Apartment Houses, and High-class Residential Properties for Sale.

HE BOURNEMOUTH STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD., Littledown Road. Near Central Station. Patronized by Royalty. Gold and Silver Medals, London Laundry Exhibitions.

BRIDPORT,

rsetshire. M.B. Pop. 5,962. *Means of access:* 5 m. from London by G.W. Ry.; coach connections with Lyme (9 m.) and Crewkerne (12 m.) & S.W. Ry. stations). *Elevation:* About 40 ft. *spect:* South. *Climate:* Equable. *Water supply:* nstant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Piers:* At rbour entrance. *Season:* July-September. seaport for small vessels and quiet watering-ace. Golf links, hunting, tennis, boating, ing. The place has many attractions for the ist, botanist, geologist, and archæologist. *ir:* April and October.

HE GREYHOUND HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Home Comforts. Private Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Luncheon, and Refreshment Rooms. Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of excellent quality. Omnibus meets all trains at Bridport Station. Nat. Telephone, 0194.

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BOGNOR,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 6,200. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 66 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Littlehampton and Selsey Bill. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat, open. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, dry, equable; small rainfall; freedom from frost and fog. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,809 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Paved promenade 1 m. on seawall. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, Council band. *Beach:* Smooth, firm sands. *Bathing:* Mixed; shore lined with bathing tents, except in front of houses. *Season:* July–September. *Annual fixtures:* July, croquet tournament; August, cricket week, regatta, horse and flower shows, various aquatic sports; September, tennis open tournament. Quiet family summer resort and residential town; suitable winter climate for invalids; theatre, assembly-rooms, golf, boating, fishing, hockey, badminton (*see* p. 820).

HURLINGHAM BOARDING HOUSE, WEST MANSION. Every Room has good Sea view. Separate Tables. Home comforts. Croquet, Tennis, and close to Golf Links. Special winter terms. Arrangements can be made for Private Apartments. Telephone, 11 P.O. Personal supervision.

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BRIGHTLINGSEA,

Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 4,578. 62 m. from London by G.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast, 10 m. from Colchester. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant, from deep wells. A quiet yachting, boating, and fishing centre.

BRIGHTON—*see* p. 873.

BRISTOL—*see* p. 874.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA,

Sussex, M.B. Pop. 15,500. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., *viâ* Croydon, Lewes, and Polega S.E. & C. Ry., *viâ* Herne Hill, Tunbridge Wells, and Crowhurst. *Location:* On coas 5 W. of Hastings, 12 m. E. of Eastbourne. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 147 *Neighbourhood:* Inland, hilly pasture lands, coast open. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, invigo ing. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,800 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to sand as t recedes. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* 2 miles marine drive separates houses fr esplanade, built along top of shore, with ornamental gardens, bandstand. *Kursaal* on E. Para a building seating 600 (the first of its kind to be erected in England). Large promenade deck garden by the sea. Daily performances by excellent orchestra. Theatrical and other entert ments. Restaurant. Afternoon tea band. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming general. *Excursions:* Battle Abbey, 8 m.; Normanhurst, 7 m.; Pevensey Castle, 7 Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 m. *Season:* July–September; increasing in favour as a win resort. Electric trams to Hastings. The old town is inland 1 m., and has extended recently such rapidity to the shore and along it that, under the influence of Earl de la Warr, the popula has doubled in the last ten years, and the town developed into a modern and select family sum resort. Boulevard motor track, ¾ mile along front; public park, 12½ acres, with tennis law and winter garden; golf course (18 holes); Bexhill pack of harriers: foxhounds; boating; day a moonlight coaching trips; motor and other conveyances; rail and motor service L.B. & S.C. R (*see* p. 818).

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BRIGHTON,

HOVE—*see p.* 892.

ussex. County Borough. Pop. 129,967. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., 51 m. from London. *ocation:* On coast between Newhaven and Worthing. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,692 hrs. *Front:* 4½ m. om Kemp Town to Hove; marine drive between unbroken line of houses and esplanade on sea- ail, with promenade lawns, ornamental terrace-walks, and bandstands; ½ m. covered in. *iers:* West Pier, 1,100 ft., pavilion; Palace Pier, 1,710 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* ixed. *Baths:* Exceptionally well supplied with baths of every description for all classes; one alybeate spring. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite esort of Londoners; large residential population (including many City men), with great educational cilities; noted for the number and importance of its private scholastic establishments. Develop- ent of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto. xcellent train services, and its enormous capacityfor accommodating and amusing all tastes and l classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; golf links, Kemp Town, Devil's Dyke and oreham; harriers, foxhounds; coaching; county cricket ground at Hove; numerous parks and ereation grounds (cycle track, cricket, tennis, bowls); boating, fishing; 3 theatres, 2 music- alls; grand aquarium, finest in the country; pavilion, once a royal residence, now used for public nusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries, chess-room, &c (*see* p. 821).

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pages 814-861

for

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BROADSTAIRS,

ent. U.D.C. Pop. 8,100. S.E & C. Ry., 75 m. from London. *Location:* Between Ramsgate nd Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. *Elevation:* About 150 ft. *Neighbour- ood:* High cliffs. *Aspect;* S.E. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Rainfall:* 22.46 in. *Sunshine:* 1907, 779 hrs. *Bathing:* Mixed. A quiet, select family resort and exhilarating retreat (*see* p. 822).

AWN HOUSE NURSING HOME. Surgical, Medical, Midwifery cases admitted. Special terms for Convalescents and Chronic Invalids. Rest Cures. Diet Cures. Uric Acid free Dietaries. Splendid for children with glands. London and local doctors attend.

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BIDEFORD,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 9,250. L. & S.W. Ry., 42 m. from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the banks of the River Torridge, the centre of Kingsley's country.

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Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 m. S.E. of London, is situated chiefly on gravel and sand soil, about 200 ft. above sea-level, in a healthy district, amidst rural surroundings, offering excellent residential advantages. Pop. 27,358. S.E. & C. Ry.

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Stirlingshire. Pop. 3,240. Caledonian Rly., b tween Stirling and Dunblane. An all-the-yea round health resort; sheltered from N. and E winds. Unsurpassed scenery, natural miner wells and baths; golf, tennis, bowling, fishin coaching. Convenient centre for tourists, the entrance to the Trossachs and Highland (*see* p. 820).

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These well-known and mostly shallow lakes, con nected by numerous small and navigable wate ways, extend over a large area of Norfolk an Suffolk. Easily approached from Lowestoft, Yar mouth, and Norwich, Wroxham station (G.E. Ry. is a good centre. Favourite holiday grounds fo boating, sailing, cruising, fishing, and shooting.

BUDE,

Cornwall. Pop. 1,307. L. & S.W. Ry. A smal modern watering-place and bracing summe health resort, standing high on the cliff coas between Newquay and Ilfracombe, exposed t the Atlantic breezes.

BURNHAM,

Somerset. G.W. Ry. Pop. 2,897. Situated o Bridgwater Bay, on the Bristol Channel, 10 m S. of Weston-super-Mare, and 7½ m. N. of Bridg water. It has a western aspect, and enjoys mild winter climate. The esplanade is ove ½ m. long, and there is a bandstand. Good sands, fine coast scenery. A new pier is pro jected. Steamers to Ilfracombe, Lynton, Lyn mouth, &c. Golf, shooting, cricket, football hockey, tennis, boating, yachting, angling. Sandy soil (*see* p. 822).

BUXTON,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 11,000. *Means of access:* Midland Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* Peak of Derbyshire; 24 m. from Manchester, 36 m. from Derby. Fashionable inland watering-place; is the highest town in England; importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs, 82° Fahr., open all the year round, visited annually by 63,000 bathers. The baths are luxuriously and completely fitted; immersion and natural swimming baths; Moor Baths (mud baths); electrical installation; natural mineral springs; thermal springs used natural and heated; chalybeate spring. Pavilion, 600 ft. long (band, theatre, opera house, concert room, Oriental kiosk, smoking rooms), with 21 acres ornamental pleasure gardens for riverside promenades, tennis, bowls, &c. Golf links (gentlemen 18 holes, ladies 9), boating, badminton, hunting, hockey, curling (3 rinks), tobogganing; museum, free library, reading room, and assembly rooms. The Crescent, 320 ft. long, is supported by a colonnade affording shelter from rain, footpaths in other streets are also covered in (*see* p. 823).

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Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 1,900. L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* On S. coast of Devon, between Sidmouth and Exmouth. Quiet watering-place. Golf (18 holes), tennis, badminton, croquet, trout fishing.

CALLANDER,

Perthshire. Pop. 1,500. 16 m. N.W. of Stirling; Caledonian Ry. 250 ft. above sea-level. Climate is mild, and sunshine a good average. Good, plentiful, constant water supply. Modern drainage. Sandy soil. *Season:* June-September, inclusive.

CAMBRIDGE.

Municipal Borough. Pop. 38,379 (1907). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., G.N. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and Midland Ry. This famous university, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. The Fitzwilliam Museum contains a magnificent collection of books, engravings, drawings, and paintings, with ancient marbles and statuary. University library possesses 300,000 volumes. Numbers of the colleges boast chapels renowned for their beauty, fine libraries, grand courts, and lovely gardens. Boating, fishing, bathing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,483 hrs.

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CAMBRIAN RAILWAYS—*see* p. 874.

CHELTENHAM—*see* p. 877.

CHESTER,

Cheshire. City and County Borough. Pop. 46,207. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., and G. Central Ry. (Cheshire Lines Committee). *Location:* Liverpool, 17 m.; Manchester, 35 m.; *Excursions:* Excellent railway centre; Eaton Hall (the seat of his Grace the Duke of Westminster), Hawarden Castle (the residence of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone), Broxton, and North Wales. An ancient, historic city, full of interest to tourists, and contains a beautiful cathedral and curious rows of shops, one above the other, the roofs of the lower ones forming an upper street promenade. Well supplied with facilities for amusement and recreation. Golf links (18 holes); racecourse; excellent boating on River Dee. Electric trams, swimming baths, free library, coaching, foxhunting (Cheshire Hounds). *Annual fixtures:* Race Meeting, May; Regatta, July; County Agricultural Show, August (*see* p. 823).

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CARNARVON.

M.B. Pop. 9,760. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. and Liverpool steamboats. *Location:* On S. side of Menai Strait, here about 1 m. wi *Water supply:* Constant. *Bathing:* Fine op air, sea-water baths. *Excursions:* Every facil Observation trips in coaches to view valle passes, lakes, and mountains, for which Snowd district is famous. Snowdon 8 m., Llanberis 8 Beddgelert 13 m. Carnarvon is an ancient to seaport, and important tourist centre, possess a castle of historical and architectural inter Carnarvon is an important centre for the sl trade. Coaching, yachting, boating, fishi shooting. *Annual fixtures:* N. Wales ho show, Whit Monday, Royal Welsh Yacht C Regatta, and Carnarvon Town Regatta in Augu

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Forfarshire. Pop. 5,500. On main lines between Dundee and Aberdeen. Constant water-supply well drained. Besides being a seaside resort from June to September, when the population is doubled, its excellent golf links, situated on the sea-coast, attract large numbers. Also bowling and tennis.

CHELTENHAM,

ucestershire. M.B. Pop. 50,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 6 m. from Gloucester; dland Ry., between Birmingham (47 m.) and Bristol (44 m.). *Climate:* Mild; free from fogs. *nshine:* 1907, 1,589 hrs. (J.P.R.). *Baths:* Corporation, brine, medical, general. *Mineral ters:* Sulphated, alkaline, saline. *Excursions:* Cleeve Common (ancient British camp), edworth (Roman villa), Gloucester (cathedral), Tewkesbury (abbey, old houses), Avon l Severn, both rivers affording boating and fishing. *Season:* Hunting (October to March), ncing (December until Lent begins). *Annual fixtures:* Cheltenham College speech day, about ly 1; athletic sports, Easter Monday; race meetings, April and October; tennis and croquet rnaments, July and August; archery and golf tournaments; county cricket week, August. inland residential health resort and important educational centre, of great natural and ltivated beauty, well provided with parks, pleasure spaces, and recreation grounds; much quented by Anglo-Indians; climate also suitable to persons of advanced age. Badminton, ckey, golf (18 holes), angling, boating, Cotswold Hounds, Boddington Harriers, Theatre Royal and era House, winter gardens (concerts, exhibitions, bowls), new town hall (balls, concerts, society therings), Rotunda, Victoria Hall, free library, art gallery, museum, Pierson Museum (Cheltenm College), Fine Art Society, electric trams (*see* p. 824).

LO'STER HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Lansdowne Road. Lofty position, south aspect. Overlooking the celebrated Montpelier Spa and Pleasure Gardens; near Colleges. Electric Light. Excellent Bath Rooms. Table d'Hôte. Terms moderate. Smoke Room. Cycle accommodation. Telephone, 0836.

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SOYER'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Delightfully situated. Near Brine Baths, Waters, Club, Promenade. In own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Putting Lawns. Lounge, Drawing, Smoking Rooms. Lofty Bedrooms. Sanitation certified. Theatre Suppers a speciality. Garage. Tel. 0802. Telegrams, "Soyer, Cheltenham."

E. M. SOYER.

ALVERN HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 19, Imperial Square. Facing Spa. Close to Colleges, Kursaal, Theatre, and Pleasure Gardens. Home comforts. Drainage certified. Apply,

MANAGERESS.

CENTRAL SPA NURSING HOME. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, and Weir-Mitchell cases received. Verandah for open-air treatment.

Apply, MISS BEAUMONT,
Certificated Nurse, Matron.

ELLE VUE HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel. Entirely redecorated throughout. Suites of Rooms overlooking Lawn, with splendid view of Cotswold Hills. Close to all places of interest. Handsome Coffee Room. Electric Light. Billiards. Garden and Tennis Lawn.

ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS. ENGALL, COX & CO., 1, Promenade, Cheltenham, will furnish on application fullest information as to Town and Country Houses and Estates to be Let or Sold. Illustrated list free. Telegrams: "Engalls, Cheltenham."

IOTORS. Reliable Cars for Hire. Terms on application. STRETTON'S, Limited, Automobile Engineers, the "Million" Motor Works and Garage, Bath Road and Wellington Street. Official Repairers to the R.A.C. and M.U. Agents of the A.A. Telephone, No. 307. Telegrams, "Strettons, Cheltenham."

HOUSE AGENTS. CORNELIUS & BOULTER, Auctioneers, Surveyors, Valuers, Promenade (opposite Fountain), have on their Register all the Principal Residences available for Letting, Furnished and Unfurnished, or Sale. List free on receipt of letter stating requirements. Telephone, 77.

HESTER—*see* p. 875.

CHURCH STRETTON,

hropshire. Pop. 1,749. G.W. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. 13 m. S. from Shrewsbury. Provides all the onditions necessary for a first-class health esort, viz., high altitude, dry soil, pure water, racing air, natural spring waters of great purity, tc. Golf (18 holes).

URNISHED APARTMENTS, 2, Carding Mill Villas. Facing South-east. Close to Golf Links. Two sitting rooms, five bed rooms. Bath room (h. and c. water). Every convenience.

MISS E. BURGESS.

CLEETHORPES,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 21,000. G. Central and G. Northern Rys. A popular watering-place at the mouth of the River Humber. Golf links (18 holes); usual seaside attractions. Electric trams to Grimsby (2 m.).

CHESTERFIELD,

Derby. M.B. Pop. 27,185. Mid. Ry. and G.C. Ry. 146 miles from London. The great feature of interest in Chesterfield is the Parish Church of All Saints, with its strangely crooked spire, 230 feet in height.

CHICHESTER,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 12,244. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 69 m. from London. Near Chichester Harbo 7 m. to the coast; 17 m. from Portsmouth; 30 m. from Brighton. *Elevation:* 53 ft. to 8 above sea-level. *Aspect:* S. *Climate:* Mild, the city being sheltered by the Downs. *Water supp* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Excursions:* Excellent centre for Goodw House, Park, and Racecourse; Boxgrove Priory and ruins; Bosham Church and villa Petworth House; Midhurst; Cowdray Park and ruins; Arundel Castle, Kingley Vale, with magnificent yew trees, &c. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket, lawn tennis, and croquet weeks; cy sports; races. Usual facilities for amusement and recreation. Local objects of interest inclu *Cathedral* (an elegant Gothic structure dating from the 11th century, nave 91 ft. wide); *Bish Palace* (fine dining-room, ancient chapel, pictures, and stained glass); *Council House* (portraits); *Canons Gate* (erected 16th century); *Market Cross* (erected 1500); city wal theological college; museum; guildhall (once the chapel of the Grey Friars); St. Mary's Hosp (founded and enclosed 1158); Priory Park; recreation grounds (*see* p. 823).

DOLPHIN HOTEL. Opposite Cathedral. The County Hotel. Old-established and well-known Hostelry. Headquarters Automobile Clubs of G.B. and I. and Sussex County. Nearest Hotel Goodwood Racecourse. Carriages of every description. Stabling. Garage. 'Bus meets all trains. Telephone, 189 National.

WEST SUSSEX MOTOR CO., LTD., East Stre Official Repairers to A. C. G. B. & I. Gar accommodation for 50 cars. Electric Lig Inspection Pit. All Repairs. Charging a Vulcanising. Luxurious Cars for Hire. Re dent Engineer. Telegrams, "Motors." Te phone, No. 6.

LIVERY STABLES, COAL MERCHANTS. The Dolphin Hotel, Ltd., Job and Post Masters. Carriages provided for the Goodwood Races. Sole Agents by appointment of L.B. & S.C. Railway for Cabs and Parcels. Coal Merchants. Telephone, 189 National.

MINERAL WATERS. F. CHITTY (Chemi by Examination), Manufacturer of Aerate Mineral Waters, South Street, and at Mi hurst. Purveyor to the King and Members the Royal Family.

WINE MERCHANTS. The Dolphin Hotel, Ltd., Importers of Wines, Spirits, and Cigars, Bass's and other Ales, and Guinness's Stout. Sole Agents for Devenish & Co., Weymouth, Brewers to H.M. the King. Telephone, 189 National.

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND WHEELWRIGH Every description of Vehicle Built to Orde Estimates given for Repairs, Painting, an Trimming. Iron and Rubber Tyring Moderate Charges.

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J. BOWERS.

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CHATSWORTH,

Derbyshire. Rowsley Station (Mid. Ry.) Chatsworth Hall, seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is one of the noblest residences in England. The park is 11 m. in circuit, and the gardens cover an area of 12 acres.

CLACTON-ON-SEA—*see* p. 879.

CLIFTON—*see* p. 880.

COLWYN BAY—*see* p. 879.

CRICCIETH,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,406. Cambrian Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. 18 m. from Carnarvon. It is the only watering-place in North Wales facing due south, and is in the midst of the finest scenery of Wales. Boating, fishing, golf, tennis; recreation ground.

CLEVEDON,

Somersetshire. U.D.C. Pop. 5,898. *Means o access:* G.W. Ry., 134 m. from London. *Loc tion:* On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 16 m. fro Bristol. *Elevation:* To 300 ft. *Aspect:* S. and W *Climate:* Mild and bracing, according to situ tion. *Pier:* 840 ft. *Beach:* Pebbly. *Bathing* Not mixed. *Seasons:* Summer and winter *Annual fixtures:* Season band, regatta, flowe show. A quiet, fashionable watering-place Golf links (18 holes), tennis, boating, fishin (*see* p. 824).

CRIEFF,

Perthshire. Pop. 5,000. *Means of access:* By Caledonian Ry. from Edinburgh and Glasgow; frequent service. *Location:* In the valley of Strathearn, on the S. slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. *Climate:* Bracing, clear air; freedom from fog; small summer rainfall. A quiet health resort; two golf links, bowling-green. Fishing.

CLEEVE ABBEY,

Somerset. G.W. Ry. to Washford Station *vi* Taunton. At Cleeve Abbey there is a magnificen old Gate House. The buildings which still remain of this great mediæval institution are some o the most perfect in England.

CLACTON-ON-SEA,

Essex, U.D.C. Pop. 7,453. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamboats from London in summer. *Location:* On the coast between Harwich and Southend, 18 m. from Colchester. *Elevation:* 50 feet. *Neighbourhood:* Flat. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; claims the smallest rainfall in England. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1729 hrs. *Rainfall:* 16·66 ins. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Generally clay and gravel. *Front:* Sea wall, promenade, and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. *Pier:* 1,200 ft. Pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Belle steamboats; Frinton, 8 m.; Walton-on-Naze, 10 m.; Felixstowe, 14 m.; Harwich, 17 m.; London Bridge, 83 m. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, fishing competitions. *Season:* July–September. A modern and growing town (its residential pop. doubled 1891–1901), popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents; it prides itself, amongst its other advantages, upon its sunshine records. Operetta house, Palace Theatre and grounds, tennis, hockey, fishing, boating, golf links (9 holes), foxhounds, coursing, rifle club; a number of convalescent homes. Its popularity has been fostered by its accessibility to London; and the health-giving properties of its tonic breezes are testified by its convalescent homes and institutions. Favoured in situation and climate, nothing is left undone to complete all essential arrangements for well-being of visitors and residents, general cleanliness and healthiness of town being facilitated by its all being modern-built. No better place could be found for children not in robust health (*see* p. 825).

GLENGARRY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Marine Parade. Finest position; Sea front, facing South. Excellent accommodation; smoking room. Croquet. Close to Grand Hotel.

MISSES COLEMAN, Proprietresses.

BEAUMONT HALL AND ANNEXE. Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, Marine Parade. Facing south and Sea. Private Tennis and two Croquet Lawns. Five minutes to Golf Links. Central for all entertainments. Separate tables. Electric light

Tel., 080. MISS BEAUMONT, Proprietress.

RAMSEY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Marine Parade. Facing the Sea; due South. Finest position. Smoking Lounge. Separate tables. Excellent Cuisine. Terms moderate.

MISSES BELLAMY.

HOUSE AGENTS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, and 10, Union Court, London, E.C. For particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Plots of Land, and Building Estates, apply,

EDWIN J. GILDERS & CO.

Tels.: 092 Clacton; 720 London Wall.

IRONMONGERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. F. W. LEWELLEN & CO. Cricket, Golf, and Lawn Tennis. Beach Chairs. Spirit Stoves. Bicycles. Perambulators. Baths. Pianos on Hire. Sole Agent for Goss Arms of Clacton, Walton, Frinton, and St. Osyth.

COLCHESTER.

A market and garrison town—the headquarters of the Eastern Command—situated on the Colne, 51 m. N.E. of London, 17 m. S.W. of Ipswich, 12 m. from the sea, and supposed to have been built on the site of the Roman station Camalodunum. Famous for its oyster fishery, which gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants. Has a bracing climate, and constant water supply (*see* p. 826).

CUPS FIRST CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Old-established; adjoining Town Hall. Leading house. Spacious Reception Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Close to barracks. Motor Garage. Table d'Hôte. Separate tables. Ladies' Drawing Room. Telephone, No. 1 National.

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HENRY L. GRIFFIN,
Head Street, Colchester.

COLWYN BAY,

Denbighshire, U.D.C. Pop. 13,000. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry.; steamers in summer. *Location:* On the coast, 5½ m. from Llandudno, midway between Chester and Holyhead. *Elevation:* 50 ft. to 120 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Lofty, wooded hills; lovely walks. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Equable. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,577 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Front:* Marine drive, asphalted promenade 3 m. long. Two Piers. Pavilion, close to promenade; orchestral concerts. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. Boating. Fishing. *Season:* Easter to Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Golf and tennis tournaments. Athletic sports, swimming. A select, modern residential resort and watering-place (*see* p. 826).

HOTEL METROPOLE. First-class, modern. Near Sea and Station. Ladies' Writing & Drawing Rooms. Smoke Room. Lounge. Billiards. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Motor Garage near. Telegrams, "Metropole, Colwyn Bay." National Telephone, 188.

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CARTMELL'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Station Road. Contractor for all kinds of parties. Dining Saloon accommodation for 200 persons. One minute from Station and Post Office. Good cycling accommodation. Full particulars from

MR. CARTMELL.

CLIFTON,

(Bristol), Gloucester. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., Midland Ry. *Location:* part of Bristol, 1½ m. from joint station. *Neighbourhood:* High open downs, wooded hills, and river scenery. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* New red sandstone. *Promenade:* On the downs. *Baths:* Grand Spa and Hydro, complete establishment. *Mineral waters:* Thermal. A favourite health resort and residential suburb of Bristol. Noted suspension bridge over the Avon, at a height of 250 ft. Concerts in the Zoological Gardens, on the downs, and in the public halls; art gallery, theatre, golf links, hunting, tennis, hockey, and marine excursions, Cycling and motoring. Downs nearly 500 acres in extent and 300 feet above sea level. Important educational centre (*see* p. 825).

LYNDHURST, 22, Pembroke Road. Boarding Establishment. Detached house, well-furnished spacious rooms near Suspension Bridge Downs, Trams, Places of Amusement; convenient for City. Well recommended. Perfect sanitation. Private Sitting Rooms. Terms from 31*s.* 6*d.*
MRS. SMITH.

BOURNE HALL, 30, Pembroke Road. Most comfortable Pension. Centrally situated. Well recommended. Large Reception and Bed-Sitting Rooms. Excellent cuisine. Charges very moderate. Also at Regency House, Regency Sq., Brighton.
MISS VINCENT, Proprietress.

GRAND SPA HOTEL, CLIFTON. Facing Leigh Woods and Suspension Bridge. Every modern requirement. Even temperature about 60 degrees maintained throughout. Excellent table. Baths. Garage. Golf Links near. Week-end terms. Tel.: "Spa, Bristol." Telephone, 655.
Apply, MISS A. M. FINCH.

ARLINGTON BOARDING HOUSE, 18, Pembroke Road, Clifton (best part). Near Downs, principal Churches, Trams, &c. Old-established Boarding House. 18 Bedrooms. Good Smoking Room. Terms moderate. Telephone 3518.
MISS LILY LOUDEN, Proprietress.

DECORATORS, &c. L. THOMAS & SON, Decorators, Plumbers, Carpenters, and General Contractors. House and Estate Agents and Appraisers. By appointment Sanitary Inspectors to Clifton College. Established 50 years. Telephone, 669. 41, 42, 43 and 44, Triangle, Clifton.

2, **RICHMOND TERRACE, CLIFTON.** Central. Seven minutes from Bridge and Downs. Homelike and comfortable. Terms 4/- to 5/- daily; 22/6 to 31/6 weekly, according to rooms.

CRUDEN BAY,

Aberdeenshire. Is a favourite golfing place on the east coast of Scotland, 29½ miles from Aberdeen. Golf Links (best in the North of Scotland), 18 holes. Club House. Population 3,443.

CORK.

County Borough. Pop. 75,978. Beautifully situated on the River Lee, 159 m. S.W. of Dublin. Is the principal city and seaport of the south of Ireland, and is well served by rail and steamship services. The Marina, a grassy tree-shaded walk by the riverside, runs parallel with the City Park (240 acres) and the racecourse. Cork is a good centre for excursions to the most interesting places in the south of Ireland. 5 m. N.W. is Blarney with its groves and famous castle. Queenstown, overlooking Cork Harbour, enjoys a world-wide reputation for salubrity and the mildness of its climate.

WM. MARSH AND SONS, Auctioneers, Valuers and Cattle Salesmen, 70, South Mall, Cork. Auctions of Cattle, Furniture, &c. Periodical auctions of Antique Silver, Old China, &c. Valuations for Probate and other purposes. Established 1835. Telegrams, "Marsh, Cork."

COLCHESTER—*see* p. 879.
CONISTON—*see* p. 897.
COWES—*see* p. 881.

CROMER,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop. 4,140. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland & G.N. Joint Ry. *Location:* A favourite high-class seaside summer resort on coast between Yarmouth and Hunstanton, 22 m. from Norwich, the country in the vicinity being undulating and well wooded. *Elevation:* From 60 ft. to 250 ft. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,667 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant; from chalk wells. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* The parades, flanked by a sea-wall and backed by the slopes of the cliffs, extend 1 m. *Pier:* 500 ft. *Beach:* Firm, dry sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Sept. *Facilities for amusement and recreation:* Music on pier, roller skating on pier from Oct. to June, golf-links, public tennis courts, bowling-green; theatrical performances at town hall; good sea fishing and fresh-water fishing.

LYNDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL, West Cliff. Re-constructed, re-decorated, enlarged. Lounge, Hall, and Fumoir. Dinner seven o'clock. Separate tables. Personal supervision.
MRS. HERBERT FOX.

CONFECTIONER & REFRESHMENT ROOMS. Church Street. Hot and Cold Luncheons. Ladies' Tea Rooms. Gentlemen's Smoking and Business Rooms. Choir Parties and School Treats specially catered for. Branch, Garden Street, and Top of Gateway.
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ELMES & DOWNING.
Cromer, Tel. 188; Sheringham, Tel. 199.
And Mundesley.
House Finder and Apartment Guide free.

COWES,

Isle of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 8,654. On N. coast of Island at the mouth of estuary of the river Medina, opposite Southampton Water; 11½ m. from Southampton, 10 m. from Portsmouth; gay and fashionable town, celebrated as headquarters of Royal Yacht Squadron and for regatta week (August). Pier, esplanade, bandstand, river, harbour, boating.

THE PAVILION. Apartments, with or without Board. Pleasantly situated on the Parade, facing the Sea. Good Cooking and Attendance. Or would let house furnished. For terms and particulars apply MRS. SERGEANT, Proprietress, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

CROWBOROUGH,

Sussex. Pop. 3,087. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 39 m. from London. *Location:* 9 m. from Tunbridge Wells. A bracing elevated inland health resort on the borders of Ashdown Forest. Situated in a beautiful undulating district where the Sussex hills reach 796 ft. above sea-level, commanding splendid scenery. Golf links (18 holes), hunting, stream angling; crisp, dry air; pine-woods.

IVY HALL. Boarding Establishment. Also MOORSIDE. Both in own Grounds. Close to Golf Links, Moors. Pine Woods. Home comforts. Excellent cuisine. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls, Cycle House. Also The Links. First-class Apartments; every convenience.
The MISSES WOOD.

CREST (PRIVATE) HOTEL, Crowborough. Most modern and up-to-date. Centrally situated, near Golf Links. Style, comfort. Moderate terms. Recently enlarged and re-decorated. Tennis, Croquet and Billiards. Telegrams, "Crest, Crowborough." Telephone No. 94. Apply MANAGER.

CROYDON,

Surrey. M.B. Pop. (1901), 133,895. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 10 m. A progressive town possessing all the requirements of a first-class residential town, well supplied with amusements, tramways and educational facilities (*see* p. 826)

DUBLIN,

The capital city of Ireland, stands at the extreme western end of the beautiful Bay of Dublin, close to the mouth of the River Anna Liffey. Pop. 291,190. It is 69 m. W. of Holyhead and 292 m. W.N.W. of London. The climate of Dublin is free from extremes of heat and cold, with a moderate rainfall. **Phœnix Park** is 1,760 acres in extent, about 7 m. in circumference, and contains The People's Park, cricket and polo grounds, review grounds, racecourse, &c.; *Annual fixture:* Horse Show in August.

DEAL (*see* WALMER p. 924),

Kent. M.B. Pop. 11,000. S. E. & C. Ry., 84 m. from London. *Location:* 8 m. N.N.E. Dover. *Front:* 2 m. marine drive between houses and asphalted promenade on sea-wall; bandstand; *Beach:* Shingle. Boating; excellent sea-fishing. *Sea Bathing:* Not mixed; public baths. *Pier:* 1,100 ft.; pavilion. *Excursions:* Dover, 8 m; Sandwich, 4¾ m.; Ramsgate, 13 m. *Season:* July–Sept. Sea-fishing, Sept.–Feb. One of the Cinque Ports, Deal is a quiet, old-fashioned, bracing summer resort with a grand view of passing shipping. Military band; Theatre Royal, Stanhope Hall; Carter Institute. Golf links (18 holes); ladies' course. Depôt R.M.L.I. at Walmer (*see* p. 827).

BEACH HOUSE. Family and Commercial Temperance Hotel. Best position. Stands in own grounds. Extensive Sea Views. One mile from Golf Links. Telephone, No. 4.
SAMUEL R. JEFFERSON, Proprietor.

NEW INN. Family and Commercial Hotel. Moderate inclusive terms. Proprietor HORACE BONCEY, B.S.A.S. and D. & D.A.A. (late of Connaught Hotel, Herne Bay). Telephone, 0796.

DARTMOUTH,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 6,579. G.W. Ry., 227 m. from Paddington. *Location:* S.W. coast of Devon. *Climate:* Very mild. *Season:* May-October. Boating, fishing, bathing, cricket, football, tennis, bowls, hunting, and golf.

DAWLISH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 4,003. G.W. Ry., 13 m. from Exeter. On coast between Teignmouth and Exmouth. A quiet health resort, situated in a valley surrounded on three sides by hills. Facilities for amusements and recreation include bands, promenade concerts, public gardens, boating, fishing, golf links (18 holes).

DEVIZES.

A municipal borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 6,500. 85½ m. from London, G.W. Ry., 20 m. E.S.E. of Bath (connected by motor omnibuses and tramways), standing dry and open, 400 to 500 ft. above sea-level. This bracing, health-restoring town is a good week-end centre for cycling, walking, sport, seeing antiquities, and change of air, within easy reach of London (*see* p. 827).

DUNOON,

Argyllshire. A popular Clyde watering-place. Pop. 7,000 winter, between 30,000 to 40,000 in summer, when over 100 steamers call at pier daily. *Aspect:* South and east. *Climate:* Mild. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Season:* June to Sept. Fishing, boating, yachting. *Annual fixtures:* Several yachting regattas, July, Aug., Sept. Cowal Highland gathering last week in August.

DERBY.

The capital of Derbyshire. Pop. 127,583. 127 m. from London. Is the headquarters of the M. Ry., and its manufactures are numerous and of general interest. The public buildings include town hall, free library, museum, and art gallery and grammar school. There are several extensive recreation grounds, and free baths, also public swimming and other baths. The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular architecture, and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's is a good specimen of Pugin's work.

ST. JAMES'S HOTEL. Centre of Town. High-class Family and Commercial. Spacious Public, Coffee, Sitting, Smoking, Billiard, and Commercial Rooms. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Good Stabling. Best Accommodation for Motors. Telephone, 0451.

FRED MANDER, Proprietor.

WINDSOR TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Spacious Commercial and Coffee Rooms. Smoke, Billiard and Stock Rooms. Very convenient for Town and Station. Trams pass the door. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietress.

MRS. L. CLARK.

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DORKING,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 7,670. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. The town lies in the valley of the Mole on the south slope of the N. Downs. 25 miles from London. Golf links (9 holes), golf club, tennis, cricket, choral societies, town band. Dorking Vale is noted for its pastoral scenery (*see* p. 828).

DUMFRIES, N.B.

County town. Pop. 13,241. 33 m. from Carlisle, 325 m. from London. One of the oldest and most interesting towns in Scotland. The most notable local object is the Burns Mausoleum. Centre for charming Solway Firth excursions.

STATION HOTEL. For Firth of Solway, Castle Douglas, Sweetheart Abbey, and Burns' Mausoleum. Lovely Drives. Shooting, Fishing, Golf, &c. Electric Light. Lift. Billiards. Bedrooms—Single, from 3/6; Double, from 6/6. Other G. & S.W. Rly. Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers (Professional), and Ayr. Telegrams, "Souwestern."

DONAGHADEE,

Co. Down. Pop. 2,073 (summer about 5,000). A favourite watering-place and health resort 14 m. from Belfast by rail, 5 m. from Bangor. *Pier:* 730 ft., large covered pavilion. Free Government harbour. *Beach:* Sand, pebbles and rocks. *Season:* May to Oct. Boating, fishing, swimming, golf links (18 holes); bathing particularly good.

DOUGLAS—*see* p. 894.

DOVER,

Kent. M.B. Pop. 45,000 (estimated). S.E. & C. Ry., 78 m. from London. *Location:* Close to South Foreland. The premier Cinque Port of great historic interest; garrison town (4,000 soldiers), watering-place (best possible view of passing shipping), seaport (American and other ocean liners call), Continental packet station (Calais and Ostend), pilot station. Excellent railway service; constant mail and passenger traffic to and from Continent and the East. On East Cliff, 320 ft. high, is the castle—great attraction; opposite heights are barracks and Shakespeare Cliff, 365 ft. Convenient centre for inland coasting and Continental excursions. Residential town, containing many retired military and professional men; good educational facilities, including county secondary schools for boys and girls. Royal Hippodrome, Connaught Hall (balls, concerts), Connaught Park (recreation corner for children), Corporation athletic ground, 8 acres (pavilion, cycle track, hockey, cricket, football, tennis); The Danes (football, cricket, hockey, &c.), Granville Gardens, Corporation band, golf links (9 holes), hunting, coaching, boating, fishing, gymnasium, museum, technical institute, school of art, Dover Sciences Society, electric trams.

WINE MERCHANTS.

JOHN LUKEY & SONS,

DOVER.

DROITWICH—*see* p. 883.

ENGLISH LAKES—*see* p. 897.

EPSOM,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 16,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., and L.B. & S.C. Ry. Distance from London, 14 m. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Epsom and Banstead Downs. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk, gravel, and some clay. *Annual fixtures:* Spring and summer race meetings. Golf links (18 holes), cricket club, recreation ground, fishing. Epsom is an important market town situated on the western side of Banstead Downs. The Derby Stakes are run on Epsom Racecourse (*see* p. 328).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.—WILLIAM HENRY CORBETT (Fellow Auctioneers Institute), Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Inventories and Valuations for Probate. Write for list of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale. Address 1A, High Street. Telephone, 257 P.O. Epsom.

SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL. Bed, Sitting, Smoking, Coffee Rooms. Hot Luncheon daily from one o'clock. Commercials on special terms. Telephone, 85 Epsom.

MRS. L. KEEBLE, Proprietress.

Please mention WHITAKER.

DROITWICH,

rcestershire. M.B. Pop. 4,200. *Means of ess.:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* m. from Worcester, 13½ m Malvern. *vation:* 120 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating ɔdland. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Con- nt. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Rich loam. *hs:* Well-appointed bathing establishments l brine swimming baths. *Mineral waters:* werful brine springs, seven times stronger n the sea, beneficial for sciatica, rheumatism, *Season:* Easter to Oct.; baths open all the r. The town, centre of salt industry, lies in ile valley watered by the Salwarpe; as a health ɔrt is noted for curative properties of its ne-laden springs. Band during season; golf ks (9 holes), park, hockey, badminton, tennis, tting, angling, hunting (2 packs). Coaching n April to Oct. Good roads for motoring. ating, bowls, croquet. Dramatic and social ertainments and concerts in Salter's Hall. le range (1¼ m.). Worcestershire Point-to- nt races, April.

E ROYAL HOTEL.—Adjoining the Royal rine Baths. The only Hotel with private overed way direct to Baths. Bright, sunny edrooms. Public rooms on ground floor. tabling and Motor accommodation. Tariff oderate. Tel., No. 0190.

Proprietress, MRS. RICHARD DUNN.

ɔRCESTERSHIRE BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 50 Rooms. Ground Floor Bedrooms. Suites. ift. Large Grounds. Croquet, Tennis, Golf. ark, Band. Carriages, Motor Garage. In- lusive and special Week-end Terms; write ɔr Illustrated Guide No. 380.

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HE MOUNT," MRS. HARRIS, Certificated Masseuse and Electrician. Facial Massage nd Manicure. MISS HARRIS, Certificated urse and Masseuse.

OITWICH BRINE BATHS. WORCESTER- HIRE. Charming country. Good Hotels. olf. Hunting. Highly recommended by edical profession, summer and winter, for eumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, paralysis, c. Apply for illustrated booklet "U 08."

Manager, J. H. HOLLYER,
Corbett Estate Offices, Droitwich.

RSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Es- ablishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett venue, about 300 yards from St. Andrew's aths. Opened by Mrs. and Miss Reilly after ine years at Pembroke House. Nat. Tel. o. 0187.

Address, MRS. REILLY.

TOR GARAGE, St. George's Square. Petrol, yres, and all Accessories stocked. Repairs uickly executed by competent workmen. uperior Cars for Hire. Telephone, 27. Tele- rams: "Hughes, Droitwich."

HUGHES & CO. Motor Engineers.

EAST MOLESEY,

Surrey. L. & S.W. Ry. Situated opposite Hampton Court, on the river from which it takes its name. The soil is gravel, death-rate low, and sanitary conditions good. The roads are excellent for cycling. Golf links (9 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. A. MOORE AND SON (HARRY MOORE), 1, Creek Road. Adjoining Hampton Court Station. Established 1867. Dilapidations Surveyed. Specifications Prepared and Estimated. Valuations for Probate, Transfer, &c. Telegrams, "Moore, Creek, Molesey." Please note address.

ELGIN,

Elginshire. Pop. 8,407. Situated on the S. side of Moray Firth, 6 m. from the coast, close to the River Lossie. The cathedral ruins are some of the finest and most interesting in Scotland. The church is a very handsome structure with Doric portico. Climate very mild. Golf, good trout and salmon fishing in the River Lossie. Public library.

STATION HOTEL. Standing in its own grounds. Close to both stations. Ten minutes from Golf Links. Large Ball Room. Motor Garage. Telephone, No. 58. For terms apply

E. H. PARR, Manageress.

EXMOUTH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 10,848. L. & S.W. Ry., 10 m. from Exeter. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 500 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South-west. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel subsoil. *Front:* 1½ m. level promenade. *Beach:* Sands; also small shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous, by steamer. *Season:* July-Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket week, tennis tournament, athletic sports (September). Facilities for amusements and recreation numerous and various, including croquet, cricket, and golf, bowls, hunting, sea-fishing (*see* p. 830).

SUMMERS' FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL. Delightfully situated on Sea Front, South, with unrivalled view. Excellent rooms. Table d'Hôte, 7.30; separate tables. Highly recommended for its cuisine and solid comforts. Under the personal supervision of Proprietor,

E. BISS.

FURNISHED HOUSES from 1/1/0 weekly. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free. Genuine Antique Furniture.

EASTBOURNE—*see* p. 884.

EDINBURGH—*see* p. 885.

EXETER—*see* p. 885.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 50,696. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 62 m. from London. *Location:* On coast bet Brighton and Hastings, E of Beachy Head extremity of the South Downs. *Elevation:* From below (E.) to 140 ft. above (W.). *Neighbourhood:* W., hilly; E., flat, pastoral. *Aspect:* South-e *Climate:* Mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall, open to breezes from sea and Downs. *Sunsh* 1907, 1848·1 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Mostly chalk or sandst *Front:* 3 m. (shops excluded), ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea-w marine drive between topmost promenade and houses. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, daily entert ments, Sunday concerts, bathing, fishing, marine trips, saloon steamers. *Beach:* Shingle; sands as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming, Turkish, &c. *Excursio* Excellent facilities, rail and road (motors, *chars-à-bancs*, &c.); Beachy Head (550 ft.), 3 m.; Pevens Castle, 5½ m.; Hurstmonceux Castle, 9 m.; Battle Abbey, 16 m. *Season:* June-Sept. *Amu Fixtures:* Regatta, cricket week, hunt ball, flower show, tennis tournament, Mayor's Volunteer ball. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Motor omnibuses; free lib technical institute, public park (82 acres of woodland), municipal band, theatre, 3 golf (18 holes), polo, hunting (foxhounds and harriers), coaching, boating, fishing and angling, cycling roads, gymnasium, the Saffrons (cricket, football, tennis). *Devonshire Park:* 11 favourite centre for music and sports. The Duke of Devonshire's private orchestra performers give concerts regularly throughout the year (*see* p. 829).

ALBION HOTEL. Finest Sea position in Eastbourne. First-class Family Hotel. Close to Pier and Theatres. Attractive Lounge and Balcony. Rooms facing Sea. Motor Garage. *En pension* terms from 3 guineas weekly; week-end tariff on application. Telephone No. 1. Telegrams, "Albion, Eastbourne."

SEA VIEW Boarding Establishment, Grand Parade. Ventilated Dining, Drawing, Recreation, and Smoking Rooms. Facing Sea. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitation. Moderate terms; reduced during winter. Telegraphic Address, "Mortis, Eastbourne." Telephone, No. 419. MRS. MORTIS, Lady Resident.

GLENCORA, DEVONSHIRE PLACE. High-class, old-established Boarding House, overlooking Sea and Bandstand, centre of Grand Parade. Close to the Devonshire Park. Strongly recommended for Comfort and Good Table. Under personal supervision of the Proprietress, MRS. J. F. HALL.

APARTMENTS. Vernon House, Hartington Place. Central position. Close to Sea and Shops. Few minutes from Devonshire Park. Large airy rooms. Excellent Cuisine. Sanitary certificate.
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6, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.

THE EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENT, AU TIONEER, AND VALUER. R. W. HAMBLYN, 8, Elms Buildings, Seaside Roa Telephone, 38x.

FOWEY,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,258. G.W.Ry. Situated on coast, amid picturesque surroundings and bold cliffs. Climatically and geographically occupies intermediate position between Penzance and Torquay. Protected from E. Favourable winter conditions. Harbour; boating.

ST. CATHERINE'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Modern. Facing Harbour and Channel. A Summer and Winter Resort. Boating, River and Sea Fishing. Golf, ten minutes' walk. Inclusive tariff from 45/- weekly. 'Bus meets all trains.
MRS. BROKENSHAW, Proprietress.
T.A., "Brokenshaw, Fowey." Tel., No. 4.

WHITAKER'S SCHEDULE REGISTERS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS
(*see* p. 811).

FAREHAM,

L. & S.W. Ry. 76¾ m. from Waterloo, v Cosham, 84¼ m. *viâ* Eastleigh. Is a market tow and seaport. Portsdown Hill is the site of cor manding fortifications connected with the d fences of Portsmouth. Magnificent marine an land views (*see* p. 830).

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

Essex. Pop. 1,500. G.E. Ry. 70 m. fro London. 4 m. N.E. of Clacton. *Aspect:* S.S.E *Front:* Green sward, 1½ m. long, 300 ft. wide Bathing, boating, fishing, golf links (18 holes tennis.

MODERN UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LE OR FOR SALE. Electric light throughout Building sites for Sale Freehold.
For particulars apply—
THE COOPER ESTATE OFFICE, Ashlyns Road, Frinton-on-Sea.

EDINBURGH.

p. 345,967. North British Ry. and Caledonian Ry. The winter temperature is the same as in ndon; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, which about 180 acres are available for games. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty ite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides e castle, Holyrood Palace, Burns Monument, and John Knox's House, are many historic buildings, seums, libraries, and a celebrated University. In the historic Castle are St. Mary's Chapel, an eresting relic belonging to the reign of David I.; the remains of the Royal Palace; the Crown om. in which are deposited the Scottish regalia: the Arsenal: the Parliament and banqueting ll with a fine collection of Scottish armour, weapons, and regimental colours. Liberton, 3 m. of Edinburgh, connected by train service, is open, elevated, healthy (*see* p. 828).

IE QUEEN HOTEL, St. Colme Street. First-class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position. Well known for its home comforts and quietness. Terms moderate.
JOHN W. GUNN, Proprietor.

ARLING'S REGENT HOTEL, 20, Waterloo Place First-class Temperance Hotel. Near Waverley Station, G.P.O., and Calton Hill. Boarding terms on application. Under personal management of MISS DARLING. Address for Telegrams: "Darling's Hotel, Edinburgh."

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JENNER'S, Princes Street.

THE COCKBURN HOTEL (first-class Temperance), adjoining Waverley Station. Overlooking Princes Street Gardens, Scott Monument, &c. The centre for either business or pleasure. Bed, Attendance and Breakfast, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* Pension, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day, according to position and class of bedrooms.
JOHN MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

THE PALACE HOTEL (First-class Temperance). Inclusive charge for Bed and Breakfast, 5/-. Most modern and up-to-date House in Princes Street Situation unrivalled.
H. MACKAY, Proprietor.

WEST END BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Near tramway cars and railway stations. Separate Tables.
MISS SLIGHT,
59, Manor Place.

PSOM—*see* p. 882.

EXMOUTH—*see* p. 883.

EXETER,

evon. City and County. Pop. 47,185. L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On the E. bank f the Exe. *Elevation:* From 26 ft. to 434 ft. above sea-level. *Water supply:* Constant. *rainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Baths:* Swimming bath and public bathing-lace. Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor, and Devon watering-places. *Amusements:* County ootball and cricket grounds, fishing, boating, bathing, golf links (9 holes) (*see* p. 830).

SBORNE COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL, Queen Street. Opposite New Clock Tower. This Hotel is well situated between Queen Street (S.W.R.) and St. David's (G.W.R.) Stations, and very near to the City and Cathedral. Telephone, 522.
MISS THOMPSON, Manageress.

OHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, and Valuers for Probate or Transfer, Complete House Furnishers, Decorators, Antique Dealers, Carpet Warehousemen, Furniture Removers and Warehousemen, Undertakers, &c. Telephone, 111.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, &c. J. & G. ROSS, 227, High Street, Exeter, and 32, Old Bond Street, London. Clerical, Naval, Military Tailors and Outfitters. Makers of celebrated "Zugon" Shirts (registered). Inventors and makers of the Pure Wool Waterproof "Portsmouth" Coat for Gentlemen for 55/-. Pure Wool Smoke Tan Waterproof "Resort" Coat for Ladies for 50/-.

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams: "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

THE MUSIC CENTRE OF EXETER. 24, High Street. Pianos for Hire. Large stock of Instruments of all the best Makers. MESSRS. PAISH & CO., Piano Merchants and Concert Agents, &c. Box Office for all Concerts and Entertainments, and for the London Theatres. Telephone, 283. Telegrams, "Paish, Torquay." Branches at Torquay and Paignton.

HEXHAM.

N.E. Ry. and N.B. Ry. Pop. 8,250. This quiet town in Northumberland, 20 miles west of Newcastle, is situated on the slopes of the south bank of the Tyne. Golf (18 holes), cricket, tennis, fishing, boating, hunting.

Hants. Pop. 12,000. L. & S.W. Ry. 2½ m. from Aldershot, amidst fine scenery, and largely used by the military authorities. The parish church dates from the 12th century. The Mausoleum contains the Sarcophagii of the Emperor Napoleon III. and Prince Imperial, and in the Museum are relics of Napoleon I. Farnborough Hill is the residence of the Empress Eugénie. The Tumbledown Dick Hotel was often used by Dick Turpin.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. The only first-class Hotel near Aldershot Camp. Facing Queen's Parade, Golf Links, and Polo Grounds. Re-opened with every up-to-date requirement. Fine Cuisine, choice Wines and Spirits. Electric Light throughout. For terms apply Manager,

H. EHRENSPERGER.

HOUSE AGENTS. For all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Estates, and Land to be Let or Sold in Farnborough, Frimley, Camberley, and Fleet districts apply to WRIFORD, DIXON & WINDER. Opposite L. and S.W. Railway Station, Farnborough. Telephone, 34 North Camp.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. B. HUGHES, House and Estate Agent, Licensed Valuer, Insurance Agent (Fire and Life), Employers' Liability, &c., Netley Street, South Farnborough, Hants. Telegrams, B. Hughes, South Farnborough. Telephone, 71 North Camp.

FARNHAM,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 7,000. L. & S.W. Ry. Picturesquely situated 350 ft. above sea level, 37 m. from London, 3 m. from Aldershot, and surrounded by fir-covered hills. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Loam on gravel sub-soil. *Recreations:* Golf at Seale (2 m.) and Hankley Common (4 m.), hunting, fishing, open-air swimming baths, badminton, football, hockey, gymnasium, cricket, concerts, open-air military bands. Farnham Park, the residence of the Bishop of Winchester, is open to the public. The castle was founded in 1129. Motor 'buses to Haslemere (12 m.).

MOTOR GARAGE. HEATH & WILTSHIRE, LTD. Carriage works. Body building speciality. Repairers R.A.C. All tyres stocked. Charging, Vulcanizing. Several Motor Cars for Hire Agents for all leading cars. Competent staff mechanics. Telephones: 0108 Farnham and 0188 Aldershot.

COAL MERCHANTS. TAYLOR & ANDERSON, LIMITED, Coal Merchants and Furniture Removals Contractors. Estimates free on application. Distance no object. Also at Aldershot and Farnborough. Address, South Street, Farnham. Telephone, No. 27. Established nearly 50 years.

FALMOUTH,

Cornwall. M.B. Pop. 11,789. *Means of acc* G.W. Ry. and by coasting steamship servi *Location:* On south side of Falmouth harbo 15 m. N.N.E. of the Lizard. *Beach:* Shing sand as tide recedes. *Climate:* Tempera equable. *Season:* Summer and winter. Seapo town and watering-place, with a magnificc harbour and excellent facilities for yachting a boating. Pier, bathing, park, marine driv River and sea excursions. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,5 hrs. (*see* p. 830).

FELIXSTOWE—*see* p. 887.
FOLKESTONE—*see* p. 888.

FILEY,

Yorkshire. U.D.C. Pop. 3,003. N.E.Ry. *Lo tion:* On coast in between Scarborough (8 m and Bridlington (13 m.). A quiet, bracir watering-place in a fine bay with extensiv sands. Boating, fishing, bathing, golf (18 hole (*see* p. 830).

FRESHWATER,

Isle of Wight. Pop. 3,306. In S.W. corner of th Island, on the coast, a little N. of the Needle The old village has extended S. to Freshwate Gate, where there is a small tract of sands; als N.W. to Totland Bay, where there is a pier secluded watering-place. Golf Links on Needle Downs and on Ofton Downs with Club House

GALWAY,

Co. Galway. Pop, 13,800. Midland Gt. Western of Ireland Ry. One of the most interesting towns in Ireland, with a fine bay and harbour.

GODALMING,

Surrey. Pop. 9,000. L. & S.W. Ry. On the Wey, 4 m. S.W. of Guildford, and 34 m. from Waterloo. A residential town, amidst charming scenery, 150–300 ft., on sand and sandstone. Modern drainage, good water supply. There are some quaint 16th century houses in the town, which was granted its charter in 1572. The Charterhouse School was removed here in 1872. Golf at Puttenham; hunting (Chiddingfold hounds); fishing in the Wey; football, hockey; recreation ground; rifle club.

ANGEL FAMILY COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Every Comfort. Billiard Room. Stabling and Posting. Carriages of all descriptions. Good Hunters.

DEANERY HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Spacious Dining, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms, beautifully furnished. Tennis, &c.

JOHN I. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
Telephone, No. 13.

The **LAUNDRY** with a quarter of a century's reputation. Large and small Washings collected and delivered all parts of this District. Write for particulars, Manageress, GODALMING SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD., Godalming. Branch: MAYBURY LAUNDRY, Woking. Telephone, No. 9 Godalming. Telegrams, "Linen," Godalming. P.O. Telephone, 16 Haslemere.

GORING,

44¾ m. from London, is a riverside village in the Thames Valley, with facilities for boating, swimming, and fishing; the roads are excellent for cycling and motoring. Pop. 1,419.

FELIXSTOWE,

folk. U.D.C. Pop. 8,300. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, mouth, and Continent *viâ* Harwich. *Location:* On coast, 3 m. E. of Harwich, 12 m. from wich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 60 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs. *Aspect:* South. *mate:* Bracing; mild autumn and winter. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,726 hrs. *Water supply:* stant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenade 2 m. along top of beach and top of cliffs. *r:* ½ m., pavilion to be built. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed, stly from wooden tents, which line shore. *Excursions:* By steamers; each way along coast l up river Orwell to Ipswich. *Seasons:* Easter and June-September. *Annual fixtures:* Lawn nis (East of England championships), cricket week, two croquet tournaments, at Whitsuntide l August, regatta. Felixstowe is a fashionable, modern-built watering-place between the naries of the Orwell and the Stour. Since it received the patronage of the Empress of Germany, o stayed there with her family in 1891, this select coast resort has been more noticed, and ferredly so, by those in want of a quiet seaside retreat upon the bracing east coast yet facing uth. Golf links (9 holes), boating, sailing, &c., pack of foot beagles in winter (*see* p. 830).

LIX HOTEL. Recognised to be the most eautiful English Hotel. Faces south and Sea. 250 rooms. Charming self-contained uites. Sumptuously appointed. Delightful old-time" Gardens and Sheltered Terraces. roquet and Tennis Lawns. Garage. Moderate erms. Telephone, 99.

BATH HOTEL. Celebrated old-established Residential Hotel. Facing Sea. Recently remodelled and reappointed. Situated in its own lovely grounds of over 12 acres. Balcony Lounge overlooking Sea. Electric Light. Lifts. Perfect Sanitary System. Comfortable. Reasonable. Telephone, 65.

RAND HOTEL. Nearest point on the Beach from the Town Station, also close to Pier. Faces south and sea. Electric Light. Every accommodation for large or small parties. Telephone, 84.

QUILTERS' CLIFF HOTEL. On Hamilton Terrace Cliffs. Unrivalled sea and land views. Roof Promenade. Electric light throughout. Lift to all floors. Telephone, No. 105 Telegrams, "Quilters, Felixstowe."
Proprietors, MR. and MISS QUILTER (formerly of the Bath Hotel).

ELROSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Direct on Sea Front and Promenade. Two Dining Rooms, Lounge, Ladies' Drawing Room. Replete with every convenience and comfort. Baths (h. and c.). Telephone, 103. Telegrams, "Copling, Felixstowe." Tariff—
R. G. COPLING, Proprietor.

ROSEBERY PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Finest position on Sea Front and Promenade. Good smoking room Delightful balconies. Electric light. Telephone, 066 Felixstowe.
MRS. BUTTON

PARTMENTS. Harland House. Standing in its own grounds on the Sea Front. Near Golf Links. Redecorated. Comfortably furnished. Excellent cooking and attendance.
MRS. PRATT.

MOTOR GARAGE, Langley Road. Inspection Pit and every convenience. Petrol and all Accessories stocked. Repairs quickly executed by expert workmen.
E. MATTHEW.

GLOUCESTER.

athedral city. Pop. 55,000 (1906). *Means of ess:* Midland and G.W. Rys. 114 m. from on lon. *Elevation:* 63 ft. above sea-level. *Water pply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil.* ravel and clay. *Baths:* Corporation, swimming, nd Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline and sulhurous springs at the Gloucester Spa. *Excurions:* Gloucester is a convenient centre for isiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the orest of Dean, and the Wye Valley. Good hunting, boating, fishing, golf (9 holes).

ELL HOTEL. Centre of City, near Cathedral. Leading Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. Private Sitting-rooms, Drawing-room. Electric Light throughout. Excellent Stabling and Motor accommodation. Night Porter. Telephone, 148.
MISS J. A. JONES, Manageress.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS,

Lancashire. U.D.C. Pop. 1 996. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *viâ* Furness Ry. *Location:* On W. shore of Morecambe Bay. 9½ m. from Carnforth. *Aspect:* Southerly. *Climate:* Mild. *Seasons:* Easter to Whitsuntide and August Sept. *Excursions:* To English Lakes by rail and road. A quiet, sheltered watering-place and health resort with great natural attractions. Golf (9 holes). *Pier:* Promenade, 1¼ m. in length (*see* p. 831).

HARLECH,

Merionethshire. 11¼ miles from Barmouth; standing on a bold and conspicuous rock overlooking the village, which affords visitors a fine combination of sea and mountain air. Golf links (18 holes), regarded the best in Wales. Beach well adapted for bathing.

FOLKESTONE,

Kent. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 30,094. S.E. & C. Ry., 70 m. from London. *Location:* 7 m. W.S.W. Dover. *Aspect:* S. and S.E. *Climate:* Dry, equable; more or less mild, according to elevation. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,582 hrs. *Soil:* Greensand. *Front:* Principal promenade, where band plays, called The Leas, extends 1¼ m.; top of cliff, 150 ft. high. *Beach:* Shingle; boating, fishing (angling, Hythe Canal). *Bathing:* Mixed; improved Pullman cars on rails. *Baths:* Swimming, Turkish, &c. *Pier:* 680 ft.; pavilion. *Harbour:* 14 acres. *Excursions:* Shorncliffe Camp, 2 m.; Sandgate, 2 m.; Hythe, 5 m.; Dover, 7 m.; Canterbury, 16 m.; Boulogne, 28 m. *Season:* July–September. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, military and tennis tournaments. Folkestone is a fashionable, select resort and residential town with excellent railway facilities, 1½ hrs. from London; the harbour affords animated scenes, and the piers enclosing it attract promenaders. S.E. & C. Ry. cross-Channel packets afford opportunities for Continental excursions; military element furnishes additional liveliness; plenty of good music; theatre; pleasure grounds; pavilion; cricket, archery, croquet, hockey, lawn tennis, roller skating; switchback railway; medical gymnasium; golf links (18 holes); racecourse; East Kent Hunt; polo; Radnor Park, 20 acres; free library, museum (*see* p. 831).

HOUSE AGENTS. SEAGER & CO., Leas Pavilion, The Leas, Sea Front. For concise Register of Houses to be Let or Sold, Furnished and Unfurnished, with Map of town. Telephone, 291 Folkestone.

GUILDFORD,

Surrey. M.B. Pop. 22,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., L.B. & S.C. Ry., S.E. & C. Ry. 30 m. S.W. from London. *Elevation:* 500 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Annual fixtures:* Agricultural show, chrysanthemum show, fanciers' show, county ball. Boating, golf (18 holes), and 18 holes course for ladies, tennis, cricket, football, pleasure grounds with bands and illuminations. This ancient town is situated on the River Wey amidst fine scenery.

YE ANGEL HOTEL, Guildford. The oldest and best-known free Hotel in Surrey. Family and Commercial. Table d'Hôte Luncheon, at separate tables, daily, 12.30 to 3 p.m. Dinner 7.30. Moderate Tariff. Extensive stabling, Lock-up Garage, Pit. Officially appointed by Royal Automobile Club and Motor Union. Carriages and Motor Cars for Hire.

W. H. GEORGE & SON, Proprietors.

HAMPTON COURT.

A popular riverside resort in Middlesex, 12 m. S.W. of London. L. & S.W. Railway and electric trams. Gravel soil, good drainage and water, electric light and gas, and other residential advantages. Hampton Court Palace and Gardens are special attractions. Ample facilities for amusements summer and winter. Annual regatta July. Pop. 8,500 (*see* p. 832).

GLASGOW,

Lanarkshire. Pop. 781,000. *Means of acce*
West Coast Route, L. & N.W. Ry., joining th
Caledonian, Glasgow and South Western an
North British (Waverley route) railways at Ca
lisle, at which junction the *Midland* also co
nects; and *East Coast Route*, G.N. Ry., N.
Ry., and N.B. Ry., *viâ* York, Berwick, an
Edinburgh. Glasgow, the second largest city
the United Kingdom, has a world-wide reputatio
for its shipbuilding and other industries.
tourists it offers a most convenient centre fo
visiting Scotland. The beauty spots of the Clyd
on which the city is situated, and the Burn
country are easily accessible by rail and steame
Every variety of steamship pleasure trip
available during the summer season. The cit
is well supplied with places of amusement, tra
way cars, 'buses, parks, libraries, and fine a
galleries, and a university, designed by the la
Sir G. Gilbert Scott, which cost over £500,000
The public bowling greens and golf courses
the parks are open to visitors at a nominal charg
(*see* p. 831).

ST. ENOCH STATION HOTEL is the be
centre for Business Gentlemen, Families, an
Tourists to the Trossachs, Western Highlands
and Firth of Forth. Electric Light. Lifts
Lounge. Bedrooms—Single, from 4/–; Double
from 7/6. Other G. & S. W. Railway Co.
Hotels under same management at Ayr
Dumfries, and Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers
(Professional). Telegrams: "Souwestern."

CRANSTON'S WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 172, Sauchiehall Street. Allowed to be unsurpassed for Comfort, Catering, and Courtesy. Just added, Passenger Lift. Breakfast or Tea, 1/3, 1/6, 2/-. Bedroom, with attendance, 3/-. Also in Edinburgh.

THE GRAND HOTEL, CHARING CROSS, Family and Commercial. Situated in West End of Glasgow. Convenient to all railway stations. Electric trains from all parts of the City. Excellent Cuisine.

G. W. HAGGART, Manager.

Telephone—Corporation, 347; National, 348. Telegrams, "Comfort," Glasgow.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Pop. 10,220, L. & N.W. & Met. Rys. 11¼ m. from London. Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad rich vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, general climate, and sylvan surroundings make it a desirable place of residence, close to London (*see* p. 832).

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENT, Auctioneer and Surveyor. Complete List of Properties to be Let or Sold in the Harrow District. Post free on application to—

W. G. FULLER,

Telephone, 1003 Harrow. Station Road.

HATFIELD.

G.N.Rly., 17¾ m. from London. Pop. 4,754. A town in Hertfordshire, on the River Lea, interesting on account of its proximity to Hatfield House, an imposing baronial mansion, the home of the Marquis of Salisbury.

GUERNSEY,

nel Islands. Pop. 42,600. *Means of ac-* G. W. Ry., *viâ* Weymouth; L. & S.W. Ry., outhampton. *Location:* Off French coast, m. from Weymouth, 120 m. from Southamp- 23 m. N.W. of Jersey. *Beach:* Rockbound, y bays. *Sunshine:* Average 2,000 hrs. Well lied with facilities for excursions, amuse-, and recreation. Excellent sea-fishing. (18 holes), natural bunkers. The island is ed by the Gulf Stream, and frost is very otional. The climate is mild, moist, with retch of bracing weather frequently in g; the slope of the land is towards the (*see* p. 832). *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,860 hrs.

RE'S QUEEN'S HOTEL. Family and Com- rcial. One minute from Post Office, five m Landing Stage. Electric Light. Terrace, rden. Moderate Tariff.

Proprietor, H. V. MOORE.

RICHMOND, Cambridge Park. Largest arding House in Channel Islands. Splendid Views. Roof Garden. Lounge. Recrea- n Room. Large Drawing Room. Balcony. oking Rooms. Full Hotel License (no bar). ite for Illustrated Tariff.

W. HART, Proprietor.

CHE'S HESSARY TOR BOARDING ES- BLISHMENT. Situate on Esplanade. Full View. South aspect. Luxuriously fur- hed. Every Home Comfort. Terms very derate and inclusive. Telegrams, "Hessary , Guernsey." For Tariff, apply—

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SE FURNISHERS.—LOVELL & COX, 11, ith Street. Complete House Furnishers, holsterers, and Undertakers. Furniture oved and warehoused. Special designs l estimates submitted free of charge. All rk under our personal supervision. In- ction invited.

ATE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

GEO. DE GARIS,

MANOR PLACE, GUERNSEY, C.I.

ephone, No. 517.

HAVANT

small market town 5 m. from Hayling d, connected by a branch service (L.B. & Ry.). The town possesses a handsome n church of Early English design. Havant ebrated for its growth of roses. Leigh Park en to the public for picnic parties.

ES'S MOTOR WORKS. Charging, Vul- izing, and every description of Repairs done the premises. Pit, fitted electric light. rage. Petrol, Oil, Grease. Spares. Good s for Hire. Workmanship Guaranteed. elegrams, "Motor Jones."

Telephone, National 32x.

HARWICH & DOVERCOURT,

Essex. M.B. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamers in summer from London Bridge. **(Harwich.** Pop. 10,070). **(Dovercourt.** Pop. 3,892): A modern suburb of Harwich, lies on rising ground a little S.W., and has developed into a quiet select watering-place. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, open to North Sea breezes. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Mineral waters:* Chalybeate spring; a spa house fitted with pump room; library, and reading room. *Excursions:* River and sea trips. *Season:* June–October. Golf links (9 holes) at Parkeston, about 1 m. away. Excellent wild fowl shooting, yachting, &c.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Close to the Sea. Near Golf Links. Moderate Charges. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Good Cooking and Attendance. Tariff on application.

Proprietor, H. N. DORTON.

ECCLESTONE & PRINCE, Motor Engineers, Neptune Works. Garage, Petrol, Lubricants. Accumulators Charged. Manufacturers of the "Neptune" Worm Gear Jack and the "Neptune" Wheel Setter for chain-driven Cars.

ECCLESTONE & PRINCE.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

U.D.C. Pop. 4,355. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 37 m. from London. *Drainage:* Modern. High situation. Within easy reach of three packs of hounds. Golf Links (18 holes), athletic, bowling, cricket, football, and hockey clubs.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. SCOTT PITCHER, Auctioneer and Valuer. Offices close to Station. Can offer all the available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Estates, and Building Sites in this beautiful Health Resort and surrounding district. Telephone, X17.

HENDON.

Pop. 32,000. Midland Ry., Charing Cross and Euston and Hampstead Tube. Occupies an elevated position (300 ft.), endowed with many natural advantages, on gravel soil, 7 miles from London. The district is increasing in favour for residential purposes. Fine lake at the Welsh Harp Inn (boating, fishing, skating). Golf links (18 holes); football club.

NURSING HOME, RAVENSFIELD MANOR. Patients are received for Medical, Surgical, Massage, or Electric Treatment. Also for Rest-Cure or Convalescence after Illness. Large, shady Garden. Fees from £2 2*s.* to £6 6*s.* weekly. Resident Nurses.

HAYLING ISLAND.

Pop. 1,324. 83 m. from London. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. branch line from Havant; steam ferry from Southsea. A quiet, secluded, rural watering-place, opposite Havant Station, between Southsea and Chichester.

HASLEMERE—*see* p. 891.

HASTINGS—*see* p. 891.

See p. 833.

HARROGATE,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 32,000. N.E. Ry. *Location:* 18 m. N. of Leeds, 20 m. W. of Yo *Elevation:* 320 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open moorlands. *Climate:* Bracing, dry, clear a *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,351 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant, 4 degrees hardness. *Drainage:* Modern. *So* Alluvial, millstone, grit and shale. *Baths:* Numerous large establishments open all the year rou providing complete modern installations, embracing hydropathic, vapour, heat, light, Peat Plo bière swimming baths, and other treatments. *Mineral waters:* About 80 varieties of medici springs in a small area, one group sulphur, the other iron. *Excursions:* York and Rip (cathedrals); Bolton, Fountains, and Kirkstall Abbeys (ruins); Harlow Moor. Fashionable, sel spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents ma attractions to health-seekers and visitors. Higher Harrogate, open and bracing; Lower Ha rogate, milder and sheltered; favourite town for valetudinarians, invalids, and the retir also a scholastic centre; claims exemption from high summer and low winter temperature good facilities for open air exercise; 24 miles asphalted and flagged footpaths, besides 8 m. smooth gravel walks for bath chairs and pedestrians; the Stray, a verdant public comm of 200 acres, intersects the town, and is well laid out to retain its rural charms; the Valley Gard Royal Spa Gardens, and Winter Gardens (Royal Baths) afford sheltered recreation in all weathe the Kursaal, Royal Spa concert-rooms, and gardens are owned by the Corporation, who maintai military band and an orchestra; covered promenade for water-drinkers; opera house; tenn lacrosse, golf (18 holes); fox-hunting; coaching; cycle bath chairs; swimming baths; free libra

QUEEN OF ENGLISH (INLAND) WATERING PLACES. World-renowned for the medicin properties of its Waters. (Over 80 Mineral Springs.) Pure and Bracing Moorland A Delightful Walks and Drives. Finest Baths in Europe. Hydrotherapy of every kin Experienced English and Foreign Masseurs and Masseuses. Important Addition — T Plombières-les-Bains Treatment for Appendicitis, Muco-membranous Colitis, &c., is now bei given with excellent results. Illustrated Pamphlet and full particulars may be obtain from

HENRY JAMES BUCKLAND, General Manager,
Royal Baths, Harrogate.

THE GRAND HOTEL. An ideal Residential Hotel. Reduced terms during the Winter Season.

THE GRAND HOTEL. Near Baths and Sulph Well. Overlooking Valley Gardens. Faci South.

THE GRAND HOTEL. Every convenience, comfort and elegance.

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THE GRAND HOTEL. Motor Garage, with and Accumulator Charging convenience.

Telephone, No. 1017.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL. Rebuilt. Newly furnished. Electric Light. Lift to all floors. Croquet Lawn. Near to Pump Room, Baths, and Kursaal. Telephone, 0257. Telegrams, "Wellington, Harrogate."

MRS. STOKES, Manageress.

THE DIRLTON PRIVATE HOTEL, Rip Road, is a superior Boarding Establishm in own grounds, in the healthiest and favour residential part. Five minutes from Bath Pump Room, Kursaal. Lounge, Electric Ligh Tennis and Croquet Lawns. Terms moderat Tel., 0317. MRS. RYMER.

APARTMENTS, Vanderbilt Court, Victoria Avenue. High-class Private Apartments, situated in best residential part. Near Baths, Kursaal, &c. Central. South aspect.

M. F. PARKINS
(Late 5, Prospect Place).

BRUNTSFIELD HOUSE, HARLOW MOO DRIVE. Superior Boarding Establishmen The finest and healthiest situation in Harr gate. Telephone, 0378.

Proprietress, MRS. COCKBURN.

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ESTATE AGENTS. Furnished Houses to L Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale. Apar ments, Boarding Houses. Complete lists above free. BATLEY & MORRIS, Hou Agents, Valuers, &c., Princes Street.

ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS, APPRAISERS AND VALUERS. Furnished Houses a Apartments. Telephone, No. 36. Telegrams: "Days, Harrogate." Established 1864.

JOHN DAY & SONS,
Princes Square.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS,

Sussex. C.B. Pop. 67,817. *Means of access:* S.E. & C. Ry., *viâ* Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells and Battle. L.B. & S.C. Ry., *viâ* Croydon, Lewes, and Polegate. *Location:* On coast between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. *Elevation:* 20 to 400 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, undulating pasture-lands. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Sea-front under overhanging cliff, mild; hillsides and cliff tops, more bracing; valleys running inland, sheltered and warm. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,803 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* 3 m. on sea-wall, wood-paved marine drive between houses and asphalted esplanade with bandstands. *Piers:* Hastings, 900 ft., pavilion (2,000 people): St. Leonards, 900 ft., pavilion shore end (800). *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Large swimming, Turkish and general establishment under Parade; family bathing all the year round. *Excursions:* Road, rail, and sea. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Flower show; cricket week, croquet tournament, regatta, sea-fishing festival. The premier Cinque Port; one of the oldest towns in England; situated amidst historical surroundings. An unrivalled watering-place for the fragile and sick; a holiday resort lively throughout the year and visited by all classes; residential town within 1¼ hrs. of London; and important educational centre. Town hand, theatre, music-hall, concert-hall, museum, Alexandra Park (72 acres), 3 public gardens, recreation ground (6 acres; county cricket), tennis courts, 2 golf links (18 holes), archery, foxhounds, harriers, sea-fishing, boating, pleasure yachts, electric trams (*see* p. 832).

INVERGORDON BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Warrior Gardens. South aspect. Facing Sea. Near Front and Station. Commodious Rooms. Bath. Smoking Room. English Meat. Liberal Table. Moderate Terms. Personal supervision.

L. F. ST. JOHN, Auctioneer, House and Estate Agent, 33, Havelock Road, Hastings. Telephone, 131. Established 1820. Property Register gratis. Valuations and Sales for Probate, Mortgage and Transfer of all descriptions.

HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, ALFRED G. GINNER, 37E, Robertson Street. For the best List of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Freeholds, &c. Illustrated Property Register Free. Local Stock and Share Broker. Valuer under the Finance Act.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT, 60, Warrior Square. Radiant Heat and Light, X-Rays. High-Frequency. Static, Sinusoidal, Faradic, and Galvanic Currents. Vibration, Medicated Baths. Massage. New Tannic Acid Electric Baths for Rheumatism and Gout, &c. Terms on application. Telephone, 42x.
ALEXANDER CHAPLIN, Proprietor.

HASLEMERE,

Surrey. 43 m. from Waterloo. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 2,700. *Location:* Between Godalming and Petersfield. *Elevation:* 550 ft., rising to 900 ft. at Hindhead. 3 m. from Haslemere Railway Station. *Neighbourhood:* Open; extensive stretches of heather and pine-trees. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, no fogs. *Soil:* Sand or gravel, clay towards E. King's Sanatorium erected on Lud's Common between Haslemere and Midhurst; district specially recommended for tuberculosis patients. Good cycling roads; hunting; fishing. Golf links (18 holes) at Hindhead, 3 m.

"OAKLANDS" BOARDING RESIDENCE. Conveniently situated. Five minutes from Station. 580 feet above sea level. Beautiful sheltered Grounds. Croquet and Tennis Lawns. Spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms. Bath Rooms. Modern sanitation. Home comforts. Personal management. Moderate tariff.
MISSES HOAR.

HASLEMERE NURSING HOME. Private Patients. Weir Mitchell. Rest Cure. Medical and Chronic Cases received. Massage and Electricity, Physical Exercises given. Trained Nurses and Masseuses. Terms on application to— MISSES RINGWOOD & INGE,
"Courtsfold," Haslemere, Surrey.
Telephone, No. 22 P.O. Haslemere.

"BRIARCOMBE." Pension or Apartments. Close to Hindhead Common, facing S.W. Good situation. Close to Station, 700 feet. Special Cuisine for Invalids and terms for winter months. Half acre of Ground.
Apply, MISS GRAYSTONE.

CHEMISTS. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately dispensed with Allen & Hanbury's purest Drugs and Chemicals. All Photographic Requisites. Agents for Kodak, Ltd. Picture Postcards and Photographic Views of the district. E. GANE-INGE & CO.,
Haslemere.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES,

Oxfordshire. Pop. 5,984. G.W. Ry., 35½ m. from London; 9 m. from Reading. This delightful up-river resort is noted for its annual regatta, held early in July. In addition to rail facilities for excursions, steamers run daily in summer to Oxford and Kingston.

RED LION HOTEL. This famous and historical Hotel commands unrivalled position on River Thames with splendid view of Regatta Course. Highest class Catering. Boats. Garage. Golf Links near.
MANAGERESS.

HERNE BAY,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 63 m. from London. *Location:* 5 m. E. of Whitstable and 8 m. N.E. of Canterbury on the N. coast of Kent. *Elevation:* A few feet above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating, downs and woods. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Bracing, keen dry air, low rainfall. *Water supply:* Deep spring wells; constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Principally clay. *Front:* Asphalted and well-planted esplanades, 1 m. along top of beach separates marine drive from houses. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Pier:* ¼ m. long; electric tram, pavilion. *Excursions:* Steamboats to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate (*see* p. 834).

HEREFORD.

Cathedral City. Pop. 21,382. On the river Wye. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and M. Ry., 144 m. from London. *Elevation:* 189 ft. *Climate:* Warm and equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. The city, in the centre of the county, served by 3 railway companies, affords very convenient headquarters for tourists making excursions by cycle, motor, boat, or rail. There is much to interest many visitors in the history and architecture of the noble cathedral. Golf course (9 holes), hunting, fishing, shooting, boating, hockey, tennis. Hereford Musical Festival held triennially. Admirable sketching ground for artists (*see* p. 832).

JAMES MITCHELL, Civil and Military Tailor. Ladies Tailor-Made Costumes in all the Newest Designs and Colourings. Sole agent for the renowned Burberry Sporting Garments. A fine selection of Dunhill's Motoring Novelties. Clarence House.

KEMP & BROOK, Chemists and Photographic Dealers. Manufacturers of High-class Mineral Waters. 7, Eign Street.

GURNEY & SONS, High-class Family Grocers, French and Italian Warehousemen, Wine and Spirit Merchants. In the High Town, Hereford. Price Lists Free. London Store Prices and rate delivery.

GREENLANDS, LTD. Removers and Storage Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, and Antique Dealers, 31, High Town, and 57, Commercial Road. Drapery Department, 1, High Street and 34, High Town.

ALFRED AND DEARMAN EDWARDS, Auctioneers, Valuers, Estate, House Insurance, and Shipping Agents. Property, Furniture, Pedigree Cattle, and Farming Stock Salesmen. Free Register of Properties and Houses for Sale and to Let. Published monthly. 35, Broad Street.

HIGH WYCOMBE,

Bucks. G.W. Ry., G.C. Ry. Pop. 19,000. 26 m. from London. *Soil:* Gravel and chalk. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant. Recreation ground. Cricket, football, tennis, golf, bowls, hunting.

LAND AGENTS. VERNON & SON. Established 1827. Surveyors and Architects, Valuers and Auctioneers. Sales of Landed Properties. Valuations for Probate, Mortgage, and other purposes. Estates Managed, Compensation Claims Arranged, Timber and Tenant Right Valuations, Dilapidations Assessed. 41, High Street, High Wycombe, and 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Telegrams, "Vernon, High Wycombe." Telephones, 18 High Wycombe, 7579 London Wall.

HERNE BAY—*see* p. 891.

HORSHAM,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 11,800. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 36 m. from London Bridge. Beautifully situated on the river Arun. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) and grounds are about 2 m. distant. Good fishing, hunting, shooting, and golf. The beauty of the rural surroundings, which include the woodland tracts of St. Leonard's Forest, attracts large numbers of cyclists, &c. *Annual Fixtures:* Athletic sports (Aug.), flower shows (Aug. and Nov.), fat stock show (Dec.); foxhounds, staghounds; numerous fairs, frequent cricket matches.

BEDFORD HOTEL, Family and Commercial. Close to Station (Down side). Boarders *et pension* or otherwise. Private Sitting Rooms. Horses and carriages for hire. Five minutes rail to Christ's Hospital. Beautiful surrounding country. Telephone, 048. Telegrams, "Bedford."

BLACK HORSE HOTEL. Nearest hotel to Christ's Hospital. Golf Links and Bowling Green. Assembly Room for Balls, Banquets. Hunting. Shooting Quarters. Billiard Saloon. Good Stabling. Excellent Cuisine. Telegrams: "Mobile, Horsham." National Telephone, No. 044.

H. S. WHIPP, Proprietor.

STATION HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Opposite main entrance Station. Electric Light. Nearest hotel to Christ's Hospital. Posting in all branches. Agent to L.B. & S.C. Railway. Telephone, No. 16.

F. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

PRINTERS. S. PRICE & Co., 48, West Street. High Class Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders. Artists' materials of all makers. Circulating Library in connection with Mudie's. School Books, Stationery, and Printing. Agents for Clifton Arms Ware.

HOVE,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 42,800. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 52 m. from London. Situated on a chalk slope facing S. on the west of Brighton, which it joins. *Air:* Dry and bracing. *Climate:* Specially equable September-March. Lawns and esplanades practically whole length of sea-front. Mixed bathing. A quiet and fashionable modern residential town patronised by aristocracy autumn and winter. Close to South Downs and Devil's Dyke. 80 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, lawn tennis, golf, boating, fishing, cycling. Sussex County Cricket Ground. Good motor-bus service to Brighton and Worthing. Flower show (Sept.) (*see* pp. 835 and 873).

HOVINGHAM SPA.

In York, 216¼ miles from London (N.E. Rly.). Pop. 954. Situated in a richly-wooded district, 28¾ miles N. of York. Possesses three mineral springs and baths, and is developing into a health resort. Golf links (9 holes).

HINDHEAD,

Surrey, is 3 miles from Haslemere Station. L.B. & S.C. Ry. Horse and motor omnibuses meet trains. It stands at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing, and sunny climate, suitable for lung and nervous troubles. The famous Hindhead Common (750 acres) is vested in the National Trust for preserving places of natural beauty. Golf links (18 holes), hunting.

BOARDING AND APARTMENTS. High Class. "Wilton," Wood Road. Well situated. Splendid view. Tennis Court. Quite close to Golf Links and Church. Baths (h. and c.). Electric Light. Home Comforts. Good Cuisine. Terms moderate. Reduced winter tariff.

MISS NASH, Proprietress.

THE HINDHEAD NURSING HOME. For Invalids and those requiring Nursing, Rest and Change after illness or overwork. 850 ft. elevation. Fine Views. Bright, airy rooms. Electric Light throughout. Telegrams, "Michael, Hindhead." Station, Haslemere.

JEAN MICHAEL, Matron.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop. 2,000. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry. *Location:* On highest point of N.W. Norfolk coast, within 7 m. of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. *Aspect:* Westerly. *Soil:* Chalk. *Pier:* 800 ft., with pavilion. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Water:* Pure and plentiful. *Climate:* Bracing: air of exceptional purity and dryness, highly charged with ozone. Hunstanton's long stretch of firm, clean sand is recognised as the children's paradise. Entertainments in the Pier Pavilion, Town Hall, and on the Esplanade. Recreation Ground of 14 acres, 16 tennis courts, cricket pitch, football and hockey grounds, croquet and bowl lawns (*see* p. 836).

"SHELBROOKE" PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

MISS PARSONS.

MIDBRAKE BOARDING HOUSE, Greevegate Road (late Hazeldene, Hunstanton). Good position in centre of Town. Near Sea, Pier, The Green, Tennis Courts, Station, and Shops. Terms on application.

The MISSES PLATTEN.

KINGSTHORPE BOARDING HOUSE (Cliff Terrace). Splendid position. Good Sea View. South aspect. Convenient for Golf and Tennis. Smoking Room. Bath (hot and cold). Excellent Table. Late Dinner. MISS REID.

HYTHE,

Kent. M.B. Pop. 5,600. S.E. & C. Ry., 67 m. from London. On coast. 5 m. W. of Folkestone. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; small rainfall. *Front:* Parade on sea-wall extending to Sandgate. *Beach:* Shingle. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Greensward. *Sea Bathing:* Mixed. *Aspect:* South. A Cinque Port; quiet, select watering-place, built along shore, foot of cliffs. Golf links (18 holes, 2 courses), boating on Royal Military Canal, bathing establishment, Government School of Musketry; cricket week, August (*see* p. 837).

GARAGE, DRAY AND CO., 8, High Street. Repairs by practical mechanics. Accumulators charged. Vulcanizing. All kinds of Accessories kept in stock. Petrol, Oil, Greases, &c. Cars for hire. Telephone, 4X2.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, F. W. BUTLER, Bank Buildings, House and Estate Agent, Auctioneer, Valuer. Property List, including Houses, Land in Hythe, Saltwood, Folkestone, Dymchurch, Sandgate, surrounding district free. Telegrams, "Butler, Hythe, Kent." Telephone, 7x. Branch Office: Dymchurch.

HOYLAKE—*see* p. 924.

THE ISLES OF SCILLY,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,000. *Access:* By steamer (40 m.) from Penzance. *Location:* 30 m. from Land's End. *Climate:* Warm, equable, and humid; tropical vegetation. *Sunshine:* 1,852 hrs., 1906. A group of 150 rocks, only 5 being inhabited: St. Mary's, the largest, 9 m. in circumference, situated in the Atlantic, directly in the course of the Gulf Stream.

ILFRACOMBE—*see* p. 895.

ILKLEY,

West Riding of Yorkshire. U.D.C. Pop. 7,455. *Means of access:* Midland Ry., N.E. Ry., and G.N. Ry., *vid* Leeds. *Location:* Wharfedale, 16 m. from Leeds. *Elevation:* 225 to 1,340 ft. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy loam. *Baths:* All descriptions, numerous large hydro establishments. *Mineral waters:* Chalybeate. A fashionable moorland health resort, with good facilities for excursions, amusements, and recreations (*see* p. 837).

INSTOW,

Devon. Pop. 634. L. & S.W. Ry., 217½ m. from London. Opposite Appledore, 3 m. from Bideford, at the junction of the Taw and Torridge. A quiet little watering-place with firm extensive sands, the favourite resort of children from Barnstaple, Bideford, &c.

IPSWICH.

In Suffolk, 68¾ m. from London (G.E. Ry.) on the River Orwell. Golf course (18 holes), Ladies' Golf Club. Pop. 66,522.

INVERNESS.

Pop. 24,000. 583 m. from London. At the mouth of the River Ness on the Moray Firth. It is a clean, well-laid-out town with many buildings, including the Castle, Cathedral, &c. The Ness Islands, laid out as pleasure grounds, form a great attraction. Golf, fishing, boating, yachting, coaching. Free library, museum, &c. *Climate:* Mild and equable. *Soil:* Gravel and sand. Culloden Moor (5½ m.). Steamer excursions down the Caledonian Canal and along the coast.

INVERNESS. The Capital of the Highlands of Scotland. Fine climate. Beautiful scenery. Official Guide on application to the TOWN CLERK, with two stamps for postage.

ISLE OF MAN (RAMSEY).

The second town in the Island (pop. 4,672) possesses probably the finest bay in the British Isles. *Sands:* Perfect. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. Close to the finest beauty spots in the Island. Good bathing, boating, sailing, fishing, golf, &c. Mineral waters; powerful brine springs, beneficial for rheumatism, and a marine lake and well-appointed open air baths; 16 m. north of Douglas by railway and electric tram. *Climate:* Bracing. *Season:* July, August, and September.

KENILWORTH.

Pop. 4,544. On L. & N.W. Rly., five miles N. of Warwick. Is situated in rich pastoral country. King Cenwulf of Mercia had a palace here in 800 A.D. Kenilworth Castle is a fine ruin, associated with the splendours of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the Earl of Liecester in 1575 and with Scott's fine romance. Golf course (9 holes). Ladies play over the gentlemen's course.

KILLARNEY,

Co., Kerry. Pop. 5,656. 186 m. from Dublin. Great Southern and Western Ry., about a mile distant towards North-East from the shore of the lowest of the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, to which it owes all its prosperity, neighbourhood celebrated for the richness and luxuriance of the vegetation. The chief rendezvous of tourists in Ireland. *Excursions:* Coach, jaunting-car, ponies and boat include Gap of Dunloe, Kate Kearney's Cottage, &c. Good salmon and trout fishing.

LAKE HOTEL. First-class. Unrivalled situation in own grounds (60 acres). Newly Furnished. Electric Light. Hotel Omnibus. Glengariff Coach calls. Motor Garage. Inspection Pit free. Petrol stocked. Boating, Fishing, Shooting, Billiards, Tennis. Sublime scenery. THE MANAGER.

KINGSBRIDGE.

This old Devonshire town (Pop. 3,025), at the head of Salcolme Haven, 12 m. from Totnes, G.W. Ry., offers many attractions for a restful holiday in a mild climate amidst grand coast scenery. Bathing, good sea and fresh-water fishing, tennis. Golf links, 18 holes (4 m.). Coach to and from Dartmouth, marine excursions.

ISLE OF MAN (DOUGLAS).

Pop. 23,000. *Means of access:* Steamers from Liverpool (about 3½ hours' passage), and various other parts in England, Ireland, and Scotland. *Aspect:* East. *Water supply:* New system. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* 2½ m. of promenade fringing the crescent-shaped bay. *Piers:* Three. *Beach:* Firm sands. *Sea Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous by steamboats. *Season:* From Whit week to end of September. *Annual fixtures:* Annual Promulgation of Laws on Tynwold Hill, on 5th July. Motor Tourist Trophy race, May. Yachting, golf links (18 holes), fishing, coaching, tennis, bowls, mountaineering, two theatres, two large ball-rooms, opera house, two variety halls, hippodrome, bands, public baths, &c.

POST FREE, OFFICIAL GUIDES. Steamship arrangements, Hotel, Boarding House, Apartments, and Furnished House Lists. A. W. A. TONGUE, Secretary, Official Information Department (established by the Manx Government), Coronation Chambers, Douglas; or 27, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

PEVERIL HOTEL. This Hotel is in every way fitted up for the comfort of Families and Tourists. Situated at the base of Victoria Pier. Motor Garage, with Inspection Pit. Terms on application to

MISS MASON, Manageress.

DOUGLAS BAY HOTEL. Facing the Sea. The premier Hotel of the Island. Magnificently situated. Appointments of the highest order. Every modern comfort, including Electric Light throughout. Golf Links. Apply,

MANAGERESS.

THE BELVEDERE, 5 and 6, Loch Promenade. Under new management, and has been entirely renovated and redecorated throughout. Contains fifty Bedrooms, Lounge, Recreation, Dining, and Smoke Rooms. Terms from 6/- to 7/- per day. F. C. POULTER, Proprietor.

BERESFORD BOARDING HOUSE. Central Promenade. Splendid position on Sea Front; giving fine view of Douglas Bay. Close to the Palace Theatre and Pier. Terms moderate. Apply—

J. HOTCHKISS.

"HARVEY'S INGLEWOOD" PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Queen's Promenade. Finest position on Sea Front. Close to Bathing, Boating, Golf Links, and all places of amusement. Late Dinner. Terms, 5/- to 6/- per day.

MRS. E. HARVEY, Proprietress.

DUCKER'S TREVELYAN, Palace Terrace, Queen's Promenade. Four guarantees:—Cleanliness, Good Cooking, Good Food, Moderate Tariff. Telegrams, "Ducker, Douglas." Billiards. Lounge.

ILFRACOMBE,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 9,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., *vid* Exeter; G.W. Ry., *vid* Taunton; connections with Midlands *vid* Bristol. *Location:* In N.W. corner of Devon, on S. shore of Bristol Channel. *Elevation:* From 50 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open, undulated fertile country. *Aspect:* North-west, north, and north-east. *Climate:* Mild and equable, invigorating; possesses one of the mildest winter climates in England. *Water supply:* From Exmoor Forest: constant. *Drainage:* Modern, new. *Soil:* Shale, light soil over sandstone and grit. *Front:* Parade, rocky terraces, cliff walks. *Pier:* 600 ft. along shore; *Beach:* Rock-bound, interspersed with sandy coves and pebbly nooks. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming and general. *Season:* June-September. Band plays all the year round; winter visitors increasing. Quiet, favourite resort and excellent excursion centre—coaching, rail, and sea; built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights, protected from sea by towering headlands, around which wind terrace promenades. Grand scenery; shipping pass close. Lantern Hill, 100 ft.; Capstone Hill, 200 ft.; Hillsborough, 447 ft. (at foot is haven forming the harbour), and the Tors, 600 ft. (curious sequence of seven hills). Two theatres, band, Victoria pavilion (concerts twice daily during season), golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling, shooting (*see* p. 837).

THE GRANVILLE BOARDING HOUSE. Detached. Most bracing situation. Unique Land and Sea Views. 42 Bedrooms. Sanitary Certificate. Billiards, Balconies, Electric Light. 1900 references for Comfort, Sociability, and Good Cooking. Quiet. National Telephone, 15. Bijou Guide gratis.

THE IMPERIAL. A well-known and high-class Private Hotel, facing Sea and Capstone. 100 Apartments. Elegant Lounge, Billiard and Ball Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Electric Passenger Lift. Every Comfort and Luxury. *En pension* from 42/-, according to season. Illustrated Tariff.

Manager, L. PARSONS.

THE MONTBELLO. Oldest-established Family and Commercial Boarding House. 80 Bedrooms. Fine sea views. Moderate charges. Three minutes from sea. Rebuilt, handsomely furnished. No charge for attendance. Parties catered for. Tel. No. 40.

Proprietor, W. H. SMYTH.

GROSVENOR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Select. Good position on level ground close to Sea, Capstone Parade, Bathing Coves, and celebrated Torrs Walks. Smoking and Bath-rooms. Table d'Hôte; Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Tariff. Illustrated Guide free.

MRS. PICKETT.

DUDLEY PRIVATE HOTEL. En Pension. Separate Tables. Ideal position. Unrivalled Sea View. Private Steps to Rocks and Beach. All steamers pass close to windows of spacious rooms. Also Lounge. Guests' comfort studied. Terms strictly moderate. MRS. COLWILL.

CAPSTONE BOARDING-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT, 16, St. James's Place. Overlooking Victoria Promenades. One minute from Pier and Capstone Parade. Spacious Drawing, Dining, and Smoke-rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms. Boarding terms 5/- day, Single Beds from 1/6.

A. PRICE, Proprietor.

JERSEY.

The largest of the Channel Islands, 13 m. S.E. of Guernsey. Pop. 52,576. *Capital:* St. Helier. Pop. 28,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., *vid* Weymouth; and L. & S.W. Ry., *vid* Southampton. *Location:* 15 m. from coast of Normandy, 77 m. from Weymouth. *Sunshine:* 1,839 hrs., 1907. This is the strong point of the climate of the Channel Islands; Jersey claiming to receive more sunshine than any other part of the United Kingdom. *Climate:* Mild, luxuriant vegetation. A summer holiday resort and winter haven, where frost is rare, and lasting snow unknown. *Annual fixtures:* Battle of flowers, race meetings, swimming matches, regatta, cattle, poultry, dog, and flower shows, 3 golf links, boating, fishing, bathing, and facilities for indoor entertainments. Mixed bathing is allowed in the bathing pools (*see* p. 838).

HALKETT HOTEL. (Established over 20 years.) Centre of Town. Two minutes' walk to Stations for Golf Links. Accommodation comprises Spacious Lounge, Coffee and Writing Rooms, 40 Bedrooms. Hotel 'Bus meets Boats. Moderate and inclusive tariff on application.

G. E. WILLS, Proprietor.

HARDEN'S ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL. Facing Sea and South. Open all the year. Pension terms. Comfortable and very moderate. Terms on application. Unsurpassed sea bathing. Within one mile of Les Quennevais and La Moye Golf Links.

A. C. HARDEN, Proprietor.

BURLEIGH BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 16, Val Plaisant, St. Helier, Jersey. Comfortably furnished. A home from home. Situate in centre of Town, and five minutes only from Harbour. Terms from 4*s.* 6*d.* daily inclusive—bed, breakfast, lunch, late dinner. Apply, PROPRIETOR.

DE FAYE'S EXQUISITE PERFUMES. Jersey Eau de Cologne (Extrait Triple), Essence of Jersey Violets (Gold Medal). As supplied by command to the Royal Family. Manufactory, David Place, Bath Street, St. Helier.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, Removal Contractor, and Furnishing Warehouseman. Furniture and Baggage Stored at Low Rates. House Lists on application.

F. LE GALLAIS, 18, Bath Street, Jersey.

KINGSTOWN,

Co. Dublin. Pop. 17,592. Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Ry.; on the southern shore of Dublin Bay, 6 m. S.E. of the capital, and 2 hrs. 45 min. sea journey from Holyhead. Magnificent harbour of 250 acres. Kingstown is one of the fashionable seaside resorts in Ireland, and the principal yachting station. Annual regatta July. Boating, bathing, fishing, sea baths, public library, park, pavilion.

ENGLISH LAKES—*see* p. 897.

LEAMINGTON—*see* p. 899.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

A health resort on the Hampshire coast. 82 m. from London. L. & S.W. Ry. *Climate:* Beneficial for chest complaints and rheumatism. The sunshine and temperature similar to Bournemouth. *Soil:* Gravel. *Pier:* 750 ft. Bandstand. Good bathing and fishing. Golf links at Chark Common (1 m.). Tennis and hunting.

LEWES,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 11,249. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 50 m. from London, an important Junction on the L.B. & S.C. Ry., frequent trains running to London, Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, Newhaven, Seaford, Eastbourne, and Hastings. *Water supply:* Constant; *Drainage:* Modern; *Baths:* Open air swimming. An ancient county and assize town on River Ouse. 8 m. N.E. of Brighton. Castle contains a collection of local and historical antiquities belonging to the Sussex Archæological Society. Racecourse. Golf links (18 holes). Cricket, croquet, tennis, cycle and football clubs.

WHITE HART HOTEL (The County Hotel, established 14th century). For Families and Gentlemen. Comfortable, convenient, moderate. Summer and Winter Gardens. Lounge. Electric Light. Centre of Town. Close to Golf Links and Station. Opposite County Hall. W. BEATY, Proprietor.

GARAGE AND MOTOR REPAIR WORKS. J. C. H. MARTIN, High Street (adjoining the Bridge). A. C. Repairer. Vulcanizing. Dunlop and Michelin Tyres stocked. Repairs to Petrol, Steam, and Electric Cars; also Motor Boats. Under personal supervision, and the work guaranteed. Open Sundays. Sussex Agent for Enfield and Hillman-Coatalm Cars.

LINCOLN.

Cathedral city. Pop. 52,000. On the north bank of the River Witham, 47 m. N.E. of Derby. The cathedral is the most conspicuous object and its chief attraction to visitors, containing some of the richest and rarest specimens of early ecclesiastical architecture. Lincoln is situated in the centre of an important agricultural district, and was selected for the Royal Agricultural Show held in 1907.

ESTATE AGENTS. MESSRS. BENJAFIELD & WOOD, Land, House, and Estate Agents, Auctioneers and General Valuers. Printed Register of Properties for Sale and to Let. Estates managed. *Telegrams:* "*Auction, Lincoln.*" *Nat. Telephone, No.* 216.

LEATHERHEAD,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 4,694. 21¼ m. from London Bridge. L.B. & S.C. Ry. An ancient town situated in a district noted for its scenery: woodlands, hills and valleys attracting tourists and pleasure parties; close by is Norbury Park, Burford Bridge, and other picnic resorts.

THE LIZARD.

Pop. 580. G.W. Ry. Motor 'bus from Helston Station. *Elevation:* 200 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland; very open. *Aspect:* Southern. *Climate:* Very equable; frost and snow rare. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Loam and clay. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. Golf course (9 holes), bathing, boating, fishing. *Season:* August–September.

HOUSEL BAY HOTEL. Helston Station (G.W.R.), thence per Road Motors. First Class. Most southerly Hotel in England. Close to Sea and Bathing Beach. Magnificent Coast Scenery. Beautiful and Bracing Climate. Sheltered. Motor Garage and Pit.
Apply, MANAGERESS.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS,

Brecknockshire. 213 m. from London. L. & N.W. Ry. Pop. 688. This quiet and pretty village, 13 m. S.W. of Llandrindod Wells, is situated at an altitude of 600 ft. in a wide valley fairly sheltered from N. and E. The air is fresh and invigorating to those suffering from mental overwork. This spa possesses a muriated water which is used internally and externally. Golf links (18 holes). Fishing.

LAKE HOTEL. First-class Hotel. Grounds of 40 acres, containing the celebrated Barium Springs. Golf, Shooting, Salmon and Trout Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Billiards, Bowls, Croquet. Electric light. Booklet free.
Apply MANAGER.

LONDONDERRY.

Pop. 43,200. On the western side of and overlooking the River Foyle. An excellent centre from which to explore the Donegal Highlands and South Donegal. Boating; golf links (9 holes). The ladies' course (9 holes) is at Buncrana.

LISDOONVARNA.

Pop. 6,500. Situated amidst fine scenery in County Clare, 3 m. inland, 430 ft. above sea-level. West Clare Railway. One of the most frequented spas of Ireland. Its sulphur and chalybeate springs attract many visitors. Season, June to October.

LITTLEHAMPTON—*see* p. 898.

ENGLISH LAKES.

The English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday-seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations; affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers, and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure-seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty-spots.

AMBLESIDE,

Westmorland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,536. *Means of access:* Steamer from Lake Side and Windermere, coach and motor from Waterhead Pier (1 m.) and Windermere (5 m.). *Elevation:* From 160 to 300 ft. above sea-level. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Windermere, Grasmere, Langdale, Coniston, Kirkstone, Troutbeck, &c. *Aspect:* Westerly. To all travellers and visitors it offers direct and appreciable charms, the views are of unsurpassed beauty, and the climate bracing. There are excursions through most picturesque scenery to the lakes and mountains. Among the numerous places of interest near Ambleside are Hawkhead, the scene of Wordsworth's school life, and a very picturesque village. Wordsworth's cottage stands half a mile outside Grasmere, a village to the north of Ambleside. For amusement there is a golf course (9 holes), boating on the lake, and steamer tugs. *Season:* June–Sept.

THE SALUTATION, QUEEN'S, AND WATERHEAD HOTELS. On margin Lake Windermere. Every comfort and convenience. First-class accommodation offered Families and Tourists. Taylor's Coaches leave Hotels daily, returning time for Table d'Hôte. Posting. Good Stabling. For tariff and information apply

THOMAS TAYLOR, Propr.

BOWNESS,

Westmorland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,062. Adjoins Windermere, situated eastern side of Lake Windermere, between Lakeside and Ambleside; centre of principal yachting and boating stations on the lake; starting point for steam-boat excursions; endless other excursions. One may walk, ride, drive, sail, swim in any direction, but never without finding scenes and objects of beauty and interest.

CONISTON,

Lancashire. By coach or motor from Ambleside, &c.; by Furness Ry., *viâ* Foxfield Junction. The village stands at head of Lake Coniston, upon which a steam gondola makes regular trips.

KENDAL,

Westmorland. Pop. 15,000. L. & N.W. Ry., Mid. Ry. The gateway to the Lakes is a beautiful district on the River Kendal. Excellent fishing and coaching.

ULVERSTON,

Lancashire. Pop. 10,000. Furness Ry., 10 m. from Barrow, 8 m. from Windermere. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Excursions:* Lake District, Furness Abbey, Isle of Man, &c.

GRASMERE,

Westmorland. U.D.C. Pop. 781. Rail to Windermere or Keswick, thence coach or motor, or Midland and Furness Rys., *viâ* Windermere Lake to Ambleside, thence coach (4 m.). *Location:* Among the mountains. *Local distances:* Windermere, 9 m., Keswick, 12 m.

ROTHAY HOTEL. Beautiful Situation. Magnificent Views. Coaching daily to Ullswater, Coniston, Keswick, Langdales, Windermere. The pedestrian centre. Golf, Boating, Fishing, Tennis. Extensive, secluded pleasure grounds. Garage, Oils, Petrol. H.Q.A.C. Telephone, 4.

J. COWPERTHWAITE, Proprietor.

KESWICK,

Cumberland. Pop. 4,451. *Means of access:* By rail from Penrith; coach and motor from Waterhead and Ambleside in connection with lake steamer. One of the best of northern centres for the Lake district, and is one of the most romantic places in a region rich in romance. About ½ m. from Derwentwater, and 1 m. from Skiddaw. Southey's monument and the Lodore Falls within easy reach. Excursions by coach to the picturesque scenery in the surrounding neighbourhood. Good salmon and trout-fishing in lake and river. Golf course (9 holes).

KESWICK HOTEL. In own Grounds, several acres. Adjoins Station, connecting by Conservatory Corridor. Telegraph and Telephone (No. 020) on Premises. Posting. Electric Light. Elevator. Boating. Golf Links, free to Hotel Visitors. Garage, with Pit. Motors on Hire.

J. B. WIVELL, Proprietor.

KESWICK MOTOR GARAGE AND CYCLE DEPOT, 31, Main Street. Carburine, Pratt's, Shell. Dunlop and Michelin Motor Tyres. Accessories. Vulcanizing. Inspection Pit. C.T.C. Repairer. Cycles for Hire.

J. HODGSON.

WINDERMERE,

Westmorland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,379. *Means of access:* Furness Ry., L. & N.W. Ry. *Elevation:* from 116 ft. to 400 ft. above sea-level. A village to the north of Bowness, commanding splendid views. Situated above the famous lake of the same name. Pleasure steamers run the whole length of the lake, and coaches and motors run to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Ullswater. Splendid fishing and boating.

HOUSE AGENTS. TRUBSHAW & IRVING, House Agents, Lake Road, publish a descriptive Register of Houses to be Let Furnished, Unfurnished, and for Sale in all parts of the Lake District. Post free on application. Telegrams, "Trubshaw, Bowness-on-Windermere."

LITTLEHAMPTON,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 62 m. from London. *Location:* On coast, at mouth of River Arun, midway between Portsmouth and Brighton. *Front:* Brick-laid esplanade, ¾ m. along top of beach; wide stretch of green common between it and houses. *Pier:* Small wooden jetty at harbour entrance. *Beach:* Extensive sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Arundel, 4 m.; Goring Woods, 4 m.; Goodwood, 12 m.; Chichester, 12 m.; Portsmouth, 26 m. *Season:* July–September. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis tournament, cricket week, regatta, athletic sports. Quiet, growing family summer watering-place and seaport for small ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Boating and fishing in sea and river; band, small theatre, 2 variety troupes on common; golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, goat chaises; good cycling roads; free library; bowling green (*see* p. 840).

"BELLE CROFT," Empress Maud Road. Board Residence. Superior and comfortably furnished. Facing Sea and close to Golf Links. Good Cooking and Home Comforts. Bath Room (h. & c.); modern sanitary arrangements. Medical, Clerical, and other references.

MISS SMITH, Proprietress.

HOWARD HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing Sea and Bandstand. Close to Tennis Courts. Large verandah. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate terms.

Proprietress, MISS CATLING.

BAKER, CONFECTIONER, MILLER, AND CORN & FORAGE MERCHANT, NORMAN C. ASHBY, 34, High Street and Arun Mill, Littlehampton. Also at Sea Mill, Rustington.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Lists of Properties for Sale, Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, on application. Auctioneers, Valuers, Complete House Furnishers. Removal and Storage Contractors. SPARKS & SON, 21–5, High Street, Littlehampton, and at Arundel. Telephone, 2.

LLANFAIRFECHAN,

Carnarvonshire. L. & N.W. Ry. A quiet seaside village at the base of the Penmaenmawr mountains, looking westward on the Lavan Sands and Anglesey. It is warm in winter; in summer its open situation renders it a bracing and comparatively cool place. Bright and sunny.

LLANWRTYD WELLS.

A village in Breconshire on railway between Llandovery and Llandrindod, surrounded by open, airy uplands. Fine mountain air, bracing climate. Noted for sulphur springs issuing from rock 3 or 4 ft. from the ground in very strong stream, containing much sulphur gas when received into glasses.

LLANGOLLEN,

Denbighshire. Pop. 3,304. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 203 ¼ m. from London. A favourite summer resting-place. On the hills which rise from the vale convalescents may in summer obtain much benefit. Situated on the River Dee, in a beautiful valley, a favourite resort of anglers. The house, which was the home of the celebrated Ladies of Llangollen, is one of the finest specimens of the timbered cottage architecture of the eighteenth century. Good fishing.

THE HAND HOTEL. One of the most convenient in this lovely vale, and second to none in North Wales for comfort, catering, and situation. 60 Bedrooms, large Private Sitting Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Extensive Motor Garage. Telephone, No. 07. Address—"HAND, LLANGOLLEN."

JAMES S. SHAW, Resident Proprietor.

TEN-Y-WERN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Healthy, beautiful situation. Fresh mountain air. Comfortable residence for Summer or Winter. Croquet. Tennis. Fishing. Horse and Trap kept, also Cows and Poultry. Stabling. Coach-house for Motor. Accommodation particulars from—

MRS. WOOD, Manageress.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS—*see* p. 896.

LOOE,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,548. Between Fowey and Plymouth, is a little health resort which in the matter of climate compares itself to Torquay. It has many attractions for the artist and tourist. Sea and river fishing, good bathing, sea trips and excursion brakes. Reached *vid* Liskeard (8 m.) on G.W. main line, connection by light railway.

LYTHAM,

Lancashire. U.D.C. Pop. 10,000. *Means of access:* Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast, between Blackpool and Southport. *Sunshine:* 1,520 hrs., 1907. Fashionable watering-place, mouth of the Ribble, combining attractions of seaside and country; 12 acres ornamental public gardens. Golf links (18 holes), coursing, marine excursions, boating, fishing, bows; pier with theatres, assembly-rooms, literary institute; electric trams to Blackpool; splendid band during season (*see* p. 840).

LYNTON AND LYNMOUTH,

North Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 1,800. *Means of access:* Railway from Barnstaple. *Location:* On coast of Devon; between Ilfracombe and Minehead, opposite Swansea. Lynton is situated on top of a hill 500 ft high connected by a cliff railway with Lynmouth lying in the valley.

LOSSIEMOUTH.

Elginshire, at the mouth of the River Lossie, 6 miles from Elgin. Bracing climate. Fishing and bathing. Golf course (18 holes) along the sea shore, about 3½ miles in length. Relief course of 9 holes. Ladies play on gentlemen's course. Pop. 3,986.

LEAMINGTON,

Warwickshire. M.B. Pop. 26,888. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* m. E. of Warwick on the Leam, near its junction with the Avon. *Elevation:* 195 ft. *Climate:* uable; rainfall below the average. *Soil:* New red sandstone. *Baths:* Corporation, grand mp-room and complete bathing establishment; swimming, Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline d chalybeate. *Season:* April–October. *Annual fixtures:* Hunt steeplechases (March), archery eeting (June), tennis tournament, cricket week, and polo week (July), flower shows. A high-class sidential town. Two free public places for drinking the waters, municipal orchestra, concerts public gardens, pump-room, assembly-room, Victoria Park; theatre, choral and orchestral cieties; 3 golf clubs with separate links, good hunting centre, polo, archery, hockey, boating e p. 838).

OTEL LA PLAISANCE. High-class Private Hotel. Centrally and conveniently situated in the highest and most fashionable part. Near Parade, Pump-Room, and Jephson Gardens, &c. South aspect. Well appointed. Excellent Cuisine. Bath, Smoking and Private Sitting Rooms.

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THE NEWEY MOTOR CO., LTD.

LANDRINDOD WELLS—*see* p. 900.

LANDUDNO—*see* p. 500.

LUTON,

market town and municipal borough in Bedfordshire, in the valley of the Lea, close to e Chiltern Hills. Pop. 42,000. Midland, G.N., and L. & N.W. Rys. 30 m. from London. *evation:* 300 to 500 ft. *Climate:* Moderately bracing. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating. *Water pply:* Constant. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Drainage:* Modern. Baths, public, also outdoor at ardown Park; 2 recreation grounds, common lands, electric lighting supply, free library, eatre, golf links 18 holes (2½ m.), stream fishing, boating, county cricket, hunting. Luton is the ief centre in England of the straw plait trade, 20,000 people being engaged in it.

IE FRANKLIN. Temperance and Commercial Hotel and Restaurant, George Street. Breakfasts, Dinners, Teas and Suppers. Special arrangements for Large Parties. Noted House for Cyclists and Football Teams. Home Comforts. Moderate Charges. Telegrams: "The Franklin, Luton."

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LLANDUDNO,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 10,785. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *vid* Chester. *Location:* On coast between Great and Little Orme's Head. *Elevation:* From 21 ft. to 678 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Snowdonian range of mountains. *Aspect:* Llandudno Bay, N.E., and Conway Bay, S.W. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,541 hours, 1907. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Latest. *Soil:* Mostly gravel. *Front:* Promenade and marine drive round the bay. *Pier:* 2,280 ft., pavilion. *Beach:* Sand and gravel. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Every facility; two hydros. *Excursions:* Rail, coach, and steamer; unique marine drive and footpath for 5 miles round Great Orme's Head. *Season:* April–October. *Annual fixture:* May-day festival. Lively, progressive, and popular watering-place. There is a tram road (cable) to summit of Gt. Orme's Head, where a new golf links has been made. Town band, two theatres, Happy Valley minstrels, golf links on the west shore (18 holes), asphalted tennis courts hockey, coaching, boating, fishing.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL. Premier position, facing the Sea. Grand Promenade. Electric Light. Lift. Motor Garage Free. Hotel Visitors have also free use of Great Orme Golf Links

THOMAS P. DAVIES,
Resident Proprietor.

ORMESCLIFFE BOARDING HOUSE. Promenade. Sea Front. Recently enlarged. Accommodation for 130 Visitors. Large Recreation Room for Dancing, Whist Drives, Music, &c. Billiards. Dark Room. Table d'Hôte, 6.30. Terms, moderate.

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MOTOR GARAGE, Well-equipped Repair Shop. All Tyres stocked. Petrol and all Accessories kept. Inspection Pit. Telephones, 0289 and 15X.

A. DEACON & SON.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

Radnorshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,600. L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Elevation:* 750 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Climate:* Bracing. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur, saline, lithia, chalybeate, &c. *Water supply:* Constant and excellent. *Drainage:* Modern *Baths:* Sulphur. Llandrindod Wells as a health resort is becoming popular. Its great attractions are its mineral springs, but the beauty of the mountain surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors. The town is lighted by electricity. *Amusements:* Golf (18 holes), tennis, bowls, croquet, cycling, fishing, &c. The waters are very efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, anæmia, neurasthenia, dyspepsia, diabetes, and liver affections.

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MOSTYN PRIVATE HOTEL. Southern aspect overlooking Open Common and Golf Links. Five minutes of Pump Room and Lake. Perfect Cuisine. Private Sitting Rooms. Billiard Room. Croquet Lawn. Electric Light. Latest sanitation. Tariff on application.

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LUDLOW.

Pop. 4552. A very old and interesting market own and municipal borough of Shropshire, m. S. of Shrewsbury. The keep of the ncient Norman castle still stands (110 ft. high). here is a Cruciform Collegiate Church, Perpendicular in style (tower 130 ft. high), and a rammar School founded 1282. Hunting, stream shing.

FEATHERS HOTEL.—Ancient Family and Commercial. Has been a Licensed House for about 250 years. Magnificent Jacobean Dining-room. Excellent cuisine. Posting in all branches. Garage. Four-in-Hand Coach, Brakes, &c. Telephone, 19.

T. BENNETT, MANAGER.

LOWESTOFT,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 29,850 (estimated Dec., 1907, 35,655). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland and G.N. Joint Ry. *Location:* The most easterly point in England, on coast of Suffolk, 2 m. S.W. of Norwich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 80 ft. *Climate:* Bracing; absence of fog and mist. *Beach:* Sandy and pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming and general. *Piers:* 2. *Season:* July–September. A main thoroughfare, with electric trams, runs for 3 m. nearly parallel with the shore, a swing bridge over the inner harbour entrance connecting the two portions of the town. Lowestoft is a good centre for exploring the Broads. There is excellent fishing from piers and harbour, boats and beach; and the Broads yield abundance of coarse fish. Marina theatre, hippodrome, concerts on south beach and at Sparrow's Nest and Olympian Gardens, 2 parks, open air fêtes, model yacht pond, harbour for yachts, Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club and Waveney Sailing Club headquarters, regatta, aquatic sports, boating, shooting, golf (9 holes), tennis, bowls, electric light (*see* p. 839). *Sunshine:* 1,715 hrs. 1907.

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MONTROSE,

Forfarshire. Pop. 12,400. N.B. Ry. and Cal. Ry. *Location:* E. coast Scotland. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. Sea bathing. *Season:* July-Sept. *Amusements:* Golf course (18 holes); 9-hole course for ladies; rod fishing. Many historic associations and charming surroundings, fine promenade, large bathing pavilion, soft beach. Good centre for tourists in eastern Scotland. Midway between Dundee and Aberdeen.

LYME REGIS,

Dorset. M.B. Pop. 2,095. L. & S.W. Ry. 154 m. from Waterloo. A seaport and quiet watering-place with historical associations. On coast between Torquay and Weymouth. 5 m. S.E. of Axminster at the mouth of the Lyme rivulet. *Aspect:* S.E. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May to Oct. *Annual fixtures:* Flower show and regatta in Aug. Golf (9 holes), fishing, tennis, cricket.

THE HOTEL ALEXANDRA. Centre position, ½ mile from Station, in own grounds (5 acres). Southern aspect. Fitted, furnished, decorated in excellent taste. Visitors' comfort generally studied. Sanitation perfect. Table d'Hôte. Excellent Cuisine. Near Golf Links.

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J. MINCHINTON, Proprietor.

MABLETHORPE,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,500. G.N. Ry. A quiet health resort. On coast. 13 m. from Louth. *Elevation:* Sea level. *Climate:* Bracing. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Annual fixtures:* Battle of flowers, horse and flower shows, Lifeboat Day.

LOUTH HOTEL. Three minutes from Station and Sea. First-class accommodation for Families and Visitors. Excellent Billiard Table. Motor Garage to accommodate 50 Motors. Posting in all its branches. 'Bus meets all trains. Free House.

Proprietor, H. H. GRAY.

MAIDSTONE,

Kent. Pop. 33,516. S.E. & C. Ry. 41 m. from London. A busy town in the centre of the hop industry, on the right bank of the Medway. The parish church is the largest in England, and the town possesses a very fine museum. *Drainage:* Modern. Electric light, tramways, athletic and recreation grounds; cricket, football, fishing, boating, and ladies' and men's swimming ponds.

THE MAIDSTONE MOTOR GARAGE (W. WEEKS & SON, LIMITED, Proprietors), 47, High Street (close to the Bridge). All orders promptly executed by expert Motor Engineers. Large stock of Accessories. Agents for Cars. Telephone, No. 63 Maidstone.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. E. J. PARKER, House and Estate Agent, Auctioneer, Insurance Broker, Fire Assessor; Timber, Probate, Hotel, and Public House Valuer. Mill Street Chambers. Telephone, No. 4Y2.

MAIDENHEAD—*see* p. 904.

MALVERN,

Worcestershire. U.D.C. Pop. 18,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* On E. slope of the Malvern Hills, 8 m. from Worcester. *Elevation:* 300 to 900 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Water supply:* Pure, constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish, Droitwich brine, &c. *Excursions:* By motor cars, *chars-à-bancs* and other vehicles. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 ft. high; from the summit is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Gt. Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip, and Welsh Hills; and in the plain below can be seen Worcester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Hereford, and other places of interest. *Season:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Shakespeare week in May, croquet and lawn tennis tournament August. Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, gentlemen's club, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf links (9 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen (*see* p. 841).

THE MALVERNS. Ideal Health Resorts for Summer and Winter. Invigorating Air. Pure Water. Sanitation perfect. Good Golf (18 and 9 holes). Separate Club House for Ladies and Gentlemen. Droitwich Brine Baths. Great Educational Centre. Three Packs of Hounds hunt in the neighbourhood. For free Illustrated Booklet, List of Hydro, Hotels, Boarding Houses and Apartments, send 2*d.* for postage to

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MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL. Residential and Private. Under same management since 1867. Sanitary Certificate. Central for Town, Priory Church, Monastery, Hills, College, Golf Links. Well-shaded Garden. Tennis and Croquet Lawn. Private Suites (facing south). Public Drawing, Dining (separate tables), Billiard, Smoke Rooms. Baths (h. and c.). Electric Light. House heated. During winter months reduced weekly terms.

Resident Proprietresses { MRS. S. E. MATTHEWS and MRS. H. L. PERKINS.

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BELLE VUE HOUSE. Apartments, with or without Board. Best central position. Easy access to hills: near Promenade Gardens, Manor Park, and Post Office. Spacious Rooms with magnificent views. Good Cooking and Attendance. Under new management. Apply

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Pop. 206. A village beautifully situated in Co. Mayo, 11 miles W. of Newport. One of the sunniest places on the Irish coast. Climate mild and equable. Post and telegraph office. Midland and Great Western of Ireland Rlys.

MARGATE,

t. M.B. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 25,000. S.E. & C. Ry. 73 m. from London. *Location:* reme N.E. of Kent, 4 m. W. of N. Foreland. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, few trees; agricultural rict behind. *Aspect:* N. and N.W. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 80 feet. *mate:* Dry, bracing; unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. *Sunshine:* 6 hrs., 1907. *Water supply:* New and excellent. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* menade gardens, with bandstand; bandstands top of cliff called the Fort, and at the Oval and sthbrook, E.; unrivalled entertainments; esplanade on top of sea-wall, separated from houses narine drive, W. *Pier:* 960 feet, pavilion, band. *Beach:* Extensive firm sands; open harbour small vessels. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish and other baths; modern electric allation. *Excursions:* Electric tramways to Ramsgate, 5 m., *vit* Broadstairs; N. Foreland, m.; Reculvers, 9 m; in summer daily communication with London by fast saloon amers. *Season:* June–September. Popular watering-place, combining great natural advan- es to proximity to London. Cliftonville, E., and Westgate, W., quiet and select quarters, mmanding fine sea views. Margate air has long been proverbially good for convalescents. o theatres; golf links (18 holes), tennis, boating, fishing, steamboats to coast towns and ndon by General Steam, Palace, and Belle Companies; scholastic establishments numerous l good (*see* p. 842).

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Managing Director, A. LEON ADUTT.

LKEITH. Select Private *en pension.* Finest osition in Cliftonville. Facing Sea, on Flag- taff Promenade. Fitted with all modern mprovements and every comfort. Open all he year round. Telegrams: "Stoddart, Margate." The MISSES STODDART.

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LILLEY'S HOTEL ARCADIAN. Family and Commercial. The Fort, Margate. Centrally situated, commanding fine sea views. Livery and Bait Stable. Well appointed carriages, Motor Garage, dining hall seating 200 persons. Tariff moderate. Also the Ship Hotel, Faversham. Telephone, No. 190.
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Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

MATLOCK,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. Midland Ry. 143 m. from London. *Location:* On the Rive Derwent 16 m. N. of Derby. *Elevation:* 300 to 900 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Valley and hill scener *Aspect:* South-west. *Climate:* Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from N. and E. *Water supply* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone and gritstone. *Baths:* A large number of th finest hydropathic establishments in the country. *Mineral waters:* Thermal springs. *Excursions* Haddon Hall, 7 m.; Chatsworth, 9 m.; Wingfield Manor, 10 m.; Hardwick Hall, 17 m. Dovedale and all parts of the Peak District. *Season:* July–October. Baths open all the yea *Annual fixtures:* Venetian fêtes, flower show, regatta. MATLOCK BANK, where most of th bathing establishments are situated, for which the place is noted, is connected with Matlock by cable tramway, ½ m. Entertainment pavilion, golf links (18 holes) (*see* p. 841).

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE HYDRO.—Finest position in Matlock. 750 feet above sea level. South aspect. Miles of magnificent views of Moorland, Valleys, and Woods from the Hydro Verandah, including Derwent Valley, Tansley, Riber, and High Tor. Grounds cover 10 acres. Tennis, full-sized Bowling Green, fine Billiard Room, Motor Garage, Stable Accommodation. Comfort and refinement. Nearest Hydro to the Matlock Golf Links (18 holes). Terms from 2 guineas per week inclusive. Baths free. Special terms *en pension.* Tel., 20 Matlock. Under the personal direction of
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MAIDENHEAD,

Berks. G.W. Ry. main line. Pop. 13,000. 24 m. from London, 12 m. from Reading. Delightfully situated on the River Thames amidst some of its prettiest scenery. There is a fine promenade for half a mile along the river, ending at Boulter's Lock. *Water supply:* Constant (hard). *Soil:* Gravel and chalk. *Recreations:* Boating, punting, fishing, golf, hunting, football, cricket, river bathing, open swimming bath, hockey, tennis, miniature rifle range. Grenfell and Kidwell's Parks. Coaches run to London in the summer. Oxford and Kingston steamers call. Burnham Beeches (5 m.), Cliveden (1½ m.), Cookham (2½ m.), Bisham Abbey (4 m.), Stoke Poges (7 m.), Henley (9 m.). Free library.

THAMES HOTEL, Maidenhead. Mile Maidenhead and Taplow Station. Most charming spot in Valley of Thames. Suites, Private Apartments. Magnificent Coffee Room. Billiards. Carriages. Electric and Steam Launches, Boats. Motor cars, repairs, all accessories. Telephone, 109.
H. WOOOHOUSE, Proprietor.

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GROVE BUNGALOW, Holyport. 1¼ miles Station. Delightful residence. Beautiful Grounds. Close River and Golf. Inclusive Terms. Telephone, No. 261 Maidenhead.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, 4, Station Approach. For Furnished and Unfurnished Bungalows, House Boats, &c., to Let or for Sale, apply to
JOAN J. DASHWOOD.

MIDHURST,

sex. Pop. 1,650. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & . Ry. 61 m. from London, equal distance n Pulborough and Chichester. It is a quiet, fashioned town in pretty rural scenery, with ver, park with deer, heather common, im- se woods, and the Downs 3 m. off. The s of Cowdray House stand in the park close the town. *Aspect:* South. *Drainage:* iern. *Soil:* Sandy, Folkestone beds. *ason:* May-Oct. *Annual fixture:* Horti- ural and horse show, August Bank Holiday. cket, hockey, tennis, football. N.B.—King ward VII. Sanatorium, 2½ m.

ATIONER, &c. G. ROYNON, Printer, tationer, and Bookseller. Fancy Silversmith nd Warehouseman. Circulating Library. epôt of S.P.C.K. Agent for Goss Heraldic hina, &c. Illustrated Guide to Midhurst, hird Edition (Revised). The *Midhurst imes*, published Friday, 1d. *Times* Office, lidhurst.

OMAS STALLIBRASS, JOBMASTER, Mid- urst. Smart Horses and Carriages. Moderate harges. Agent L.B. & S.C. Ry. Heavy oods and Parcels. Contractor for Removal of urniture.

AL MERCHANTS AND CARRIERS, ARLEY & SON (I. L. STENT), Station Road. oal, Corn, Cake Seed, and Manure Merchants, artage Contractors, Furniture carefully emoved. Agents to the London & South Western Railway.

MORECAMBE,

hes. M.B. Pop. 11,798. *Means of access:* & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* A dern seaside resort on shore of Morecambe y, 4 m. from Lancaster, protected N. and E. *ont:* 3 m. promenade on sea-wall, circular in m. *Drainage:* Septic system. *Soil:* Sandy. *ths:* Open air swimming baths on beach. *ason:* Easter to Sept. Two piers, each with ilion. Winter gardens. Alhambra palace. *ach:* Sand. *Sea Bathing:* Mixed. Enjoys siderable popularity as a health and holiday ort. Situated towards the southern ex- mity of Morecambe Bay. Heysham adjoins, m whence run steamers to the Isle of Man, land, &c. (*see* p. 843).

MUNDESLEY-ON-SEA,

rfolk. Pop. 680. G.E., Mid. and G.N. Joint . A quiet little seaside resort 8 m. S.E. of mer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive ooth, sloping sands. Mixed bathing. *mate:* Dry, bracing. *Season:* July-Oct. f course (9 holes).

IFTONVILLE BOARDING ESTABLISH- ENT. Established 18 years. Situate five inutes Railway Station, Post Office, and hurch, two minutes of Beach. Excellent uisine. Home from Home. Full south spect. Excellent Sea views. Apply for Tariff.

MRS. BITERLICH, Proprietress.

MINEHEAD,

Somerset. U.D.C. Pop. 2,511. G.W. Ry. *Location:* On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 24 m. from Taunton. *Neighbourhood:* Sea and moorland. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Mild and equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* Asphalted esplanade on sea-wall. *Pier:* With landing stage for excursion steamers. *Beach:* Sand. *Season:* June-September. *Annual fixture:* Opening meet Devon and Somerset Staghounds (August). Minehead is a favourite centre, August to December, for members of the Devon and Somerset, Exmoor and West Somerset Hunts; a favourite holiday resort in summer; recommended as a winter residence for invalids.

BEACH HOTEL. This old-established Family Hotel immediately faces the Sea, and is close to the Golf Links (18 holes). Very central for the principal meets of the Staghounds, Foxhounds, and Harriers. Lynton and Dulverton Coaches start from the door. Excellent Stabling. Loose Boxes. Motor accommodation, with Pit. Telegrams, "Beach," Minehead. Telephone, No. 15.

E. PERCIFULL, Proprietor.

BEACONWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL, North Hill. Finest position in Minehead, facing south, high ground, sheltered. Grand Views, near Pine Woods. Golf. Sanitation perfect. Every comfort. Billiards. Illustrated Tariff. Special Winter Terms. Telegrams, "Beaconwood." Telephone, 32. Apply MANAGERESS.

HARLEY HOUSE, facing South, nicely situated house of two floors on level ground. Superior, well-furnished Apartments, near Sea, Station, and Golf Links. Tennis Lawn. Channel and land views. Scenery unsurpassed. Sanitation perfect. Stabling. Garage.

Mrs. FLATMAN, Proprietress.

WELLINGTON HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Handsome and well-appointed Lounge Bar. New Billiard Room, fitted with Electric Light. Garage. Inspection Pit. Special Week-end Tariff. HARRY WESTACOTT, Proprietor. Also Proprietor, Avenue Private Hotel.

MULLION—*see* p. 906.

NANTWICH,

Cheshire. U.D.C. Pop. 7,722. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., *vid* Crewe. *Elevation:* 130 ft. *Soil:* Sandy and gravel. *Mineral waters:* Brine baths. An inland watering-place and hunting centre, containing a number of old Elizabethan houses.

NEWHAVEN,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 6,772. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 57 m. A seaport on the coast of Sussex, at the mouth of the River Ouse, 2 m. W. of Seaford, with a good deep-water harbour accessible at all tides. Its importance mainly centres in the L.B. & S.C. Ry.'s passenger and goods services *vid* Dieppe, 64 m., a popular and convenient route to the Continent.

MULLION,

A small village in Cornwall 1 m. from the Coast, midway between the Lizard and Helston Station (motor 'bus to Penhale, thence omnibus to Mullion). Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents. Mean winter temperature 46·89 Fahr., summer 59·92 Fahr. Golf links (18 holes), boating, bathing, fishing.

POLDHU HOTEL. First Class. Large Lounge. Electric Light throughout. Facing Sea. Close to excellent Beach. Good Bathing and Boating. Motor House. Nearest Hotel to splendid Golf Links (18 holes). Passengers Book to Helston.

Apply, MANAGERESS.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. Situation unsurpassed. First-class. Magnificent Sea Views. Close to Sea. Fine Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Excellent Golf Links. Motor Garage and Pit. Billiards. Book to Helston (G.W.R.), thence per motor. Tariff from

MANAGER.

NEWQUAY,

Cornwall. U.D.C. Pop. 3,776. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and coach from Wadebridge, L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast between St. Ives and Padstow, 32 m. N.E. of Penzance. *Neighbourhood:* Cliff scenery. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine,* 1,660 hrs., 1907. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern *Beach:* Sands. A select summer resort. Two miles of yellow sands backed by towering cliffs stretch from Newquay Harbour to Porth. Bathing, boating, sea-fishing, coaching, golf links (18 holes), cricket, tennis.

TREGWELLA. House of Rest for Tuberculous Patients. Convalescents after Sanatorium treatment and in the earliest stages, or others who desire a bracing climate with open-air treatment. Terms from two guineas a week. Apply

MISS TREW.

BEACHCROFT PRIVATE HOTEL. In own grounds, 2½ acres. On cliff edge, commanding extensive sea view. Ten minutes' walk from Golf Links. Table d'Hôte, separate tables. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Telegrams, "Beachcroft, Newquay." Telephone, 22.

B. LANGLER, Proprietress.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS. Large Register of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let and Properties for Sale. Particulars free. Complete House Furnishers, Furniture Removers, and Undertakers. JOHN JULIAN & CO. Also at Truro and Falmouth. Nat. Telephone, 3 Y.

NEWTON ABBOT,

Devonshire. U.D.C. Pop. (1905) 13,000. *Location:* South Devon, 6 m. from Torquay and Teignmouth, midway between Exeter and Plymouth. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 4 hours from London. A tourist centre, especially for

NORTHAMPTON.

The capital of Northampton. Pop. 95,000. 65¾ m. from London. (L. & N.W. and Midland Rys.). Is situated on rising ground on the Nen's left bank. It has an important municipal history and is one of the old towns which have kept their records. This busy city is now the English centre of the boot and shoe industry and possesses free library, two museums, &c., schools of science and art, opera house, electric tramways, 3 river bathing-places, and boating. Infantry barracks. Race-course (118 acres), Abington Park (117 acres), Victoria Park (10 acres), and 8 commons or recreation grounds.

GEORGE HOTEL. Family and Commercial. In centre of Town. High-class Cuisine and Wines. Oldest, most comfortable and best-known Hotel in the Midlands. Motor Garage. Good Stabling. Omnibuses meet trains. Telephone, 458. Night Porter.

WILLIAM O. CARR, Proprietor.

PLOUGH HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Quiet accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen at special tariff. Within easy distance of both stations. Grill, Billiard, and Ball Rooms. Good Cuisine. Posting in all its branches.

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Telephone, No. 0410.

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OSWESTRY.

Pop. 8,500. Though within the County of Salop is one of the keys to Wales, being an important junction. St. Mary's Church with its striking tower; remnants of the old city walls; and some ancient timbered houses are interesting.

NORWICH,

Norfolk. Pop. 117,500. G.E. Ry. and Mid. & G.N. Joint Ry. The capital of Norfolk is an interesting city on the banks of the Wensum. 18 m. west of Yarmouth. The Cathedral, Castle, and St. Andrew's Hall are chief objects of interest.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

An irregular group separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth. Once in possession of the Norwegians, who have left many names. Kirk-

OBAN,

Argyllshire. Pop. 5,374. *Means of access:* Caledonian Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and steamboat. *Location:* Around beautiful bay. *Water supply:* Constant and good. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Dry. *Front:* Extensive promenade and esplanade, 2 m. *Piers:* Two. *Beach:* Sandy. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May–October. *Annual fixtures:* Sports and regattas. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Yachting. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,298 hrs.

THE GREAT WESTERN. Largest and leading Hotel. Beautifully situated on the Esplanade. A luxurious Smoking Lounge. Electric Light, Passenger Lift. Charges moderate. Table d'Hote, at separate tables, open to non-residents. Motor Garage. Official Hotel S.A.C. and M.U.

ALEX. M'GREGOR, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL. First-class Family, Tourist, and Commercial Hotel. Beautifully situated. Overlooking Bay; beside Station and Pier. Post Office opposite. Special Boarding Terms. Exceptionally Low Charges. Motor Garage. Newly furnished and decorated throughout.

HUGH McCUAIG, Proprietor.

PARK HOTEL. Beautifully situated on Esplanade. Large Garden, front. Within five minutes of Railway Station, and in close proximity of Steamboat Piers. Motor Garage. Electric light. Moderate charges. Good cuisine.

J. G. FLEISCHMAN, Proprietor.

STATION HOTEL.—The hotel is nearest and most convenient to Station and Steamboat Piers, commands beautiful view of Bay, and contains over 100 rooms. High-class cuisine. Electric light; passenger lift; motor garage.

J. G. FLEISCHMAN, Manager.

OXFORD.

Cathedral city. Pop. 49,336. G.W. Ry. 63¼ m. from Paddington. The county town of Oxfordshire, one of the most ancient and celebrated Universities in the world, is situated at the confluence of the Cherwell and the Isis; architecturally is a most beautiful city, and occupies a fine site encircled by rich and wooded meadows. The University contains 21 colleges and 3 halls. The Bodleian Library, one of the most important collections in the world, contains over 300,000 volumes. The Town Hall, Martyrs' Memorial, Observatory, Botanic Gardens, Christchurch Meadows, and Worcester Gardens are amongst the many objects of interest afforded visitors. Excursions can be made to Blenheim Park, Woodstock (the magnificent palace of the Duke of Marlborough), and to Nuneham Park, the ancient seat of the Harcourt family. A frequent service of saloon steamers provides facilities for endless interesting outings up and down the Thames. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,521 hrs.

CLARENDON HOTEL. First-class old-established Family Hotel. Close to Colleges, River, and Places of Interest. Spacious Public Rooms. Electricity throughout. Moderate Tariff. Good Garage. Night Porter. Telephone, 285 Oxford.

GEO. SAUNDERS, Proprietor.

OXENFORD HALL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 15, Magdalen Street. Central. Opposite Martyrs' Memorial. Trams and 'buses pass. Public and Private Sitting Rooms. Bathroom. Cycle accommodation. Terms moderate.

THE ISIS BOARDING HOUSE. Near Magdalen College and River. Overlooking Christchurch Cricket Ground. Good Public Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms. Well furnished and comfortable. Private Sitting Rooms if required. Terms moderate.

Miss BAKER, Proprietress.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. Wines of good Vintages at moderate prices. GAMMON, WICKS & Co., Frewin Court (adjoining the Union Society's Rooms).

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HOUSE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

E. SIMMOND & SON,

19, GEORGE STREET, OXFORD.

Telephone, 125.

PAIGNTON,

S. Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 9,700, increasing. G.W. Ry., 4¾ hrs. from Paddington. *Location:* 2½ m. from Torquay. *Neighbourhood:* Hills, open to breezes from Dartmoor. *Climate:* Equable, with maximum of sunshine. Mild but tonic. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* Esplanade with open and sheltered seats, 1 m. alongside a recreation green. *Pier:* With handsome pavilion. *Beach:* Yellow sands, with about 200 tents on hire. *Bathing:* Mixed, from sands, pier, and Goodrington Beach. *Excursions:* Coaches, 'buses, public motors, rail, sea and river. *Season:* June–September. Waterworks on Holne Moor, for unlimited supply of purest water, completed. *Amusements and recreations:* High-class dramatic performances in pier pavilion, al-fresco variety concerts on green, entertainments in public hall, numerous bands, chess club (visitors invited), Queen's Park (sports, promenade concerts, bowling, archery, tennis, &c.), Victoria Park (ornamental) (*see* p. 844).

ALEXANDRA PRIVATE HOTEL. Delightfully situated on Esplanade, facing Sea and Sands, near Station. Newly furnished. Billiard, Smoking, and Writing Rooms. Perfect sanitation. *En pension.* Separate tables.

MRS. FISCHER
(late Imperial Hotel, Torquay), Proprietress.

G. HUMPHREYS, Western Mews, Roundham, Paignton, Job Master and Carriage Proprietor. All Rubber-tyred Carriages. The most perfectly-equipped establishment of its kind in the town. Patrons waited on daily. Horses taken at livery for any period.
Telephone, No. 88.

PERTH,

Perth. Pop. 35,196. *Means of access:* Main railway routes to the north. *Location:* On the Tay, 22 m. W. from Dundee; 40 m. N. from Edinburgh. *Elevation:* 18 to 472 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* S.W. and E. *Mineral waters:* Pitkeathly (saline), 4 m. The Charing Cross of Scotland, from which excursions may be made to all parts of the country (particularly the Highlands), the railway facilities being exceptional. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes). Boating and free fishing on the Tay, cricket, &c. Perth and its surroundings are associated with Sir Walter Scott's famous novel.

STATION HOTEL. This Hotel is the property of the Caledonian, North British, and Highland Railway Company. Of great convenience to passengers wishing to break their journey. Motor Garage and all accommodation for Motor Cars.

GRAND TEMPERANCE HOTEL. First-class Tourist, Family, and Commercial Hotel, opposite General Post Office. Boots and 'Bus meet all trains. Most modern. Recently enlarged and renovated. Garage. Large Restaurant in connection. Terms most moderate.

MRS. MAY, Manageress.

PENZANCE,

Cornwall. M. B. Pop. 13,136. *Means of access:* G. W. Ry., 6½ hrs. from London; steamers to London and Bristol weekly. *Location:* On N.W. shore of Mount's Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. of Land's End; sheltered from W. and N. *Elevation:* Sea level. *Neighbourhood:* Hills on three sides. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Mild, absence of cold. *Sunshine:* 1,962 hrs., 1906. *Soil:* Granite. *Front:* Sea-wall, with higher and lower promenades. *Beach:* Shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming and general. *Season:* Summer and winter. A seaport and watering-place, the westernmost in England. A warmer health resort in the winter than any place on the mainland, for which due records are available. Spacious harbour. Pilchard and mackerel fisheries, important industry. Boating, good fishing, shooting, golf (18 holes), public tennis courts and bowling green, coaching. Motor-car services G. W. Ry. Free library, Morrab Gardens (3 acres), natural history and antiquarian museum, geological museum (*see* p. 844).

QUEEN'S HOTEL. Facing south, with 175 feet frontage to Sea and Promenade. Most Southern Hotel in England. Beautifully furnished throughout. Garage. Posting. Illustrated Booklet on application to Manager. Hotels in connection: Bull Hotel, Cambridge; Riviera Palace Hotel, Penzance; Royal Castle Hotel, Dartmouth.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE FURNISHERS. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Appraisers, Complete House Furnishers, Piano Merchants, Removal Contractors. Estimates free. Dry rooms for Warehousing.
Telegrams: "Criddle Smith, Penzance."

PETWORTH.

The seat of Lord Leconfield (1¼ m. from Petworth Station); was for 300 years the beautiful home of successive Dukes of Northumberland. The house (frontage 324 feet) is rich in works of art and paintings, including some fine specimens of Turner's, and there are some carvings by Grinling Gibbons. House can be seen Tuesday and Thursday 11 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., and 3 p.m. The Park, which is always open, is 14 m. in circumference, and unrivalled for trees, turf, water, and deer

FURNITURE REMOVALS AND HAULAGE. Furniture Removals to and from all parts. Railway Carting Agent and General Carrier, Haulage Contractor, Hire Carter, Corn, Coal, Hay and Straw Merchant. C. RICKETTS, High Street, Petworth. Telegrams, "Ricketts, Petworth."

PENMAENMAWR,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 4,000. L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast, 4½ m. Conway; 8 m. Llandudno. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 2,000 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Snowdonian range. *Aspect:* N. *Soil:* Sandy, gravelly. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. A quiet, high-class health-resort and holiday resort, combining sea and

PETERBOROUGH.

op. 33,000. A Cathedral City on the borders Huntingdonshire, and in the northernmost rner of Northamptonshire, on north bank of e River Nene, bounded on the east by the en Country. *Soil:* Limestone clay. *Drainage:* odern. *Water supply:* Constant and soft. *eath rate:* 11·31 per 1,000. There is a public ark of 22 acres and five recreation grounds; ppodrome, theatre, electric light, gas and elec- ic tramways, cricket, boating, stream fishing, nting, coursing, skating, golf links (9 holes) Orton, 2 miles. *Annual Fixtures:* Farcet Fen oursing Meeting, Barbican Cup, 1st week Jan- ry. Agricultural and Foxhound Show, 1st week ly. Fair, 1st week October.

NGEL HOTEL. Central, near Cathedral. Family, Commercial, and Posting. Head- quarters Automobile Club. Electric Light. "Decorated Hall" for Banquets, &c. Tele- phone, No. 11.

J. CLIFTON, Proprietor.

RAND HOTEL. First-class Family and Com- mercial; spacious Coffee Room; Private Suites, handsomely furnished. Centrally situated, near Cathedral. Billiards, Assembly Rooms, Motor Garage. Moderate charges. Telephone, No. 3186.

F. D. BALLARD, Proprietor.

PETERSFIELD,

nts. U.D.C. Pop. 4,000. L. & S.W. Ry. nidst picturesque scenery near Hindhead and e Sussex Downs, 17 m. from Portsmouth and m. from London. *Elevation:* 200 ft. *Water pply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *il:* Gravel. *Recreations:* Golf, football, hockey, cket.

IOMAS PRIVETT. Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Complete Outfitter; Motor, Athletic, Sporting Tailor. Costumier. Up-to-date Milliner. Undertaker. Mourning. Funerals economically conducted to all parts. House Furnisher. Estimates free. Telephone, 22. Telegrams, "Thomas Privett, Petersfield."

PLYMOUTH,

von. Pop. 120,000. G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. . On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring ractions of great naval arsenal and garrison wn, besides usual interests of a seaside resort. e historic Hoe (fine public park and pleasure- ound on a lofty plateau facing the sea) is one the finest promenades in England. Good rist centre. Excellent facilities for sea, river, d land excursions, fishing and bathing. ehm's statue of Sir Francis Drake and the onument commemorating the Armada Ter- itenary, are on the Hoe (*see* p. 845). *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,655 hrs.

THLETIC SUPPLY STORES. Cheapest and best in England. Army and Navy Caterers, Schools, Clubs, or private customers. Cata- logues free. Footballs, 7/6. Selected and guaran- teed Cricket Goods and all Sports Require- ments.

NICHOLS & CO., LTD., Union Street.

POOLE,

Dorset. Pop. 32,000. L. & S.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. 113½ m. from London. A sea- port town 5 m. to the west of Bournemouth, situated amidst pleasant surroundings on the northern side of the harbour bearing its name, which has two tides in the 12 hrs. Poole has a recently-constructed esplanade and shore drive, ornamental park, free public library, science and art school, with usual facilities for amuse- ment and recreation including yachting, bathing and fishing.

ANTELOPE HOTEL. Family, Commercial, and Yachting House. It is close to the Harbour; affords special advantages for Yachtsmen, the Harbour being free and there being perfect anchorage. Good Shooting and Sea Fishing. Telephone, No. 29. Proprietress, E. ABLITT.

PORTRUSH,

Antrim. Pop. 2,000. 60 m. from Belfast. A summer holiday resort and tourist centre for Giant's Causeway, glens of Antrim, &c. Golf, boating, bathing, fishing.

PWLLHELI,

Carnarvon. M.B. Pop. 4,000. Situated on the Northern part of Tremadoc Bay, is sheltered by mountains (1,000 to 2,000 ft. high), on the N. and E., with southerly aspect. *Climate:* Mild in winter. New part of town bracing in summer. *Beach:* Extensive sands and very small shingle. Bathing (mixed) in clear, safe water.

READING,

Berkshire. C.B. Pop. 72,214. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., L. & S.W. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. 36 miles from Paddington. Reading Abbey was founded by Henry I. in 1121, boundaries still traced in existing ruins. Reading possesses a university college and general museum. Six parks and recreation grounds, aggregating 216 acres, in addition to the recently-acquired Thames Side Pleasure-ground, which extends for ¾ m.; gas and electric light; tramways. It is a good centre for boating, situated in the midst of beautiful Thames scenery, which can be explored by boats or steamboats. Corpora- tion swimming baths; swimming club; two rowing clubs; regattas in August; three golf clubs (links each 9 holes); hunting, staghounds, and foxhounds. Local organisations for cycling, football, cricket, tennis, hockey, quoits, bowls, rowing.

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DALGLIESH & PIERCE,

Tel. 132Y. READING.

PEVENSEY BAY.

Primitive village on coast of Sussex, 4 m. E. of Eastbourne pier, built on shingle beach, from which sea has receded, consisting of about 100 houses. Pevensey Station (1¾ m. from Pevensey Bay), L.B. & S.C. Ry., 65 m. from London. Secluded summer resort for families desiring quiet freedom.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA,

Hants. County Borough. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry.; also steamer from London. *Location:* On S. coast of Hampshire, opposite Isle of Wight and the Solent. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Open, sheltered behind by Portsdown Hills. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel and clay. *Front:* Promenade and marine drive, 2 m. along top of beach, separated from houses by wide tract of green common. Handsome town hall (Saturday evening popular concerts), museum, technical institute, cycle track. *Piers:* Pavilion (daily entertainments and Sunday concerts); fishing; landing stage for steamers; marine trips. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* From movable stages at all tides, and from beach, with and without machines. *Baths:* Salt-water, swimming, &c. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixture:* Regatta. The island of Portsea consists of four divisions, connected by electric trams:—N., *Landport:* Traversed by main thoroughfares (birthplace of Charles Dickens). N.W., *Portsea:* largest dockyard in the world. W., *Portsmouth:* Naval arsenal; gun wharf; armoury; harbour contains *Victory*, Nelson's old flag-ship; *Duke of Wellington*, flagship of Naval Commander-in-Chief; *St. Vincent*, training ship; and a Sailors' Rest. S. and E., *Southsea:* Suburban residence for families of officers in both services; fashionable summer resort; favourite centre for yachtsmen and marine excursions; wintering place for convalescents; Eastney Barracks (headquarters R.M. Artillery). Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyard, arsenal, and fortifications.

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Western Parade. Most convenient situation for Dockyard and Barracks. Facing Sea and principal Pier. Cuisine equal to first-class hotels: separate tables. Good Reception, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage adjacent. Telephone, 402.

CASTLE MEWS, Castle Road. High-class Carriages of every description. Orders, post or wire, receive instant attention. Families met with private station 'Buses. Garage for Motors. Telephone, 26.

FRED SPITTLE, Proprietor.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS. Messrs. LOVE & COOPER, Estate Agents and Valuers, 14, Osborne Road, Southsea. Valuations for Probate. N.B.—A printed list of Properties for Sale and to be Let, Furnished and Unfurnished, also Business Premises, forwarded post free. Telephone 103 (both exchanges).

GEORGE HOTEL, High Street, Portsmouth. Headquarters of the Portsmouth Automobile Club. First-class for Families, Naval and Military Officers, and Professional Gentlemen. Moderate Tariff. Close to Piers. *Chef de Cuisine.* Telephone, No. 48.

G. LEDSON, Proprietor.

CHEMISTS (Dispensing and Photographic). All Dispensing and Goods at moderate charges. Photographic Department is replete with all requirements for Amateurs. Developing, Printing, Enlarging.

CRUSE & CO.,
63, Palmerston Road, and 7, The Strand.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND STOCKBROKERS. CARTER & LANCASTER, 6A, Clarendon Road. Largest list of Houses to be Let Furnished, Unfurnished, and for Sale in the district. Selected List sent to each applicant free. Telephone, 20Y National.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, AND ESTATE AGENTS. KING & KING, 20, Palmerston Road, Southsea, and 46, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

MOTOR GARAGE. Southsea Automobile Co., Limited, Granada Road. Ten Lock-ups. Accommodation for 30 Cars. Resident Engineer, well-equipped Repair Shop, large stock of spares, tyres, &c. Garage always open. Telephones: Corporation 1464; National 164X. Close to Beach Mansions Hotel.

THE MONONA BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 22 and 25, Western Parade, Southsea. Facing Sea and Clarence Pier. Comfortable Lounge. Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Telephone, 881.

VICTORIA, 2, Western Parade, Southsea. Comfortable Board and Residence. Overlooking Clarence Pier and Solent. Moderate Terms.

MISS LYONS, Proprietress.

APARTMENTS. 5, Beach Mansions. Beautiful Suites. Baths, Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Balconies overlooking Solent. Inclusive terms. Telephone, 735.

MRS. GREED, Proprietress.

GLENLYON PRIVATE HOTEL, 38, Clarence Parade. Under entirely New Management, and redecorated. Spacious Dining, Drawing, and Smoking-rooms. Lounge and Billiard-rooms. Cycle House. Under personal supervision of Proprietress, MISS K. M. WELLDEN, late Manageress, Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Plymouth.

RAMSGATE,

t. M.B. Pop. 28,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 79 m. from London. *Location:* South shore of Isle of net, in between Deal and Broadstairs. *Elevation:* From sea-level to 150 ft. *Neighbourhood:* n country and cultivated downs. *Aspect:* South and south-east. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; much rain: St. Laurence is high and bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,786 hrs., 1907. *Water supply:* lk wells; constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Marine drive, promenade, and lens top of cliffs, connected by ornamental approach roads at easy gradients, and electric lift. *ch:* Sands; boating and fishing. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Complete establishment, including kish. *Pier:* Extensive stone promenade piers, enclosing fine harbour over 50 acres. *ursions:* Steamboat service with London in summer; coasting and Continental trips; electric ns to Broadstairs, 2 m., and Margate, 5 m.; Canterbury, 16½m.; Deal, 11 m.; Pegwell Bay, m.; Sandwich, 7 m. *Annual fixtures:* Yachting week: agricultural, flower, and horse shows. ively seaport and watering-place, popular with Londoners winter and summer; the sea es close up to the chalk cliffs, completely washing the sands at high tide. The harbour s are favourite walks, always affording interesting sights. One railway station is on shore. Two theatres; concert room; public bands and concert party; Royal Victoria ilion; Sanger's Amphitheatre; Ellington Park; Warre Recreation Ground (*see* p. 846).

LL AND GEORGE HOTEL. First-class ommercial and Family Spacious stock rooms. illiard Room (two tables). Parties catered for. oderate charges. Visitors received *en nsion.* Telephone, No. 0277.

COMMERCIALS PARTICULARLY. The ntral Hotel, High Street. Family and ommercial. Entirely Free House. Three inutes from Town and Harbour Stations. lendid accommodation. Commercial, Coffee, d Smoking Rooms. Billiards (two new bles). Bed and Breakfast, 3/-.
Proprietor, PERCY BEVAN.

COLEMAN'S NEW RESTAURANT, Harbour Parade. Exactly opposite Royal Harbour. Caterer for Large and Small Parties. The best place on the Front for Dinners, Luncheons, Teas, &c. Estimates given. Chief Address, 5, High Street. Popular Price Restaurant. 13 medals and diplomas for Confectionery.

HOUSE FURNISHERS, R. G. DUNN & SONS, 63 and 92, Queen Street, Manufacturing Upholsterers and General Furnishers. Noted for High-class Carpets and Floor Coverings. The largest stock in Kent. Telephone, 41.

JSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, d Accountants, Hotel and Public House Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate. Registers free application. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate." Telephone, No. 19.

REIGATE,

ey. M.B., which includes **Redhill.** Pop. 25,993. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and & C. Ry. 21 m. south of London. There are three stations, viz., Reigate, Redhill Junc-, and Earlswood. Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation es from 200 to 700 ft., the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand. The water is soft and reat purity; the death rate is about 11·0 per 1,000, and climate rather warm. Corporation as. The favourite and healthy residential district of Redhill is really an outlying suburb nging to the ancient town of Reigate, but, owing to advantages of direct railway communi-on, its population now exceeds that of the parent parish.

ITE HART HOTEL. First Class. Grounds, acres. Remarkable Caves. Electric Light. able d'Hôte. Separate Tables. Situate in eart of the Town. Tennis, Bowls, Croquet. elephone, 184 Redhill.
A. THOMSON, Proprietor.

THE REIGATE GARAGE, LTD. Automobile Engineers. Michelin Tyres. Vacuum Oils. Darracq Cars. Repairs guaranteed. Shell Petrol. Accessories. Official Repairers to Royal Automobile Club, Motor Union, and East Surrey Automobile Club. Telegrams, "Sweetzen, Reigate." Telephone, 183 Redhill.

REDCAR,

ks. U.D.C. Pop. 11,800. N.E. Ry. *Location:* coast, 4 m. S. of Tees estuary, 5 m. N.W. burn. *Elevation:* Level. *Climate:* Bracing. *er supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* nenade, 2 m. *Pier:* 1,320 ft. *Beach:* is. *Bathing:* Not mixed.

REDHILL.
JOBMASTER AND CARRIAGE PROPRIETOR. Superior Carriages and Horses of every description. Good Hacks and Hunters. Riding Taught. Driving Lessons given. Pleasure Parties specially catered for. SAM MARSH & SON, Central Hunting Stables, High Street, and Station Stables. Telephone: 29 Redhill.

RHYL,

t. U.D.C. Pop. 8,473. L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On the coast between the estuaries of Rivers and Conway, 30 m. from Chester. *Elevation:* 10 ft. to 20 ft. *Aspect:* N.W. *Climate:* l. *Sunshine:* 1,640 hrs., 1907. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *nt:* Terrace-promenade. *Pier:* ½ m.; small pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* A portion he beach has been set apart for mixed bathing. *Baths:* Sea-water; 2 hydros; swimming baths. *ursions:* Coach, steamer, and rail. *Season:* April-October. A popular seaside resort, well plied with facilities for amusement and recreation.

RIPON,

Yorkshire. Episcopal city. Pop. 8,230. *Means of access:* N.E. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* 11 m. Harrogate; 30 m. Leeds; 30 m. York. *Elevation:* 125 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Soil:* Gravel and red sand. *Mineral waters:* Sulphur; New Spa sulphur baths opened by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Oct. 1905. *Season:* Winter and summer. Music in Spa gardens during summer, 2 golf links (9 holes each), hockey clubs (ladies and gentlemen), cricket club, boating on River Ure, fishing in rivers Ure, Skell, and Laver, hunting (2 packs). The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. *Excursions:* York and Durham cathedrals and various abbeys.

IDEAL HEALTH RESORT, RIPON CITY. Summer, Winter. Perfect sanitation. Spa Baths (Medical). Splendid Spa Hydro. Unique natural characteristics. Cathedral, Fountain, Abbey, Studley Royal. Motor Garage. Boating, Swimming, Fishing, Golfing. Illustrated Booklet.

W.A. DEPARTMENT, Town Hall.

RYDE,

Isle of Wight. M.B. Pop. 11,043. *Means of access:* By steamboat. *Location:* N.E. coast of Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth. *Elevation:* 144 ft. *Aspect:* North. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Clay, gravel, and sand. *Pier* (with pavilion): ½ m. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Sept. A lively town, second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Excursions by coaches, motor 'buses, trains, and steamers. *Annual fixtures:* Two regattas, rose show, gymkhana, chrysanthemum show.

HOTEL YORK AND PENSION. Established 1847. Quiet and Homely. Sea views. Moderate Tariff.

MRS. C. DRAKE, Proprietress.

DEAN HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Close to Pier. Facing Sea and Esplanade. Gardens with Public Tennis Courts and Bowling Green. Excellent Table. Comfortable Home. Special Winter Terms. Bath and Smoking Rooms. For Tariff, apply PROPRIETRESS. *Please mention* WHITAKER.

"RIVIERA" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Finest position on Sea Front. Facing Pier. Thirty miles Sea views from Balconies. Roof Promenade. Smoking Lounge, Baths. Special winter and week-end terms. Separate tables, Mild winter climate. Book Esplanade Station. Tel. 416. *Please mention* WHITAKER.

THE SHERWOOD NURSING INSTITUTE, Haylands, Ryde. Telephone, 0484 Ryde. Telegrams, "Comfort, Ryde." Well-appointed Invalid Home. Chronic, Medical, Surgical Cases received from £3 3s. per week. Qualified Nurses sent to all parts of England and abroad

ROTHESAY,

Isle of Bute. Pop. 9,323. A popular watering-place and centre for intercourse with all places on the Firth of Clyde and the Western Highlands.

ST. ALBANS.

An ancient and historic city of Hertfordshire. Pop. 16,019. Midland, G.N., and L. & N.W. Rys. 20 m. N.N.W. of London. Built on the crest and slope of an eminence washed by the River Ver, across which once stood the important Roman station of Verulanium. The Abbey Church, now the cathedral, a grand Norman pile of vast dimensions is one of the most remarkable in England, regarding its size and variety of architecture. St. Albans healthiness is assured by its altitude, and the existence of a bracing climate, constant supply of pure water, and modern drainage. Park (8¾ acres) recreation ground (16¼ acres), children's play ground (6¾ acres) Free public library and reading-room, corporation swimming baths county museum school of music (*see* p. 847).

LAND AGENTS. RUMBALL & EDWARDS, Land Agents, St. Albans. Telephone, No. 8 St. Albans.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY. New and carefully selected Lists of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses in this ancient and interesting city, post free on application, from MANDLEY & GODFREY, Station Buildings (opposite Midland Station). Nat. Tel. 229.

ST. ANDREWS,

Fifeshire. Pop. 7,621. N.B. Ry. 20 m. south of Dundee. This ancient and royal city is famous for its magnificent golf links—a credit not only to the city, but to the entire world of golfers; for its University, the oldest in Scotland, where formerly the Primate of Scotland resided; and for the variety and striking beauty of its surrounding scenery and coast views. It is a fashionable watering-place, with every requisite for health and pleasure. Golf club over 100 years old (*see* p. 848).

RUSACK'S MARINE HOTEL. On the Links. The Mecca of Golf. Lounge, Winter Garden. Home Farm. Electric Light throughout. Garage. Petrol, Inspection Pit. Telegrams, "Rusack, St. Andrews." Nat. Telephone, No. 1, Garage 1A.

W. RUSACK, Proprietor.

ST. BEES,

Cumberland. Pop. 1,236. Furness Rly. Four miles S. of Whitehaven. It has a S.W. aspect. The beach is sand and shingle; mixed bathing allowed. Golf (9 holes). Trout and salmon fishing in the district.

SALISBURY,

lits. Cathedral City. Pop. 21,827. *Means of ess:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., 83 m. from ndon. From its history, antiquity, and position the fertile valley of the Avon, Salisbury is a st interesting city. Chief amongst its attrac- ns is its splendid cathedral (spire 404 feet, the hest in England), dating from 1220, one of the t examples extant of Early English architec- e. Stonehenge with its colossal Druidic ns, and Salisbury Plain, military manœuvres ually, a vast area of 200 square miles, can be ited from here. County hall, Victoria Hall, embly Rooms, promenade concerts in the toria Park nightly and Wednesday afternoons ring summer (Sundays excepted), Blackmore seum, public library, golf links (9 holes) (*see* 848).

USE AND ESTATE AGENTS, &c. C. HOODY & SONS, Fisherton Street, House and Estate Agents, Valuers, House and Camp Furnishers. Furnished Houses. Furniture Removers. Upholsterers. Warehouses for Storing. Large staff competent workmen. Estimates free. Established half a century.

NITARY STEAM LAUNDRY, Church Street' High-class Family Work at Moderate Charges: Shirts, Collars, Blouses, Speciality. Special Dry Cleaning Department. Also attached, Large Tepid Swimming Bath, Summer. Victoria Hall, Balls, Concerts, &c., Winter.

Address, THE MANAGER.

NE, SPIRIT AND BEER MERCHANTS. Established 1830. Extensive stock of well-matured Wines and Spirits. Sandeman's Ports and Sherries. Agent for Hicks's Vino Sacro, Guinness's Stout, Bass's and Ind, Coope's Ales.

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KSELLERS, STATIONERS, SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, AND PUBLISHERS. Agents by appointment for Government Ordnance Maps. Publishers of the "Salisbury Directory" and Salisbury Cathedral Guides, 1s. each.

BROWN & CO.,
Telephone, 13Y1. Canal, Salisbury.

TIONEERS, VALUERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS. WATERS & RAWLENCE, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents. Valuers under Finance Act, 1894, to Wilts County Council. Office of Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association. Sales of Sheep, Cattle, Horses. Periodical Sales Furniture at Auction Rooms.

ST. AUSTEL.

3,340. G.W. Ry. *Aspect:* South. *Elevation:* 300 ft.; lies 1½ m. from the coast of Cornwall between Plymouth and Falmouth, 14 m. N.E. of Truro. The centre of the China Clay trade. The church, which was restored in 1880, is one of the handsomest in the county.

THE HART HOTEL. First Class. 3 minutes from Railway Station, Electrically Lighted. Excellent Stabling. 'Bus meets all trains.

Apply M. CLARKE.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY,

Kent. Pop. 1,086. S.E. & C. Ry., 80 m. from London. Village health resort on coast, 4½ m. N.E. of Dover. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; warmer on shore than cliff-top. *Soil:* Chalk. Well and Company's water. June to January most favourable months (*see* p. 848).

SANDGATE,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 2,000. S.E. & C. Ry. 68 m. from London. A picturesque watering-place, situated on the coast between Folkestone and Hythe, 1 m. from Shorncliffe Camp. It is connected to Hythe (2 m.) by tramway. It has an equable climate, with a S. aspect, and is protected by the cliffs from the N., W., & N.E. Freedom from sea fogs. *Soil:* Sandy. *Beach:* Shingle; good bathing. Sandgate Castle was built by Henry VIII.

GLENTHORNE PENSION AND PRIVATE HOTEL. Facing Sea. Stands high in terraced gardens (3 acres). Tennis Lawn, near two Golf Links, Folkestone and Hythe, and Shorncliffe Camp. Motor Garage. Good Stabling. Table d'Hôte. Separate Tables. Moderate Tariff. Telephone, 501 Sandgate.

Apply PROPRIETRESS.

HOLBROOK HOUSE. Small Select Boarding Establishment. Beautiful position, facing Sea, on quiet little Parade in front of High Street. Near Folkestone. Electric Light. Excellent Table. Winter Apartments, with or without Board. Moderate Terms.

MISSES GARROD.

SANDOWN—*see* p. 914.

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA,

Yorks. U.D.C. Pop. 2,578. N.E. Ry. *Location:* On coast; Whitby, 21 m.; Scarborough, 42 m. *Pier:* Band-stand. *Beach:* Sand entirely; no groynes. *Bathing:* Mixed; tents and machines. *Baths:* Brine and electric massage; large sea-water swimming. *Season:* June to September. Well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreation; golf links (9 holes).

SCARBOROUGH—*see* p. 915.

SELSEY-ON-SEA,

Sussex. L.B. & S.C. Ry. 8 m. south of Chichester, connected by light railway, and 9 m. from Bognor by coast walk. A quiet, secluded summer resort, on east side Selsey Bill. Prawn and lobster fishing. Yacht anchorage. The attractions are sea bathing, level roads for cycling, shooting, fishing, cricket, driving, &c.

SEASCALE,

Cumberland. G.N. Ry. and Mid. Ry. 291 m. from London. A watering-place on the Furness Ry., 12½ m. from Whitehaven. Visitors are attracted by the golf links and the convenient proximity of Scafell, Wastwater, and Eskdale. Sandy beach and safe bathing.

SANDOWN,

Isle of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 5,250. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., *viâ* Portsmouth and Ryde; also steamers in summer. *Location:* On N. end of Sandown Bay, south coast of the island, 6 m. from Ryde, 2 m. from Shanklin. *Elevation:* From sea-level to 200 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, great variety in formation and colour; background, downs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, dry; small rainfall. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand, gravel, and chalk. *Front:* Esplanade, bandstand. Kursaal and Arcade. *Pier:* 870 ft.; pavilion; landing-stage for steamers; facilities for sea-bathing. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, road, sea. Sandown is the junction for the island railways. *Season:* June-October (August principal month). *Annual fixture:* Regatta, August. A quiet, family watering-place; entertainments. Bands and other musical attractions. Yachting, canoeing, boating; golf links (18 holes). Coaching (*see* p. 849).

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, "GRAYSBROOKE," Detached House. Close to Post Office, Pier, and Sea. Secluded position; peaceful and quiet. Home comforts. Excellent cooking. Liberal table. Electric light. Sanitary Certificate. Golf Links, 18 holes, 15 minutes.
Proprietor, A. J. FIRTH.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c. All the best available Houses and Properties in the District. Printed Lists Free on application. Telephone, No. 182. G.W.S. WITHERS & SON. Offices: Opposite Railway Station and adjoining G.P.O., Sandown.

SEATON,

Devon. Pop. 1,375. L. & S.W. Ry. On the coast between Lyme Regis and Sidmouth, 152 m. from Waterloo, and 24 m. from Exeter. On the west of the bay is Beer Head (426 ft.). There is some fine cliff scenery, and an interesting sight is the Landslip (2½ m.). *Beach:* 1½ m. in extent, shingle, asphalte walks. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Soil:* Gravel and clay. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant. *Recreations:* Angling in Axe and Coly; hunting (foxhounds and harriers), golf, tennis (tournament third week in August), cricket; regatta last Tuesday in July. Concerts, &c., in Town Hall. In season, steamers to Weymouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, &c. (*see* p. 851).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. First-class Family. Remodelled, refurnished by Maple. Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground, and Golf Links. Motor Garage. Hunting, Fishing. Grand Sea Views. Billiards. 'Bus meets all trains. Personal management.
A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor.

SEATON BEACH HOTEL. Stands on the Esplanade. Recently re-built. New heating arrangements. Sanitation perfect. Good Sea and River Fishing. Golf and Tennis. Garage, Inspection Pit, Hose Pipe. Special terms for winter visitors.

SEAFORD,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 4,356. L.B. & S.C. R 58 m. from London. *Location:* On coa between Eastbourne and Brighton; 2 m. of Newhaven. *Elevation:* 20 ft. to 200 *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and downs. *Aspec* South-west. *Climate:* Invigorating, equable small rainfall. *Water supply:* Constant, fro chalk wells. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Ch *Front:* Parade. *Beach:* Pebbly. *Bathi* Mixed. *Excursions:* Alfriston, 4 m.; Littlin ton, 3½ m.; Wilmington, 6 m. *Season:* Jul September. A quiet, old-fashioned town an select resort, in small bay, protected by hig downs from N. and E. Two Golf links (18 holes ladies' course; tennis, croquet, fishing (*see* p. 850

SEVENOAKS,

Kent. Pop. 8,103. S.E. & C.Ry. 23 m. from London. 14 m. west of Maidstone. This fin market town occupies a very elevated an healthy position amidst some of the fines Kentish scenery. Near the river Darenth o gravel soil, and offers considerable attraction as a place of residence and as a tourist centre Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of the historical residences, &c. in its vicinity: including Knole House and Park, Penshurst Place, Hever Castle, Igtham Mote. The neighbouring villages contain much of antiquarian interest. Excellent hunting in district with foxhounds and staghounds (*see* p. 851).

ROYAL OAK HOTEL. Opposite Knole Park. Under personal management. Excellent Cuisine and home comforts. Extensive Gardens and Motor Garage. Telephone, No. 0161.
F. ROBINSON
(late Chef Royal Artillery and Staff College).

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, No. 50.

GROCER. E. J. PAYNE, High-class Grocery and Provision Stores. Agent for Fuller's American Confectionery and Wall's Royal Sausages. Also Ridgways' Teas and Coffees. Telephone, No. 23. 61, High Street.

MOTOR GARAGE, High Street. Petrol Supply. Facilities for all kinds of Repairs. Electric Charging Station. Inspection Pits. Accessories of every description. Official Repairers Automobile Club (F. G. Humphrey, A.I.M.E.).

SCARBOROUGH,

kshire. M.B. Pop. 38,160. 230 m. from London, *via* York (42 m.), by G.N. and N.E. s. *Location:* On N.E. coast, between Whitby and Bridlington. *Elevation:* Ranges 300 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moors and dales. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,488 1907. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenades at high and low ls. *Beach:* Sands. *Sea-bathing:* Not mixed. *Baths:* Sea-water, &c. *Mineral waters:* Chaly- .e. *Season:* June-September; cricket festival, September. Fashionable watering-place, n a diversified frontage of 2 m. with esplanade overlooking bay and harbour. North and south s, each with a fine sandy bay, separated by a rocky promontory 300 ft. high. The noted Spa blishment and grounds—a social rendezvous, contains promenade, kiosk bandstand, theatre, id concert hall, ballroom, picture gallery, and café, besides pumproom and other attractions. vine, which separates south cliff from main part of town, used as public park. St. Nicholas pleasure gardens, Holbeck gardens, Clarence gardens and marine drive skirting the sands, arium, swimming baths. Theatre Royal, Londesborough Theatre, hippodrome, museum, golf s (18 holes), cricket club, tennis, croquet, bowling green, boating, fishing, angling (*see* p. 849).

AND HOTEL. Largest and finest on N.E. oast, directly overlooking Bay; adjoining oa. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in all athrooms. Electric lifts to all floors. Finest isine. Moderate tariff.

H. MUNRO JOHNSTON, Manager.
ational Telephone, 11 Scarborough.

"ST. ALMA." Private Residential Hotel and Boarding House. 33 Bedrooms, large Drawing Room, Sumptuous Lounge. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Electric Light. Close to Spa and Golf Links. Under personal supervision of proprietor,

J. COPLAND.
Telegrams, "St. Alma." Telephone, 0236.

NCE OF WALES HOTEL. First-class mily. Facing South. Terms moderate and clusive. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. lliard Room, two tables. Electric Light d Lift. New Lounge. Telegrams, "Princely." lephone, 49.

H. FURNISS, Manager.

PAVILION HOTEL (opposite Station). For Families and Gentlemen. Under new Proprietorship. Near Railway Station, Park, &c. Lift. Electric Light. Spacious Lounge. Table d'Hôte (separate tables). Hotel Porters meet all Trains. Convenient for Golf Links. Garage. Telephone, No. 70.

R. H. LAUGHTON, Proprietor.

LE VUE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, West- rough (opposite main carriage entrance to ilway Station). Good accommodation for itors and Commercial Gentlemen. Board- terms, 2 guineas weekly. Boots meets ins. Nat. Telephone 348.

J. M. ATKINSON, Proprietor.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS. For the principal Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Shops apply to EDWARD HARLAND & SONS, Aberdeen Walk. Established 1860. Tel. 50Y.

SE AGENTS. W. ROWNTREE & SONS, the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses the Town and District. Removal and rage Contractors. 33 to 39, Westborough. s.: "Rowntree." Nat. Tel., 7.

THE HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
C. H. WRIGHTSON, 3, York Place.

Telegrams, "Estates, Scarboro."
Telephone, 19X5.

SHERINGHAM,

k. Pop. 2,700. Midland and G. Northern y. and G.E. Ry. On coast, little W. of r. A quiet and select watering-place. cliffs, sands, golf (18 holes), and ladies' ; also a "nursery" for tyros. Cricket, , croquet, bowls, fishing. Mixed bathing 852).

SHOREHAM (NEW),

Sussex. Pop. 3,900. U.D.C. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 56 m. from London. On the east coast, 6 m. W. of Brighton. Slightly above sea-level. *Climate:* Mild. *Beach:* Shingle; sand at low water. *Bathing:* Mixed. Situated at the foot of the South Downs on the River Adur, just W. of Shoreham harbour, with a bungalow settlement on the immediate sea-front. Boating on sea and river; fishing, golf (18 holes), tennis.

SHETLAND ISLES.

f Orkney. Of 100 islands only about one r are inhabited. Coast scenery wild and Shetland ponies are the principal ex- Lerwick is the only town. Chief main- e of the islanders is fishing. Pop. 27,736.

KLIN—*see* p. 916.

BORNE—*see* p. 916.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

CONTAINS, WHEREVER POSSIBLE,

PARTICULARS OF CLIMATE
BY
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SHANKLIN.

Isle of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 4,533. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., *viâ* Portsmouth and Ryde. *Location:* Between Sandown and Ventnor, in a shallow indentation of the coast-line of Sandown Bay; 8½ m. from Ryde. *Elevation:* Sea-level, cliff, and hill-side. *Neighbourhood:* High downs. *Climate:* Mild, sunny. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Gravel and sand. *Front:* Esplanade; roadway separates houses from promenade top of beach. *Pier:* 1,180 ft.; pavilion; excursion steamers call. *Beach:* Sands. *Baths:* Spa bathing establishment. *Mineral water:* Ferruginous spring. *Excursions:* Rail, road, and sea. *Bathing:* mixed. A quiet, family watering-place at the foot of downs, 800 ft. high, built on the shore, on the cliff, and backwards towards the downs. Shanklin Chine, the pride of the place, runs from the beach into the land for 450 ft. and is abundantly wooded. Town band, public institute, social and recreation club, miniature rifle club, cricket, bowls, tennis, croquet, badminton, boating, golf (18 holes), art school, electric light.

MEDEHAMSTEDE. BOARD - RESIDENCE. Charmingly situated on Cliffs. South aspect, facing Church and Club. Liberal Table. Home Comforts. Sanitary certificate.

Proprietress, MRS. HOLLIS.

THE CEDARS. Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated on the Cliff, with Sea Views. Near Chine, Esplanade and Pier. Liberal Table. Tennis Lawn. Good Smoking Room. Pleasant Verandah. Terms moderate.

Proprietors, MR. and MRS. F. R. BOYTON.

JONES' TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Station Road. Two minutes' walk from Station, Cliff, and Beach. Comfortable Apartments. Well-aired Beds. Good accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen and Cyclists. Established 29 years. Large or Small Parties Catered for.

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SILLOTH,

Cumberland. U.D.C. Pop. 1,292. N.B. Ry. On the shore of the Solway Firth, 18 m. W. Carlisle. *Elevation:* Sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Agricultural. *Water supply:* Gravitation. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Lawn and promenade. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. Golf links (18 holes), bowling, and tennis. *Season:*

SHERBORNE,

A pleasant, old-fashioned town of Dorsetsh in the vale of Blackmore, on a gentle south hill slope above the Yeo, 5 m. E. of Yeo The noble cruciform minster was once church of a great Benedictine Abbey and c tains some interesting features. Fine ruin Norman castle. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supp* Constant. *Soil:* Gravel and rock. Golf li 1 m. distant; good hunting centre; angli cricket, football, and hockey grounds. park and gardens. Skating on lake. Org Recitals at the Abbey; Concerts at Assem Rooms, Literary Institute. Cattle Fair, Oc ber; Flower Show, August.

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT &c. VINCENT & CO., the Modern Sto keepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wi and Spirit Merchants. The public say we a noted for goods of high quality at modera prices. Cash Price Lists on application. O address only.

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SKEGNESS.

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 3,700. G.N. Ry On coast. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Bracing *Sunshine:* 1,739 hrs., 1907. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front* 1 m. parade. *Pier:* 1,843 ft.; pavilion. *Beach* Sands. Sea-bathing, salt-water baths, wit swimming-bath and water chute. A breezy modern watering-place. King's Hall Theatre pleasure gardens and pavilion, switchback rail way, cricket and tennis ground (8 acres), gol (18 holes), angling, good cycling roads (*see* p. 851)

YORK HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT First-class. On Sea Front. 10 minutes fro Golf Links. Large, airy rooms. Late Dinners Motorists and Club Parties catered for.

Apply F. J. ROWE, Proprietor.

SHREWSBURY,

ropshire. Pop. 28,396. *Means of access:* & N. W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. 162¾ m. from ndon. Situated on the Welsh border. This cient and interesting town, on the River vern, is rich in historical associations, ancient blic buildings, and old timbered houses. Its stle, once a royal fortress, is associated with ny stirring fights, and portions of the town apparts still remain. Shrewsbury was the tive place of Charles Darwin, and Sir Philip iney was educated at its famous grammar hool. *Climate:* Equable. *Drainage:* Modern. od water. Electric light. Free library and useum, natural history and museum, archæo- ical museum, old market hall, borough chnical school, public baths, theatre royal, sic hall, harmonic, orchestral, and choral cieties. Boating, angling, tennis, bowls, f links (9 holes), hockey, football, swimming, oting, hunting, cricket.

EMOVAL AND STORAGE CONTRACTORS, &c.—General House Furnishers, Designers and Makers of Fitments, Interior Decorators, Blind Makers and Fitters, Carpet and Floor Covering Factors. Agents for "Liberty" Art Fabrics.
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IE SHREWSBURY MOTOR GARAGE, CARRIAGE & CYCLE ENGINEERING WORKS. Motor Cars and Cycles for Hire. Motors Repaired by Skilled Engineers. Accessories in Stock. M. DAVIES, Dogpole, Shrewsbury Depot, Chester Street and High Street; Motor House, Market Street, Wellington.

SIDMOUTH,

von. Pop. 4,202. L. & S.W. Ry. 168 m. m Waterloo. Protected from N. and E.; ch sunshine; comparatively small rainfall Devon. Good drainage and water. Typical uth Devon climate; recommended for asthma, nchitis, &c. Large bathing establishment. lanade. *Beach:* Sands. Boating, tennis, hery, cricket, golf links (18 holes), river ing.

RTFIELD HOTEL. Charming Grounds. Full outh, facing Sea. Croquet Lawns. Near rine Baths, Golf Links. Spacious Bed and ublic Rooms. Private Suites with Bathrooms. illiards. Electric Light throughout. By laple. High-class Cuisine. Inclusive terms. elegrams, "Healy, Sidmouth." Telephone, 39.
MICHAEL HEALY, Proprietor.

USE AND ESTATE AGENT.
SANDERS, Sidmouth.
stablished 1847. Telephone, 41.

SOUTHAMPTON.

County borough. Pop. estimated 119,745. L. & S. W. Ry. London, 75 m.; Cowes, 12 m.; Portsmouth, 26 m.; Bournemouth, 30 m. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Southampton Water, western esplanade. Pier with pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed; in large open-air salt-water baths. *Annual fixtures:* Flower shows, regattas. *Amusements:* Yachting, boating, fishing (sea and river), shooting, golf links (9 holes), bowling greens, and tennis courts, county cricket ground, football, large natural common of 365 acres, parks and pleasure grounds, theatres, &c. Many antiquarian relics. Situated at the head of Southampton Water, and bordered by the estuaries of the Itchen and Test, this important and very progressive seaport, with its long stretch of magnificent docks, affords an endless source of pleasure to visitors interested in the coming and going of the great troopships, the big liners, cross-channel steam packets, and coasting steamboats. Numerous facilities for marine excursions to Isle of Wight, &c. (*see* p. 852). *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,709 hrs.

HOUSE AGENT. SYDNEY H. SAWBRIDGE, F.A.I., Auctioneer and Valuer, High Street. Illustrated Register of Properties in Southampton, New Forest and District sent free upon application. No trouble spared to suit all applicants. Telephone, No. 238.

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67, ABOVE BAR.
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SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,

Essex. M.B. Pop. 57,400. *Means of access:* London, Tilbury & Southend Ry., G.E. Ry., Midland Ry. Steamers in summer from London Bridge. *Location:* On N. shore of Thames estuary, opposite Sheerness, 35 m. from London. *Elevation:* From sea-level (E. part) to 125 ft. above (W. part). *Neighbourhood:* Well-shrubbed cliffs; rural behind town. *Aspect:* South. *Sunshine:* 1,610 hrs., 1907. *Rainfall:* 19·08 in. *Climate:* Dry, mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Brick-earth and gravel. *Front:* Promenade, 4 m.; marine gardens along cliffs. *Pier:* 1½ m., tramway, pavilion (seats 1,200), daily entertainments, sacred concerts Sunday. *Beach:* Shallow, shingle and sandy; tide goes out great distance, disclosing mud. *Bathing:* Mixed; bathing tents allowed on beach; floating swimming baths. *Baths:* Sea-water, hot and cold. *Excursions:* Rail and road (motors, *chars-à-banc*, &c.). An excellent centre for marine trips, river coasting and Continental. *Season:* Whitsuntide to end of Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta week, Sept.; county cricket week, Aug.; angling festival, Oct.; Prittlewell races. Flower show and Mayor's Ball. Military bands. A popular lively resort **(Southend-on-Sea)** within 50 minutes of City; upwards of 100 trains daily; and residential town **(Westcliff-on-Sea)**, many City men living here. The Thames is here 7 m. wide, and all day long the world's shipping up and down affords a fine sight. Empire Theatre, Kursaal. Pier pavilion. Marine park, sports, dancing pavilion, 2 public parks, cricket, tennis. Southchurch Hall Park; hockey, tennis; electric light. Golf links at Rochford and Southchurch (*see* p. 853).

ETON VILLA, Cambridge Road. Situate in the best part. Close to Sea and Bandstand. 3 minutes from Southend Station. Bright and cheerful home. Terms from 15/- to 18/6 per week. 7/6 week-end, Saturday to Monday.

MISS DORA FISHER, Proprietress.

SOUTHWOLD,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 2,800. *Means of acc-ss:* G.E. Ry. and Southwold Ry. *Location:* C coast, between Lowestoft and Aldeburgh *Pier:* 870 ft.; "Belle" steamers call. *Beach* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. Mot 'buses to Lowestoft. *Season:* July to Sep *Annual fixtures:* Pleasure fair, lifeboat para model yacht regatta. Golf (18 holes), sail and boating on sea and river; harbour yachts; cricket and tennis on common; s fishing in autumn. Electric light and te phone. Sea water baths.

CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL. The best situation o Sea Front. Standing in own charming ground of three acres. Motor Garage with Inspectio Pit. Good Cycle Accommodation. Neares Hotel to Golf Links. Electric Light. Tabl d'Hôte at separate tables. G.P.O. Telephone,

Apply, MANAGER.

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SOUTHPORT,

Lancs. C.B. Pop. 53,700. *Means of access:* L. & Y. Ry., Midland, G. Northern, G. Central, an L. & N.W. Rys. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Mild, dry, equable. *Sunshine:* 1,474 hrs., 1907. *Wate supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand. *Front:* Marine gardens, lake, and sand shore. *Pier:* 1,400 yds., pavilion. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Blackpool, Llandudno, Liverpool Windermere, Skipton. Municipal band, May to Oct., Winter Gardens, Botanic Gardens, Zoo Park Gardens, Corporation bowling greens, tennis and croquet courts, water chute, captive flyin machine (Maxim's), marine lakes for boating and sailing. Besides a large residential population it attracts numerous visitors in the autumn and winter in search of health and rest (*see* p. 853).

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.—"The leading Hotel." Electric Light & Lifts. Exquisite cuisine. Comfort. Moderate terms. Garage and Pit. Great Golfing Centre. Telegrams, "Prince, Southport." Nat. Tel., 15.

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KENWORTHY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. Sunny. Visitors or Patients Elevator. Luxurious Lounge and Drawing Rooms, Recreation Room. Full Hydro and Electro-therapeutic treatment. Turkish Radiant Heat (Dowsing), &c., Baths. Static Electricity. Telephone, 438. Telegrams "Kenworthy's." Prospectus from MANAGERESS or DR. KENWORTHY.

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Resident Electrician, ROBT. J. PARKES.

SOUTHBOURNE.

This quiet little place is the eastern extension of **Bournemouth**, but more exposed and more bracing, lying as it does on the east extremity of Christchurch Bay. Equable climate mild in

SOMERSBY,

Lincolnshire. G.N. Rly. 6 miles from Horn castle Station. A village not far from the coas where Mablethorpe now stands. Noted as the

STAFFORD.

Pop. 20,895, accessible from all parts of the Country, is the busy capital of Staffordshire, a town of considerable antiquity and an important railway junction for Shrewsbury and Central and South Wales. Its defences as a stronghold were demolished by the Parliamentary forces during the Commonwealth. Features of interest are the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, the old Norman Church of St. Chad, and some remarkable timber dwellings, museum, free library, medicinal brine baths, &c. Turkish, vapour, fresh water. Hunting, fishing.

HOUSE FURNISHERS, DECORATORS, REMOVAL CONTRACTORS, & WAREHOUSERS. 1, 2, 3, 4, Greengate, 6, 7, 8, 9, Market Square, 15 and 16, Gaolgate; Repository, Foregate; Cabinet Factory, Electric Power Machinery, Carpet Cleaning (vacuum process), Eastgate. BROOKFIELDS, Stafford. Founded 1743. Telephone No. 2.

STAINES.

Market town on River Thames, 6 m. S.E. of Windsor. The town is pleasantly situated, and has ample accommodation for the many anglers who make it their headquarters during the season.

RIDGE HOUSE HOTEL. Unrivalled position. Lawns to water's edge. Three minutes of G.W.R. and ten minutes of S.W.R. Fully Free Licensed Hotel. Electric Light. Billiards. Launches, Boats, and Fishing. Telegrams, "Electric, Staines." Telephone, 610 Staines.

J. H. WYLIE, Manager.

STIRLING.

Pop. 20,000. *Means of access:* Caledonian Ry., British Ry. *Location:* On River Forth, midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow. One of the most beautiful and historic towns in Scotland, offering special attractions to tourists and visitors. Fine view from ancient castle. Golf links, bracing air, good water supply (*see* p. 854).

STONEHAVEN, N.B.,

Kincardine. Pop. 4,500. Cal. Ry., N.B. Ry. *Location:* 14 m. S. of Aberdeen. *Elevation:* 0 ft. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Genial. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Season:* May–Oct. Has deservedly a high repute as a summer resort. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque ruins of Dunnottar Castle. Golf course (18 holes), situated on the top of the cliffs close to the sea; cricket ground with large pavilion; well-kept bowling green; tennis and croquet lawns; sea and river fishing; excellent bathing and bathing facilities; and ideal cycling roads.

THE BAY HOTEL. First-class Modern Hotel. Electric Light and Lift. Magnificent Sea View. Bus from station during season. Golf, Bowling, Tennis. Sea and River Fishing. Garage. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate terms. Every comfort.

Apply, MANAGERESS.

Telephone, No. 0100.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON,

Warwickshire. Pop. 8,310. 8 m. S.W. of Warwick (G.W. Ry. and G.C. Ry.) stands on the right bank of the Avon in a beautiful agricultural county. The climate is mild, moderate rainfall, suits particularly children and elderly people. The chief object of attraction is naturally the birthplace of Shakespeare, with the adjoining wool-shop, the combined houses forming a half-timbered structure of two stories with dormer windows and wooden porch, a portion being used as a museum of relics connected with the poet and his times. They were acquired by the nation in 1874, and it is estimated that over 20,000 people annually make a pilgrimage to this literary shrine (*see* p. 854).

"AVONHURST," John Street. Private Apartments or Board-Residence. Well-appointed. Every home comfort. Few minutes' walk from Church, River, Theatre, and Station. Garden. Cycle accommodation. Sanitation perfect. Special arrangements for lengthened period or winter.

MRS. OLNEY, Proprietress.

STRATHPEFFER,

In Ross and Cromarty, 4 m. W. of Dingwall; resembles Harrogate in the character of its sulphur waters, for which it is noted. The spa is open all the year round, but the favourite months for visitors are from May to the end of October. The climate is mild and dry.

STROUD,

Gloucestershire. 10 m. S.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 9,153. Noted for its dye works. The town stands on an eminence in a beautiful valley sheltered by the Cotswold Hills. The excursionist, the cyclist, and the pedestrian have a variety of routes to places of interest in the district.

SUDBURY,

Suffolk. Pop. 8,000. G.E. Ry. Situated amidst attractive scenery in beautiful valley of the Stour. Climate equable; gravel soil; good water and drainage. Telephone. Boating, angling, bathing, tennis, hockey, hunting, shooting, coursing. Regatta August Bank Holiday.

AUCTIONEERS. WHEELER & SONS, King Street. House and Estate Agents, Surveyors and General Valuers. Sales of Landed and Residential Estates. Valuations for Probate, Mortgages, and other purposes. Estates managed. Compensation Claims. Arbitration Cases. Telephone, No. X31 Sudbury, Suffolk.

SUTTON-ON-SEA,

Lincolnshire. Pop. 2,710. G.N. Ry. (branch, Louth to Willoughby). A quiet, bracing holiday resort on the coast, between Skegness and Mablethorpe. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Promenade and sands. *Bathing:* Mixed.

SWANAGE,

Dorset. U.D.C. Pop. 3,384. L. & S.W. Ry. *Climate:* Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Esplanade. *Pier:* 600 ft. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* July to Sept. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Bathing, boating, fishing, yachting, swimming, excursions by steamboats along coast and by rail. Golf links (9 holes); cricket, tennis, regatta in August (*see* p. 854).

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. Facing Sea. Close to Pier. New wing, containing Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms, has been added. Motor accommodation. 'Bus meets trains. Conducted by present Proprietress many years. For Terms, apply

MISS VINCENT.

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ELMHURST BOARDING HOUSE. Close to Pier. Beautiful Sea Views. Personal Management. Terms moderate. Open all the year round.

MRS. KERSHAW.

"HIGHCLIFFE." High-class Board Residence. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. Private Bathing Tents. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate tables. Private suites.

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HOUSE AGENT. J. WOODFORD WHITE, Auctioneer and House Agent, 1, Institute Road. Special Lists of Houses free on receipt of requirements. Telephone, No. 5x. Telegrams: "Woodford White, Swanage."

SWINDON,

Wilts. M.B. G.W. Ry. Pop. 50,000. 77 m. from London. An important depôt of the G.W. Ry., whose works were commenced in 1842, and employ about 14,000 hands. The town is very healthily situated on an elevation. Town gardens (13 acres), G.W. Ry. park. Theatre. Cromlech remains at Avebury (9 m.). *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant.

AUCTIONEERS, ARCHITECTS, ESTATE AGENTS, AND SURVEYORS. BISHOP & FISHER, Regent Circus. Inventories carefully prepared and checked. Estates managed and Building Land developed.

TAVISTOCK,

Devon. L. & S.W. and G.W. Rys. Pop. 4,728. 214 m. from London. On the R. Tavy, close to the Cornish border, 14 m. N. of Plymouth. The Abbey, of which the gateway remains, was destroyed by the Danes in 997. Sir Francis Drake was a native of the place and a statue of him has been erected. Angling, golf, cricket, tennis (*see* p. 855).

BEDFORD FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Close to Moors and Golf Links (18 holes). District abounds with fishing. Hunting (5 packs). Loose boxes for hunters. First-class Cuisine. Motor Garage. Petrol and Inspection Pit.

E. HANBURY, Proprietress.
Tels.: "Bedford Hotel." Tel. 0197.

TENBY,

Pembroke. M.B. Pop. 4,400. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. & L. & N.W. Ry. *vid* Carmarthen. *Location:* On W. shore of Carmarthen Bay. *Elevation:* Up to 200 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and rocks. *Aspect:* N.E. to S.W. *Climate:* Mild in winter; freedom from frost and snow; heat in summer moderate. *Sunshine:* 1,641 hrs., 1907. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone. *Front:* North, wooded to sea-line; south, bold rocky cliffs. *Pier:* 240 ft. *Beach:* Extensive sands; shingle at places. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Road, rail, and sea. *Seasons:* July–Sept., Nov.–March. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis tournament, horse show, golf tournament, hunt week, race week, aquatic carnival. A fashionable and cheerful watering-place, the favourite health resort of South Wales.

ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL (LEADING). Facing Sea. Near Golf Links. Excellent cuisine. New Lounge by Maple's. Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiards. Garage and Pit. Stabling. 'Bus. Please write for Tariff and Guide.

M. KREMPL, Manager
(late Hotel Cecil, London).

SOUTH ROCK HOUSE, SOUTH SHORE. First-class Private Board-Residence. Suites of Apartments. Beautifully situated on South Shore. Highly recommended for all seasons of the year. Under same management. High-class house for Commercial Gentlemen.

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YORK HOUSE, TUDOR SQUARE.

15 years in the West End of London.

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TEDDINGTON.

A town of Middlesex on the left bank of the Thames, 13½ m. S.W. of London (L. & S.W. Ry.). Pop. 14,029. This pleasant and healthily situated river-side resort offers many attractions for residential purposes. Bathing, boating; every facility for outdoor pursuits.

TEIGNMOUTH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 8,636. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. *Location:* At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. *Elevation:* To ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Front:* 1½ miles. Asphalte paths on sea-wall. *Pier:* 600 ft.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, river, marine, coaching. *Season:* July-Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, lifeboat-day. A summer holiday resort, winter residence, and seaport; is sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N. *Al fresco* concerts on the Den (6 acres); grounds adjoining beach. Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting; good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teign Corinthian Sailing Club. Teignmouth has a fine promenade, about 3 miles long, grassy lawns extending from the estuary to the foot of the North Hill.

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Finest, position on Sea Front. Close to Station and Churches. S.W. aspect. Unrivalled views from every window. Noted for its comforts. Highly recommended. Reasonable tariff.

MISS PARSONS
(late of Grand Hotel, Lowestoft).

HOUSE AGENTS. ROBT. FROST & SON, 5, Regent Street, send post free full and complete Register of all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let in and about Teignmouth. Established 1857.

THREE BRIDGES,

Sussex. A busy junction on the L.B. & S.C.R. Ry., 29¼ m. from London Bridge and 21¼ from Brighton, and gives its name to an adjoining hamlet belonging to the extensive parish of Worth. A high-class residential neighbourhood.

TONBRIDGE,

Kent. Pop. 14,707. S.E. & C. Ry., 29½ m. from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery in Kent. Boating on the river, cricket week, bowls, golf, hunting, &c., are the principal amusements; concerts and pastoral plays in the beautiful grounds of Tonbridge Castle.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS. For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let, or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares, whether quoted or not, apply, MARTIN & SANDERSON, 174, High Street. Telephone, 139.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

M.B. Pop. 35,000. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., *vid* Croydon and Oxted; S.E. & C. Ry., *vid* Chislehurst and Tonbridge. *Location;* 5 m. south of Tonbridge, on borders of Kent and Sussex. Inland watering-place. A select residential and health resort. The common, 249 acres, is a splendid sloping sweep of verdant heath, furze and bracken, the highest parts, 440 ft. above sea-level, commanding fine landscape views; foot of common are its medicinal springs, pump-room and Pantiles. Corporation band, open-air entertainments, opera house, assembly-rooms, musical and dramatic societies, technical institute, open-air and indoor bathing establishments, Nevill athletic grounds several parks and recreation grounds (football, cricket, tennis, archery), golf links (18 holes), good hunting centre, coaching. *Annual fixtures:* Athletic sports, cricket week, agricultural show, steeplechases (Eridge), coursing (Edenbridge). *Season:* June–October. The Exhibition of the famous Nelson Memorial is open daily at the Town Hall from 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1; Tues., Thurs. and Sat. admission 1s., other days free. *Elevation:* Ranges from 300 ft. to 440 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Undulating, pastoral well wooded, luxuriant foliage. *Climate:* Dry, mild or bracing, according to elevation; free from humidity, few fogs. *Sunshine:* 1,777 hrs., 1907. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Mineral springs:* Purest chalybeate drinking water. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Porous sandstone. *Excursions:* Within easy reach of many historical mansions and castle ruins: Eridge, 3 m.; Crowborough Hill, 7 m.; Sevenoaks, 12 m.; Edenbridge, 13 m. (*see* p. 855).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Lovely Common; Grand Scenery; Chalybeate Springs. Within hour from London. Estate Agents, Auctioneers. R. W. DENYER & CO., 38 and 40, High Street, and at Tonbridge, and 16, Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, E.C., offer best Houses, Farms, Residential Estates in district.

HOUSE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
MESSRS. WESTBROOK,
BANK BUILDINGS,
Tel. 145. TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

MOUNT EPHRAIM NURSING HOME, 8, Molyneux Park. Under personal supervision of Miss BAXTER, late Superintendent County Cork Hospital. Medical, Surgical, Weir-Mitchell, and Accouchement Cases received. Dowsing Radiant Light and Heat Baths, &c. Tel. Address, "Leo." Telephone, No. 615.

MOTOR GARAGE. Repairs, petrol, oils, grease, spare parts, accessories, &c. Sole Agents for Itala in the Counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, and other best makers. G. STEVENSON (Kent and Sussex Garage, Limited), 21, London Road, Tunbridge Wells.

TURO—*see* p. 922.

TURNBERRY—*see* p. 923.

TORQUAY,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 33,625. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 220 m. from London. *Location:* S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay, 25 m. S. of Exeter. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs and hills. *Sunshine:* 1,741 hours, 1907. *Climate:* Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. *Water supply:* From Dartmoor; constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Limestone. *Front:* Ornamental promenades and marine drive. *Pier:* 1,500 ft.; pavilion, skating-rink. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Corporation baths (fresh and sea-water, medicated), Turkish. *Excursions:* Rail and river, coaching and marine. *Seasons:* Winter and summer. *Annual fixtures:* Balls at Easter, Aug., and Christmas; dog show, flower show, regatta, steeple and hurdle races, mobilisation of Fleet. In a curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 ft., sheltered N. and E.; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Good yachting facilities in harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor. *Recreations:* Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), golf (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river, and lake), hunting, polo, chess club, public library, theatre; in the Corporation Bath Saloons—balls, concerts, lectures, skating rink; at the Recreation ground—football, hockey, tennis, cycle track; model yacht lake in the King's Gardens (*see* p. 856).

VICTORIA AND ALBERT HOTEL. South Aspect. Sea View. All Public and Reception Rooms on the ground floor, with access to Balconies and Garden. Lounge. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Telephone, 232. Telegrams, "Vanda, Torquay."

EMIL ÅHSBERG, Manager.

CHILLINGWORTH PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Belgrave Road. Admirably situated. Standing in own Grounds. Near Sea, Station, Promenade, and Pier. Billiards. Tennis. Most comfortable, and under the personal supervision of Proprietress,

MRS. BAKER.

"DUDLEY" PRIVATE HOTEL, Belgrave Road. Next Victoria and Albert Hotel. Ideal residence. Near Sea, Princess Gardens, Pier, and Station. Best English cooking. Separate tables. Moderate inclusive terms. Under entirely new management.

F. W. WEHRHAHN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Torre Abbey Park. Close to Sands, Terrace, Gardens, Pier, and Station. High-class, quiet, well recommended. Billiards, full-sized table. Terms moderate. Garage. T.A., "Sherwood, Torquay."

MR. and MRS. A. W. LEWIS.

HOUSE AGENTS, COX & SON, F.A.I., House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., 8, Strand. Established over a Century. Illustrated List of all the principal Residences and Properties to be Sold or Let in and near Torquay free on application.

THE MUSIC CENTRE OF TORQUAY, MESSRS. PAISH & CO., Piano Merchants and Concert Agents, 78 and 79, Fleet Street. Pianos for hire. Music Library, &c. Box Office for Theatre and all local entertainments. Telephone No. 138. Telegrams, "Paish, Torquay." Branches at Exeter and Paignton.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS. W. G. ALLAN & CO., 8, Cary Parade, Torquay, Devon. Property Register gratis. Country Houses to be Let from £10 to £500 per annum. Apartment Agency for use of Clients.

HOUSE, ESTATE AND LAND AGENT, SURVEYOR AND VALUER. FRANCIS JOHNSON, 8A, Victoria Parade. Correspondence invited from parties requiring to Rent or Purchase Furnished or Unfurnished Houses, or to take Apartments, Shops, or Boarding Houses.

TRURO,

Cornwall. Pop. 11,562. G.W. Ry. On the R. Truro, at the head of Falmouth Harbour, 9 m. N. of Falmouth, surrounded by fine scenery. It is an ancient and interesting city, the cathedral being the most notable feature, and the centre of important tin and copper industries. The county school is located here. There is a grammar school, founded in Henry VIII.'s reign. Constant water supply (soft). Sea and river fishing, hunting, rifle range. Free library.

AUCTIONEERS, &c. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Appraisers, Complete House Furnishers, Piano Merchants, Removal Contractors. Estimates free. Dry rooms for warehousing.

Tel., 9X. Telegrams, "Criddle Smith, Truro."

MOTOR AND CARRIAGE WORKS. H. NANCARROW, Boscawn Bridge. Official Repairer to the Motor Union Insurance Company. Inspection Pit, Petrol, Accessories. Specialist in Motor Design. Highest Class Workmanship. Repairs of every description executed at shortest notice. Garage Open Day and Night.

TURNBERRY—*see* p. 923.

TURNBERRY,

yrshire, is 5 m. from Girvan and 14 m. from yr. The Turnberry Golf Club have their links ere (18 holes), a good, long, natural course, eautifully situated by the sea-shore. The ourse now belongs to the Glasgow & S.W. y. Co.

URNBERRY HOTEL, AYRSHIRE. "The most up-to-date Hotel in Scotland." Electric Light. Lift. Lounge. Billiards. Garage. Stables. Sea-Water Baths. Two Golf Courses for Hotel Visitors (Professional). Safe, sandy Beach. Fine, pleasant climate during autumn and winter months. Open all the year round. Other G. and S.W. Railway Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Ayr, and Dumfries. Telegrams, "Souwestern."

VENTNOR,

le of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 6,000. *Means of ccess:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., ia Portsmouth and Ryde. *Location:* S.E. oast of the island, 12 m. from Ryde. *Elevation:* rom sea-level to 800 ft. *Neighbourhood:* ooded downs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild nd equable. *Sunshine:* 1,739 hours, 1907. *Vater supply:* Constant over greater part of own. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Esplanade along top of beach; a marine rive separating houses from promenade. *Pier:* 10 ft.; excursion steamers call. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, coach and teamer. *Season:* Winter and summer. *Annual xture:* Tennis tournament (August) and regatta. he town lies in a recess in a bay, sheltered om N., N.E., and E. by lofty downs, which ently descend to the shore in irregular rocky ers. A fashionable resort and winter sanarium. Pavilion, public park, tennis, croquet, olf links (9 holes), coaching, hockey, free brary; electric light.

ALMERSTON BOARDING HOUSE. Splendid position Town Level; full Sea View; facing Pier and Esplanade. Due South. Dining Room, Drawing Rooms and Smoking Room with Balcony. First-class Cuisine. Seven o'clock Dinner. Separate Table if desired. Inclusive terms on application.

G. WELHAM, Proprietor.

AYNER'S HIGH-CLASS TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Central, open situation. Sheltered from north and east winds. Good rooms, comfortably furnished. Large Coffee Room. Separate tables. Good Commercial Room. National Telephone. Moderate tariff, or inclusive terms.

HURCH HILL HOUSE. Private Sanatorium for a limited number of Phthysical Patients. Terms from £2 2s. weekly. Medical Attendance. Medicines and Stimulants extra. Matron, MISS MOYSE HOPKINS, late Charge Nurse and Night Superintendent, Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

OUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Established 1850. And at Shanklin, Sandown, and Totland Bay. Telephone, No. 63x Ventnor.

BULL & PORTER.

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE,

Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 2,015. G.E. Ry., 70 m. from London. *Location:* On the coast, 9 m. from Clacton, 18 m. from Colchester. *Aspect:* E. and S.E. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* See Clacton. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel, sand, and loam. *Front:* Promenade on sea walls. *Pier:* ½ m.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Oct. Theatre, pierrots, golf links, tennis, croquet.

NAZE PARK ESTATE. Splendid position. Water, Sewer, Gas, Electricity. Houses, Cottages for Sale or Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Freehold Land for Sale. Houses erected to suit requirements of Purchasers or Tenants. Plans, Particulars—

H. W. GLADWELL, Surveyor.

WARWICK.

C.B. Pop. 11,889. *Means of Access:* L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R. 98 m. from London. An ancient and interesting town, standing on a rocky plateau on west bank of river Avon, in the midst of one of the prettiest districts in the Midlands. Of special interest to tourists is its fine old castle, the grandest specimen extant of an old feudal baronial hall, towering 100 feet above the N.W. bank of the river. Warwick Castle contains a vast collection of art and antiquarian treasures. Kenilworth (4 m.) and Stratford-on-Avon (8 m.) are easily accessible.

THE DALE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 14 & 16, Old Square. First-class accommodation for Commercials, Tourists, and Cyclists. Home from Home. Special accommodation for Excursion Parties, Choirs, Picnics, &c., Large and Small Parties. Terms strictly moderate.

BRISCOE & BUCKLEY (late Knowles).

WATERFORD.

C.B. Pop. 29,000. G.W. Ry. 97 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. One of the most ancient cities in Ireland, on the river Suir, is of interest to visitors owing to the numerous excursions by road, rail, and steamer to the picturesque villages at the mouth of the harbour.

MOTOR GARAGE. W. F. PEARE, Catherine Street. Official Repairer Royal Automobile Club and Irish Automobile Club. Garage attendant on duty nightly and Sundays. Largest and best equipped Motor Workshops in Ireland. If in trouble, wire "Peare, Waterford."

WELLS.

Pop. 4849. An ancient city of Somersetshire. Situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, 20 m. S.W. of Bath. Its ecclesiastical buildings are of great interest. The west front of the beautiful Cathedral contains 600 figures, of which 151 are life-size. G.W. and Somerset & Dorset Joint Rys.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR, VALUER, AND ESTATE AGENT. Sales of Landed and Residential Estates. Valuations for Probate, Mortgage, and other purposes. Estates managed. Compensation Claims. Arbitration Cases. Timber and Tenant Right Valuations. Dilapidations, &c.

ROBERT BOWRING, F.A.I.

And at Glastonbury.

WESTCLIFFE-ON-SEA

Is a modern extension to the W. along the top of the cliffs of Southend-on-Sea, of which it is an integral portion (*see* p. 918). It has developed into a residential district much in favour with City men, and with visitors who like a quiet resort alongside of a lively one (*see* p. 859).

WEST KIRBY AND HOYLAKE,

Cheshire. Pop. 13,200. Wirral Ry., L.N.W. Ry., Gt.C. Ry. *Location:* 12 m. from Liverpool, 18 m. from Chester. *Elevation:* 280 ft. *Aspect:* S.W. *Climate:* Mild, well sheltered, little frosts. *Water:* Constant and abundant. *Soil:* Sandy, *Drainage:* Modern. *Beach:* Sand. *Season:* June to September. Noted golf centre, Hoylake. 18 holes; boating; driving; lawn tennis and bowling-greens. Yachting; bathing; boating. *Sunshine:* 1907, 1,493 hrs. (*see* pp. 859 and 834).

BOARDING HOUSE, Miss M. H. ROBERTS, 3, Park Road. Oldest Established. Best position. Liberal Table. To Parents and Guardians of those of Weak or Late Mental Development. A Lady, no family, most successful with such cases, is desirous to receive a case into her most pleasant Home. Highest references.

MRS. LITHERLAND, c/o above address.

WALMER (*see* DEAL, p. 881).

U.D.C. Pop. 5,715. Adjoins Deal. Also a Cinque Port, its castle being up till recently the residence of the Lord Warden, but now open to public inspection (*see* p. 857).

WHITBY,

Yorks. U.D.C. Pop. 11,755. G.N. Ry. An ancient port and fishing town between Saltburn and Scarborough, on each side of the mouth of the River Esk, surrounded by hills, dales, woods, rivers, and moorland; extensive sands. two free piers at harbour entrance. It now attracts large numbers of visitors in the summer, Promenades along West Parade, bordering extensive sands, the Harbour piers, and the W. bank of the river. *Aspect:* Due north. *Climate:* Bracing. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Good. *Soil:* Clay. *Beach:* Sandy. *Bathing:* Mixed, from machines and tents. Golf links (9 holes), sea and river fishing, excellent facilities for yachting and boating, tennis (*see* p. 860).

YORK HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Royal Crescent. First-class House, facing Sea. Best position on West Cliff. Close to Tennis Courts and Bathing Ground. Private Sitting Rooms. Particulars from

MISS DOUGHTY, Proprietress.

CRESCENT BOARDING HOUSE. Full Sea View. Private and Public Rooms. Smoking Room facing Sea. Terms on application.

MRS. PATTISON.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE,

Somerset. U.D.C. Pop. 22,500. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., Midland Ry.; steamers from S.Wales. On the Somerset coast, opposite Cardiff. *Climate:* Equable, dry, bracing. *Sunshine:* 1,572 hrs., 1907. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* 2 m.; promenade and carriage drive on sea-wall. *Piers:* 2. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming, seawater, electric, Turkish, and general establishment. A prominent and popular summer and autumn watering-place, open to Atlantic breezes, largely resorted to by people from the Midlands and inland parts of West of England; built on the well-wooded slopes of Worlebury Hill, and at its base protected from N. and E. Municipal pavilion and opera house and grand pier pavilion (concerts, military bands, dramatic entertainments), 4 public parks, 400 acres woods, golf links (18 holes), hunting, coaching, tennis, bowls, hockey, boating, free library, museum, reading-room, gymnasium, school of art, sanatorium, convalescent home, and electric trams (*see* p. 858).

HUNTLEY'S BEACH HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. Opposite Grand Pier. Centre of town and close to Beach. Bed and Breakfast from 3/-. Choirs and Large Parties Catered for. Dining Halls. Accommodation, 40 to 200 persons. Tide table and menu on application. Tel. 255.

LEETE'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Southerland and Addington Houses. Highly recommended. Old established. Special winter terms. Trams to Golf Links pass the door.

Telegrams, "Leete's." Telephone, 0297.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, REMOVAL CONTRACTORS. Illustrated Property Register of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses free on application. Valuations for Probate; Mortgages arranged. Auctioneers and Surveyors.

WANSBROUGH SONS & GARNER,
Telephone, No. 9. High Street.

WEMYSS BAY.

An attractive watering-place on the Forth of Clyde, 6 m. S.W. of Greenock. Has excellent facilities for short sea trips. Good golf links (12 holes).

WEYMOUTH—*see* p. 825.

WHITLEY BAY,

Northumberland. U.D.C. Pop. 14,000. N.E. Ry. A growing watering-place on the cliff coast, connected with Newcastle by electric tramway service. Golf links, bathing, boating, fishing.

WHITSTABLE.

Pop. 8,000. On the Kentish coast. Famous for its oyster fishery. Church is of considerable antiquity, and there is a good literary institution, with a marine aquarium. The sea front is being developed, and there is a pier.

WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset. M.B. Pop. 19,831. *Means of access:* G.W.Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* Divided by the River Wey, on Weymouth Bay, opposite Isle of Portland. They form one combined borough. *Temperature:* Equable. Seaport town and popular watering-place. *Climate:* Bracing, but mild during winter. Boating and fishing; also steam-boat and *char-à-banc* excursions. Mixed bathing allowed, also visitors' private bathing tents on foreshore. Noted for number and standing of its private schools. G.W.R. Service to the Channel Islands (*see* p. 859).

HUNT'S COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 29a and 30, St. Thomas Street. Two minutes' walk from Sea Front. Five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Special attention given to the convenience and comfort of Commercials, Visitors, and Cyclists. Terms very moderate.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

BELVIDERE HOUSE. Board and Residence. Beautifully situated, facing the Sea and Esplanade. Best part of Weymouth. Five minutes from the Railway Stations.

CLARENCE HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing the Bay and Alexandra Gardens. Close to Pier. Drawing, Dining, Smoking, and Recreation Rooms. Home Comforts.

MISS TUCKER, Proprietress.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, & VALUER. F. W. FULLER, F.A.I., 33, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

WINDSOR,

Berks. Pop. 13,958. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. A Royal and ancient city of world-wide interest. Its famous castle, founded by William I., has been for many centuries the seat of British Royalty, and, with Windsor Park and Virginia Water, claims the attention of tourists and visitors. These advantages, added to the proximity to Eton and its famous college, have attracted many residents to the district, and a new town has grown on the outskirts of Old Windsor (*see* p. 860).

SOUTH-WESTERN. Family and Commercial Hotel. Close to both stations.

RIVERHOLM PRIVATE HOTEL. Garden and Landing Stage adjoining Windsor Bridge. Bath (h. and c.). Electric Light. Good accommodation for River Parties. Moderate Tariff.

MISS OUTLAW, Proprietress.

WINCHESTER,

Hampshire. Cathedral city. Pop. 20,929. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry.; 60 m. from London; 12 m. from South Coast. *Climate:* Mild. *Baths:* Open, swimming. *Annual fixtures:* Several fairs; cricket week; golf links (3 courses, 18 holes); fishing. Winchester cathedral is the largest and one of the oldest in England, its nave being considered the finest. Other attractions are the County Hall, the Hospital of St. Cross, the Thrupp Gallery, the museum, and numerous institutions, ancient and modern. In the city is the famous Winchester College.

WINDERMERE—*see* p. 897.

WIMBLEDON,

Surrey. L. & S.W. Ry. 7 m. S.W. of London. Noted for its open, breezy common of 628 acres, which is 200 feet above sea level. It is a healthy, bracing, residential town. *Soil:* Gravel. Well supplied with all the essentials of a modern district as regards facilities for amusements, recreation, and education. The opportunities for riding and cycling afforded by Richmond Park and the Common are exceptionally good. Wimbledon is now connected with New Malden, Kingston, Hampton Court, and Tooting by a service of electric trams connecting with the L.C.C. systems to the City (*see* p. 859).

AUCTIONEERS, &c. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, successor to PARSONS & TOWNSEND, Auctioneers, House & Estate Agents, Valuers for Probate. List of Houses and Furnished Apartments to Let (near the Common) forwarded on application. 25, High Street, Wimbledon Common. Telephone, 53 Wimbledon.

BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Successor to PARSONS & TOWNSEND, Builders, Decorators, Plumbers, and Sanitary Engineers, &c. A special staff of Experienced Men for Jobbing Work, Electric Lighting, &c. Drains Tested. 25, High Street, Wimbledon Common. Telephone, 53 Wimbledon.

WINCHMORE HILL.

Is a pretty and healthy suburban residential district in Middlesex, at an elevation of 180 feet, on gravel soil, 7¼ miles N. from London, with which it is connected by good travelling facilities (*see* p. 860.)

WELSHPOOL.

Pop. 6,121. A town of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, near the Severn's left bank, 20 m. W. by S. of Shrewsbury. Parish church (restored by Street), town hall, and market (with a clock tower 90 feet high), Powysland Museum. Powys Castle (with a fine picture gallery and park) is one mile distant.

WOODHALL SPA,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,100. G.N. Ry., 18 m. from Lincoln, 5½ m. from Horncastle. *Elevation:* 50 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Flat and woody. *Climate:* Dry and bracing; small rainfall. *Soil:* Ironstone sand. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant. *Mineral waters:* Bromo-iodine. The baths and pump-room contain all modern improvements. They are encircled by a tiled and covered promenade, and stand on extensive pleasure grounds, where the band plays. Massage. Tennis, croquet, bowls, and golf (18 holes) in adjoining grounds. Angling. *Season:* March–November. The bromo-iodine water, which has made Woodhall famous, is the most powerful of its kind in Europe, and many dangerous and distressing diseases give way before its curative virtues. This inland watering-place stands on a plateau some 50 feet above sea level; the neighbouring country is flat, but the town is surrounded by extensive pine-woods, moorlands, and cultivated fields (*see* p. 860).

EARLHAM. Comfortable Boarding House. Near Baths, Station, Pine Woods, and Golf Links. Terms moderate. Special terms for winter.

E. FORD.

AUSTRAL HOUSE. Visitors may here obtain First-class Furnished Apartments. This fine residence is pleasantly situated in a central position near to the Baths, Station, Church, Woods, and New Golf Links.

MRS. STUBBINGS.

P.O. Telephone, 35.

STANHOPE HOUSE. First-class Apartments for Visitors. Every home comfort. Pleasantly situated in own Grounds. South aspect. Five minutes' walk from Station, Church, and Baths. Terms moderate.

MRS. POWELL.

MOORHAVEN. Has a south-west aspect, is close to the Baths, and not far from the Station. Special terms are made for Winter Residents.

MISS M. A. WRIGHT,
(Late of St. Mary's Hospital, London.)

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Land to Let and for Sale, also Apartments to Let, apply for List free. OVERTON & SONS, The Broadway. Telegrams, "Overton, Woodhall Spa."

WOOLACOMBE,

Devon. Pop. 350. 1½ m. from Morthoe Station, 12 m. from Barnstaple. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,739 hrs.

WORCESTER,

C.B. Pop. 48,000. G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. 120 m. from London; on the left bank of the Severn. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Water:* Soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand and gravel. *Excursions:* To Malvern and other places of interest. Steamers to Holt Storuport, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, &c. Boating on river; cathedral, promenade. One of the most ancient of our cathedral cities. The cathedral, built in the Early English style, dates from the eleventh century. For beauty and distinctive character Worcester china is famous all the world over. Golf links (18 holes). Surrounding district, traversed by the Severn, affords tourists a great variety of typical English rural scenery.

STAR HOTEL. Leading County and Family Hotel. Near Cathedral. Perfect Sanitation. Electric Light. Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte, separate tables. Grill Room. Garage. Inspection Pit. Headquarters A.C.G.B. & I. and Motor Union.
Nat. Tel., No. 203. G. E. SPURR, Prop.

GENERAL DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS. Carpets, Linoleums, &c. Upholstery of every kind. Funeral Furnishers throughout.

J. TURLEY & CO., 26 & 27, Cross.

Telephone, 13x.

TYTHING PRIVATE HOTEL. Leading Private Family Hotel. Close to Foregate Station, Victoria Institute, G.P.O., River, Cathedral. 'Buses and trams pass door. Private Sitting, Drawing Rooms. Every accommodation. Bath Room. Motor Garage. Telephone.

MISSES E. and A. DIXON, Proprietresses.

McNAUGHT & CO., Motor Works and Garage, also 7 and 8, Broad Street, Birmingham, and 213–223, Knightsbridge, London. Official repairers to the Automobile Club. Inspection Pit, Petrol, Accessories. Specialists in Motor Design. Highest class workmanship. Catalogue on application.

WOLVERHAMPTON,

County Borough. Stands on a gentle eminence amid a network of railways and canals, 13 m. N.W. of Birmingham and 126 m. N.W. of London. The town stands on the western edge of the great coal and iron mining district of South Staffordshire. There is a pleasant green country north and west of the town, which is very well supplied with facilities for outdoor and indoor amusements all the year round (*see* p. 860).

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE FOR 1909

CONTAINS

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

WORTHING,

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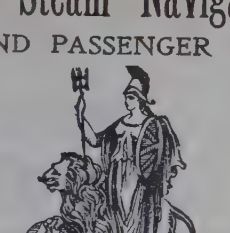

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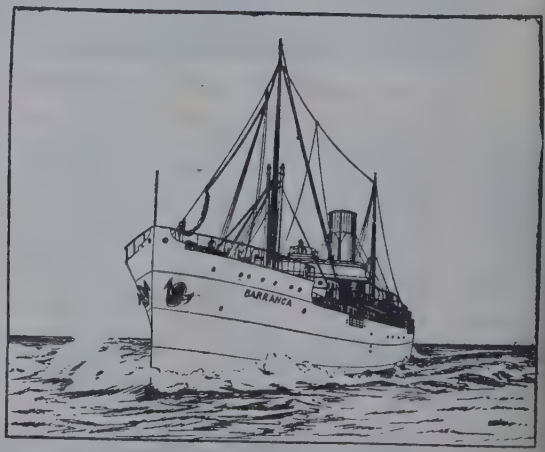

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Uncalled Capital	...	...	...	£100,000	**Reserve Liability of Shareholders**		£500,000

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C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary. [273

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Ontario—*contd.*

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LONDON.
,, Hamilton Road (Sub-Branch).
,, Market Square (Sub-Branch).
MIDLAND. | OTTAWA.
TORONTO.
,, Bloor St. & Lansdowne Avenue.
,, King and Dufferin Streets.
WEST TORONTO.
WESTON (Sub-Branch).

Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX.

New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON.
ST. JOHN.
,, Union Street.

British Columbia.

ASHCROFT. | DUNCANS.
GREENWOOD. | HEDLEY.
NORTH VANCOUVER.
KASLO. | ROSSLAND.
TRAIL (Sub-Branch).
VANCOUVER.
VICTORIA.

Manitoba.

ALEXANDER | BELMONT.
BRANDON. | RESTON.
OAK RIVER. | WINNIPEG.
DARLINGFORD.

Sask.

BATTLEFORD. | DAVIDSON.
DUCK LAKE. | ESTEVAN.
NORTH BATTLEFORD.
ROSTHERN. | YORKTON.

Alberta.

CALGARY.

Yukon District.

DAWSON.

DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS are issued by the London Office upon the chief Cities and Towns THROUGHOUT CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and THE UNITED STATES.

Drafts on the Branches of this Bank can also be obtained from its Correspondents in the chief Cities and Towns in the United Kingdom.

Bills, Coupons, &c., purchased or forwarded for collection.

Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Collection of Dividends, and Banking Business generally undertaken throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London office at rates which may be obtained upon application. [13

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Subscribed Capital, £1,300,000, in £65,000 Shares of £20 each. Paid-up Capital, £650,000.
Reserve Fund, £535,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq. — JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq. — FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq. — FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq. — ROSS PINSENT, Esq.
PHILIPP MORITZ DENEKE, Esq.

Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.
Secretary—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** LLOYDS BANK LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** Messrs. HEINE & Co., Paris, and E. RAOUL DUVAL & Co., HAVRE. **Italy:** Messrs. RESSI & Co., Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. **Germany:** Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** Messrs. E. SAINZ è HIJOS; Messrs. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA. Madrid.

Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza de Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion, Avellaneda, Calle de Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres,** and **Avenida, Rondean, Monte Video.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Maceió, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.
Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application. [163

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"*BRIMFUL, LONDON.*"

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq. | W. E. HORNE, Esq. | The Right Hon. Sir R. H. KNOX,
SIR HENRY HARBEN. | WM. HUNTER, Esq. | SIR OWEN ROBERTS. [K.C.B.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, **Interest** *being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of* **£50 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent. per annum**, *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*
No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is kept. [22

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(*Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £150,000.

Head Office, London: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

GORDON WM. TURNER, *Secretary* } *Managers.* *Bankers*—LLOYDS BANK, Limited.
JAS. K. MORRISON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERBICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.
GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S, *And Agent at* GRENVILLE.

JAMAICA—KINGSTON,
And Agents at
FALMOUTH.
MONTEGO BAY.
PORT MARIA.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

ST. KITTS.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. THOMAS.
ST. VINCENT.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN, *And Agent at* SAN FERNANDO.

New York Agency - 82, Wall Street.

The Bank has special arrangements for the conduct of business between the West Indies and CANADA, including the issue of Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, &c., by its various Branches, and by its Agents in Canada, the Bank of British North America, and the collection of Bills in the West Indies and the Dominion. [226

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: *Corner of* 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON: 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE: ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of* Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON HOUSE:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE: 123, PALL MALL, S.W. [27

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

(Established 1867), with which are incorporated The Bank of British Columbia and the Halifax Banking Company

PAID-UP CAPITAL (as at 30th Nov., 1907) $10,000,000 (£2,054,794).
RESERVE FUND " " " $5,000,000 (£1,027,397).

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.
B. E. WALKER, President. ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Lombard Street, E.C.
S. CAMERON ALEXANDER and H. V. F. JONES, Managers.
NEW YORK OFFICE—16, Exchange Place.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON.—Cranbrook, Creston, Dawson, Fernie, Greenwood, Kamloops, Ladysmith, Mission City, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Princeton, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Vancouver's south, Vancouver Park Drive, Victoria, White Horse.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Cobalt, Collingwood, Crediton, De Lorimier, Dresden, Dundas, Dunnville, Exeter, Forest, Fort Frances, Fort William, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Latchford, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Montreal West End, Orangeville, Ottawa, Ottawa Bank Street, Paris, Parkhill, Parry Sound, Peterboro', Port Arthur, Port Perry, Quebec, Rainy River, St. Catharine's, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thedford, Toronto—Bloor and Yonge, Queen East, Carlton and Parliament, 163, King Street East, Parkdale, Queen and Bathurst, Spadina and College, Yonge and College, Yonge and Queen—West Toronto, Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Wiarton, Windsor, Wingham, Woodstock.

WESTERN PROVINCES.—Bawlf, Brandon, Calgary, Canora, Carman, Claresholm, Crossfield, Dauphin, Deloraine, Drinkwater, Durban, Edmonton, Elbow, Elgin, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Gleichen, Grandview, Granum, Hardisty, High River, Humboldt, Innisfail, Innisfree, Kamsack, Langham, Lanigan, Lashburn, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Melville, Moosejaw, Moosomin, Nanton, Neepawa, Nokomis, North Battleford, Outlook, Pinchery Creek, Ponoka, Portage La Prairie, Prince Albert, Radisson, Red Deer, Regina, Rivers, Saskatoon, Stavely, Stony Plain, Strathcona, Swan River, Treherne, Tugaske, Vegreville, Vermilion, Vonda, Wadena, Watson, Watrous, Wetaskiwin, Weyburn, Winnipeg—Alexander Avenue, Blake Street, Fort Rouge, Elmwood, North, Portage Avenue—Yellowgrass.

MARITIME PROVINCES.—Alberton, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Charlottetown, Halifax, Middleton, Montague, New Glasgow, Parrsboro', St. John, Shelburne, Souris, Springhill, Summerside, Sydney, C.B., Truro, Windsor.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, N.Y. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Van Ness & Eddy, San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash. Skagway, Alaska.

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches in Canada and the United States, as well as on all other important points in both countries; Buys or collects Bills of Exchange, Dividend Cheques and Coupons; executes Orders for the purchase or sale of Canadian or United States Securities, and undertakes all other descriptions of Monetary business with Canada and the United States. [165

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £8,750,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,750,000.
RESERVE FUND, £900,000.

DIRECTORS.

MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.	HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.
Sir LIONEL E. DARELL, Bart.	Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart., M.P.
JOHN C. DAUBUZ, Esq.	WM. LANE-CLAYPON, Esq.
WILLIAM GARFIT, Esq.	GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq.
Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY.	EDWARD BAVERSTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.
EDWIN HENTY, Esq.	SAMUEL SAMUEL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY and E. D. VAISEY, *Joint General Managers.*
R. C. HENDERSON, *City Manager.* A. F. SIMPSON, *Country Manager.*
W. H. GILLETT, *Chief Inspector of Branches.* ED. SMITH, *Chief Accountant.*
F. W. ROSE, *Secretary.*

Metropolitan Branches.

Covent Garden—35, King Street, W.C.	Ludgate Hill—25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Eastern—210, Commercial Road, E.	Newington—151 and 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Fenchurch Street—22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	Oxford Street—125, Oxford Street, W.
Finsbury Circus—3, Broad Street Place, E.C.	Paddington—195, Edgware Road, W.
Fore Street—115, Fore Street, E.C.	Piccadilly—35, Piccadilly, W.
Islington—50, Upper Street, N.	Shoreditch—145, High Street, E.
Kensington—112, High Street, W.	Temple Bar—28, Fleet Street, E.C.
King's Cross—347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	Westminster—38a, Victoria Street, S.W.
Kingsway—Kingsway House, W.C.	Woolwich—20, Green's End, S.E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.
At the Country Branches Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.
Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere.
The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.
The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy. [157

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £1,525,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.	The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.	EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.	Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
HENRY NEVILLE GLADSTONE, Esq.	LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers:—CALEB LEWIS and T. H. WHITEHEAD.
Sub.-Manager:—T. FRASER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BANGKOK.	FOOCHOW.	KOBE.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	HAMBURG.	KWALA LUMPOR.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
BOMBAY.	HANKOW.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	THAIPING.
CALCUTTA.	HONGKONG.	MANILA.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	IPOH.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.	YOKOHAMA.
COLOMBO.	KARACHI.			

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.
Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, interest payable half-yearly, June and December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [12

The Civil Service Bank, Limited,

FARADAY HOUSE, 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Telephone No. 1,946 GERRARD. Telegraphic Address: "ISSUABLE, LONDON."

DIRECTORS:

J. A. EDMOND, Esq. E. J. GOULY, Esq. J. T. SMITH, Esq. J. T. SOUTHGATE, Esq

Current Accounts may be opened at any time by paying in a small sum. No charge made for keeping accounts with a minimum balance of £10. Interest allowed on balances of £25 and upwards. Facilities offered to customers residing at a distance.

Amounts of £5 and upwards received on Deposit Accounts and Interest allowed as follows:—

Withdrawable at Six Months' notice,	3½	per cent.
" Three Months' "	3	"
" One Month's "	2½	"

The purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares negotiated, and Banking Business of every description transacted. The operations of the Bank are not restricted to the Civil Service, but are extended to the public generally. For full particulars apply to

Bank Hours: 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. H. S. COOPER, *Manager.* [246

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, LIMITED.

Established 1834. *Incorporated in New South Wales* 1893.

Capital paid up	£1,312,500
Reserve Fund	£1,240,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,500,000
	£4,052,500

Sydney Board: HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

G. J. COHEN, Esq., *Chairman.* The Hon. H. E. KATER, M.L.C., *Deputy-Chairman.*
The Hon. H. MOSES, M.L.C. E. W. KNOX. A. J. ONSLOW THOMPSON.
T. A. DIBBS, *Gen. Manager.*

London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

F. H. DANGAR, Esq., *Chairman.*
B. W. LEVY, Esq. | Hon. HENRY S. LITTLETON.
F. A. SCRIVENER, *Manager.* | J. H. GREENFIELD, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES IN SYDNEY.—Crow's Nest; Eastern—Oxford Street; Exchange—Pitt Street North; George Street West; King Street; Leichhardt; Newtown; North Sydney; Paddington; Petersham; Pitt and Bathurst Streets; Redfern; Southern—Haymarket; Waterloo and Alexandria.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Alstonville, Armidale, Ballina, Bangalow, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Berrigan, Berry, Bingara, Blayney, Boggabri, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Bowraville, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Bundarra, Camden, Campbelltown, Candelo, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Cessnock, Chatswood, Cobar, Condobolin, Coolamon, Cooma, Coonamble, Coopernook, Cootamundra, Coraki, Corumba, Corowa, Cowra, Cudal, Cumnock, Delegate, Delungra, Dubbo, Dungog, Forbes, Germanton, Geurie, Gilgandra, Gladstone, Glen Innes, Gloucester, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Harden, Hay, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Kyogle, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Lockhart, Maclean, Maitland, Manilla, Milton, Mittagong, Molong, Moree, Morpeth, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murrurundi, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narandera, Narrabri, Narromine, Newcastle, Nowra, Nymagee, Nyngan, Oaklands, Orange, Pambula, Parkes, Parramatta, Paterson, Penrith, Picton, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Robertson, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree Temora, Tenterfield, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Uralla, Wagga Wagga, Walcha, Walgett, Wallabadah, Wallaroo, Warialda, Warren, Wauchope, Wee Waa, Wellington, Werris Creek, West Wyalong, Willoughby, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Woolstock, Yass, Young.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Allora, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Childers, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Gayndah, Geraldton, Gladstone, Ingham, Ingiewood, Killarney, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Pittsworth, Rockhampton, Thargomindah, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick.

The London Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange, upon all the branches of this Bank, and cable Remittances. They also negotiate approved Bills upon Australasia, send out Bills for Collection, and transact every description of Banking Business with Australasia through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales and Queensland, and its Agents in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

No. 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

F. A. SCRIVENER, *Manager.* [188

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq., *Chairman.* | Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH. | A. F. SIMSON, Esq.
WALTER F. SMITH, Esq. | JAMES GREIG, Esq. | A. T. KAWLINSON, Esq.
P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* G. E. M. BUTLIN, *Acting Accountant.*

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.

Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.

Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.

Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [17

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000·00. Capital Paid Up, $4,990,000·00.
Rest, $4,990,000·00.

DIRECTORS.

D. R. Wilkie, *President*
Hon. Robt. Jaffray, *Vice-President.*
Wm. Ramsay of Bowland, Stow, Scotland.
Elias Rogers,
J. Kerr Osborne.
Charles Cockshutt.
Peleg Howland.
Wm. Whyte, Winnipeg.
Cawthra Mulock.
Hon. Richard Turner, Quebec.
W. Hamilton Merritt, M.D., St. Catharines.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - TORONTO.

Branches in the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Lloyds Bank Limited, London and Branches, and the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh and Branches, with whom monies may be deposited for transfer to CANADA by letter or cable.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Canadian Collections forwarded either direct to the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, or through its Agents in Great Britain.

BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

Telegrams: "SPHINX, LONDON." Telephone: 312 LONDON WALL.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1856, and Registered as Limited in 1887.

CAPITAL £1,500,000 IN 60,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH
(10,000 BEING UNISSUED SHARES).

£12 10s. per share is paid, and the balance can only be called up in the event of the Company being wound up.

CAPITAL PAID UP £625,000.
RESERVE, £660,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Rathmore.
George T. Biddulph, Esq.
The Hon. S. Carr Glyn.
Field-Marshall Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.
Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, K.C.S.I.
R. L. Barclay, Esq.

Bankers—
The Bank of England. | Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. | Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ld.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bircham & Co.
Auditors—Messrs Price, Waterhouse & Co.
Secretary—Arthur Nichols, Esq.

H.E. Augusto Luzzatto, Pacha, Alexandria, *General Manager in Egypt.*

Branches:—Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Khartoum.

Agencies:—
Mansoura, Tanta, Zag-azig, Fayoum, Beni-Souef, Minieh, Assouan, Suez, Suakin, Damanhour, Girgeh, Chebin-el-Kom, Esneh, Luxor, Tahta, &c.

The Bank issues Drafts, Letters of Credit, and negotiates and collects Bills on Egypt and the Soudan. Buys and sells Egyptian and other Securities, and transacts every description of Banking business. Remittances made by cable, and current accounts opened.

Egypt House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. [29

Favourably Reviewed by the Leading Newspapers.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE.

A GUIDE TO 3½ PER CENT. ON POLICIES.

By T. G. ROSE.

"Interesting tables and illustrations of the most careful character."—*Insurance Record.*
"A mass of interesting facts."—*Capitalist.*
"The subject is treated in a masterly way."—*City Press.*

SIXPENCE.

EFFINGHAM WILSON, 54, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [222

BANK OF LIVERPOOL,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. LIMITED.

Established 1831.

Subscribed Capital, £10,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,312,500. Reserve Fund, £850,000.

Directors:

J. RANKIN, *Chairman.* S. G. SINCLAIR, *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir T. BROCKLEBANK, Bart.
SAMUEL CATLOW.
OSWALD DOBELL.
A. EARLE.
Sir W. B. FORWOOD.
H. H. HORNBY.
A. T. NEILSON.
JAS. P. REYNOLDS.
HELENUS R. ROBERTSON.
WM. P. ROBINSON.
JNO. A. SLINGSBY.
H. L. SMYTH.
ISAAC H. STOREY.
Sir W. H. TATE, Bart.
J. MARKE WOOD.

General Manager—JAMES H. SIMPSON. Assistant General Manager—ROBT. L. MCGLASHEN.
Manager, Head Office—J. J. RITCHIE.
District General Manager, Northern District—F. W. CREWDSON.
" " " Craven Bank District—J. F. PONTING.
London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; BARCLAY & COMPANY, Ltd.; WILLIAMS, DEACON'S BANK, Ltd.; ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.; and UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD. (Prescott's Branch).

Current and Deposit Accounts bearing interest opened for Customers residing at home or abroad.

Every description of banking business transacted, including the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, Securities, &c.; the collection of Dividends and Coupons, whether payable in England or abroad; the issue of Drafts, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in the principal Cities and Towns throughout the World; and Cable transfer of remittances to all parts.

The Bank is prepared to act as Executor or Trustee for Private Persons, and as Trustee, Treasurer, Registrar, or in other fiduciary capacity, for Public and Corporate Bodies, Institutions, &c.

Customers may have money transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the branches, free of charge.

Strong Rooms provided for the safe custody of deeds of value and other property lodged on behalf of customers.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks.

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LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

AUTHORISED:		
600,000 Shares of £50 each		£30,000,000
SUBSCRIBED:		
521,450 Shares		£26,072,500
Paid up	£8 0 0 per Share	£4,171,600
Uncalled	£4 10 0 ,,	£2,346,525
Reserve Liability	£37 10 0 ,,	£19,554,375
RESERVE FUND		£3,000,000

DIRECTORS.

J. SPENCER PHILLIPS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES E. BARNETT.
J. B. CLOSE BROOKS.
Hon. RICHARD M. W. DAWSON.
HERBERT W. HIND.
E. BRODIE HOARE.
J. ARTHUR KENRICK.
HOWARD LLOYD.
HENRY N. MIDDLETON
J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.
WILLIAM SMALL.
JAMES SMITH.
AUGUSTUS W. SUMMERS.
JAMES TOMKINSON, M.P.
R. V. VASSAR-SMITH.
GEORGE D. WHATMAN.
ROBERT WOODWARD.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON: 71, Lombard Street, E.C. (Registered Office). *General Manager*, E. ALEXANDER DUFF.
BIRMINGHAM: Edmund Street. *Country General Manager*, ALEXANDER FYSHE.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: City Office—72, Lombard Street, E.C.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts—222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St., E.C.; Belgrave Rd., S.W.; Cheapside, E.C.; East City—Fenchurch St.; Finchley Rd, N.W.; Hampstead—Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; Paddington—Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington—Hammersmith Road, W.

BIRMINGHAM: Colmore Row; High St.; Temple Row; New Street: Aston Rd.; Bearwood; Bloomsbury; Bristol St.; Deritend; Edgbaston; Gooch St.; Gt. Hampton St.; Harborne; Highgate Jamaica Row; Ladywood; Parade; Small Heath; Sparkbrook; Sparkhill; Summerfield.

Aberdare, Altrincham, Ashford, Aylesbury, Banbury, Bangor, Barnstaple, Bath, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cheltenham, Chester, Cirencester, Coventry, Darlaston, Dartmouth, Deal, Derby, Devonport, Douglas, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, Durham, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Enfield, Evesham, Exeter, Falmouth, Folkestone, Gloucester, Halesowen, Hanley, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Ironbridge, Jarrow, Kidderminster, Kingswood, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandudno, Llanelly, Longton, Ludlow, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Malvern, Manchester, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Newcastle (Staff.), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newnham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Newton Abbot, Northampton, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oxford, Paignton, Plymouth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rugeley, Rye, St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Southampton, South Shields, Stafford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sunderland, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Swindon, Tamworth, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, Westgate-on-Sea, Weymouth, Whitchurch (Salop), Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham, **and elsewhere.**

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THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,276,747 10s. | PAID-UP ... ... £548,015.
UNCALLED, including Reserve Liability, £728,732 10s.
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, £46,526 19s. 10d.

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—DAVID FINLAYSON, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Sir W. FOSTER, ...P. | GEORGE SLADE, Esq. | GORDON HUNTLY CAMPBELL, Esq.
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Esq. | DAVID QUIXANO HENRIQUES, Esq. | ROBERT ROME, Esq.

London Manager and Secretary—W. H. BARBER. *Accountant*—A. A. SHIPSTON.
Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co. *Bankers*—BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYDS BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Inspector and General Manager—OLIVER MORRICE WILLIAMS.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.—Local Directors: Hon. W. L. BAILLIEU, M.L.C., EDWARD FANNING, Esq.—**Melbourne**; also at 90, Bourke Street, 523, Flinders Street, and 225, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Alvie, Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Bealiba, Beeac, Bendigo, Buln Buln, Carisbrook, Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Cressy, Dunolly, Echuca, Egerton, Fitzroy, Framlingham, Garfield, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Iona, Kerang, Koondrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, Macorna, Majorca, Maldon, Maryborough, Milawa, Northcote, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Talbot, Tynong, Wangaratta, Warragul, Warrion, Warrnambool, Yannathan, Yea.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Local Directors: S. S. LITTLEJOHN, Esq., ALLEN TAYLOR, Esq., J.P.—**Sydney**, Martin Place: also at 62, Oxford Street, Haymarket, and 198, Sussex Street, Sydney; and at Bourke, Broken Hill, Broken Hill Railway Town, Broken Hill South, Casino, Coraki, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Hay, Kew, Krambach, Macksville, Nabiac, Newcastle, Smithtown, Woodburn South.

QUEENSLAND.—**Brisbane**, Charters Towers, Nambour, Woombye.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—Lloyds Bank Limited and Branches; London and Provincial Bank Limited and Branches.

Scotland—National Bank of Scotland Limited and Branches.

Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited and Branches, and Ulster Bank Limited.

Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10 and £20, negotiable by correspondents in the chief Cities of the Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa and the East.

Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted on the foregoing Branches of the Bank. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers made, and Banking Business of every description transacted with Australasia.

Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application. [125

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.
Paris Branch: 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq.

MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. | WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
JOHN GORDON, Esq. | CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq. | WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.
CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq., M.P.

Manager—E. A. BENN. *Assistant Manager*—N. F. DUFF. *Secretary*—A. W. SAUNDERS.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND: Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co. (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE.
Germany. Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co. (Hamburg).
Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO, and Messrs. GRANET, BROWN & Co. (Genoa). Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Manáos (Agency), Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **Uruguay**—Monte Video. **Argentina**—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **United States**—New York (Agency). **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. [16

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

Established 1836. *Limited.*

Directors.

E. H. HOLDEN, Esq., M.P., *Chairman and Managing Director.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.
CHARLES G. BEALE, Esq., Birmingham.
Sir WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bt., Liverpool.
JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.
Sir F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, Bt., M.P., London.
Sir G. F. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bt., G.C.I.E., London.
WM. MURRAY FRASER, Esq., London.
H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq., London.
ARTHUR T KEEN, Esq , Birmingham.
The Right Hon. LORD PIRRIE, K.P., London.
Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., London.
WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, and W. H. HILLMAN, *Joint General Managers.*
EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

Head Office: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, LONDON." *Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £3,142,850

RESERVE FUND - £3,142,850 | DEPOSITS - - £54,306,268

The Bank has over **500** Branches and Sub-Branches in London, the suburbs and throughout the country. It also has Agents in all the principal Cities of the world. Every kind of Banking business is transacted at the Head Office and Branches. Bills, Annuities, Coupons and Dividends are collected in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and in Foreign Countries. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Funds are effected. For the convenience of Customers, monies can be paid in at any of the Branches and advised the same day to their own account. Strong Rooms are provided for the security of Deeds and other property lodged by the Customers of the Bank.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNAFOREX, LONDON." *Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

ISSUES Currency Drafts on all Cities, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable all over the world; also makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers to all Cities. COLLECTS Foreign Bills. PURCHASES approved Foreign Bills. ESTABLISHES Commercial Credits on behalf of Customers available anywhere against the usual shipping documents. Drafts, &c., may be obtained direct from the Head Office or Branches, which are always ready to give quotations.

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNASHIP, LONDON." *Telephone—2481 London Wall.*

Is specially organised to look after Shipowners' Freight Remittances from, and Disbursements to, all parts of the World by mail or cable.

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London & County Banking Company,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - £2,000,000. | RESERVE FUND - £1,600,000.

Directors:

HON. SIR ERIC BARRINGTON, K.C.B.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, ESQ., M.P.
JOHN JAMES CATER, ESQ.
ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, ESQ.
RT. HONBLE. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, ESQ.
CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, ESQ.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, ESQ.
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, BART.
WM. McKEWAN, ESQ. (Honorary Director).
OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, ESQ.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ.
CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, ESQ.

Auditors:

HENRY GRANT, ESQ. THOMAS HORWOOD, ESQ.
HON. STUART PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE.

Head Office Manager: HERMAN RICHARD WYATT.
Country Manager: WILLIAM GEORGE GRIBBLE.
Chief Inspector: FRANK WILLIAM HOWETT.
Deputy Head Office Manager: FREDERICK JAMES BARTHORPE.
Chief Accountant: THEOPHILUS JAMES CARPENTER.
Secretary: EDGAR FRANCIS ROBINSON.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE—80, CORNHILL, E.C.

266 Branches in Town and Country.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms. Facilities are given customers at any Branch for the transfer of money to or from any other Branch.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of £10 and upwards are received on deposit at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected. **DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c.,** received.

THE AGENCY OF FOREIGN AND COUNTRY BANKS is undertaken, and every description of Banking business transacted.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

CURRENCY DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued, and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made to all parts of the world.

APPROVED FOREIGN DRAFTS are purchased, and Collections undertaken.

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS are established, and every facility given for the handling of Documents to or from abroad.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BANK ARE BOUND TO SECRECY.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000, Paid-up Capital, £1,800,000. Reserve Fund, £1,165,000.

Directors.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
S. CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF DENBIGH.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., Ald.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Esq.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN.
F. L. WALLACE, Esq.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

BARBICAN BRANCH: 62, Redcross Street, E.C.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 123, Chancery Lane.
CHARTERHOUSE STREET BRANCH: 89, Charterhouse Street.
COVENT GARDEN BRANCH: 110, Long Acre.
CROYDON BRANCH: 35, High Street.
FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 44, Fenchurch Street.
FINSBURY BRANCH: Electra House, Finsbury Pavement.
GREAT TOWER STREET BRANCH: 94, Great Tower Street.
HIGH HOLBORN BRANCH: 120, High Holborn.
KINGSWAY BRANCH: Kingsway (*Corner of Portugal Street*).
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES BRANCH: 37, Market Place.
LEADENHALL STREET BRANCH: 144, Leadenhall Street.
LIMEHOUSE BRANCH: 660, Commercial Road East.
LOTHBURY OFFICE: 6, Lothbury.
LOWER EDMONTON BRANCH: Lower Edmonton.
MARYLEBONE BRANCH: 15, Wigmore Street.
MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 6, Victoria Parade.
OLD BROAD STREET BRANCH: 50, Old Broad Street.
ONSLOW SQUARE BRANCH: 1, Sydney Place.
OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 52, Oxford Street.
PADDINGTON BRANCH: 2, Craven Road.
PALL MALL BRANCH: 69, Pall Mall.
PALMER'S GREEN BRANCH: Green Lanes.
Sub-Branch—Winchmore Hill.
PECKHAM BRANCH: 69, High Street.
Sub-Branch—East Dulwich (66, Lordship Lane, S.E.).
REGENT STREET BRANCH: 133, Regent Street.
RUSSELL SQUARE BRANCH: 1, Woburn Place.
ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 61, St. Mary Axe.
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 5, Bank Buildings Gloucester Road.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 28, Borough High Street. [Road.
TOOTING BRANCH: The Broadway.
Sub-Branches—Balham (10, Station Parade, S.W.), Streatham (71, Mitcham Lane, S.W.).
VICTORIA BRANCH: 24, Buckingham Palace Road.
WALTHAM ABBEY BRANCH: Waltham Abbey. [Highway.
Sub-Branches—Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Enfield
WESTMINSTER BRANCH: 22, Victoria Street.
WOODFORD BRANCH: Woodford Green. [High Road.
Sub-Branches—Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Rd., Loughton
WOODFORD STATION BRANCH: The Broadway, Woodford
WOOD STREET BRANCH: 113, Wood Street. [Green.

CHARLES GOW, *General Manager.*

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Customers are at liberty to pay in money at any of the Branches of the Bank for credit of their Accounts at the Head Office or at any other Branch. Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at Interest from Customers and others, either at seven days' notice or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Bankers, and Foreign Banks undertaken. Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected without charge except Bankers' participation in Brokers' Commission. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the chief Commercial Cities of the World. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or at the Branches. Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, and on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of Customers.

EDWARD CLODD, *Secretary.* [20

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £1,200,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*
CHAS. WM. DRABBLE, Esq.
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.
E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Managing Director.*
KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.
HERMAN B. SIM, Esq.

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires, Barracas, Rosario, Mendoza, Bahia Blanca, Concordia.
Uruguay.—Montevideo, Paysandu, Salto.
Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, Para, Pernambuco. **Chili.**—Valparaiso.
Agency in New York, and Agents throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bill negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - £1,600,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols) - £1,455,000

Directors.

Sir FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY, Bart., M.P.
Sir WILLIAM BOORD, Bart.
WM. HAYES FISHER, Esq.
Sir EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY.
The Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., F.R.S.
RICHARD COBDEN MICHELL, Esq.
H. RIMINGTON-WILSON, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.
Auditors—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN. *Secretary*—WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Head Office: 3, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

LONDON SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

Anerley (137, Anerley Road), Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56 & 58 Old Kent Road), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N., Canning Town (Barking Road), Carshalton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (Nos. 344, and 346), Finchley (Church End), Finchley (North), Finsbury Park, Green Lanes (68, High Road, Wood Green), Hackney (The Triangle), Hampstead (55, England's Lane), Hampton Hill, Harringay, Highbury (4, Highbury Place), Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Hounslow, Ilford (126, High Road), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (23, Clifton Road, W.), Manor Park, Merton, Mitcham, Mortlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (841, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Old Street (84 to 88. Great Eastern Street, E.C.), Paddington (127 and 129, Edgware Road), Palmer's Green, N., Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponder's End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (39, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sidcup, Southgate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Gate), South Tottenham, Spitalfields (83, Commercial Street, E.), Stamford Hill (No. 40), Stoke Newington (159, High Street), Stratford, E., Surbiton, Surbiton Hill, Sutton, Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tufnell Park (155, Fortess Road), Twickenham, Walham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Vanbrugh Park), West Green, West Hampstead (174, West End Lane), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Wimbledon, Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aberayron, Aberdare, Aberystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ascot, Ashford (Middlesex), Bargoed, Barry, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Bridgend, Brighton, Bristol, Briton Ferry, Builth Wells, Buncay, Caerphilly, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Egham, Erith, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (New Brompton, Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Landport (Portsmouth), Leigh-on Sea, Lewes, Liverpool, Llandilo, Llandovery, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maidstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pentre, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Clears, Saxmundham, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Sunningdale, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tredegar, Usk, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Weybridge, Wymondham, Yarmouth (Great).

SUB-AGENCIES.

Abercarn, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Banstead, Barry Dock, Blackwood, Blaengarw, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caerau, Canton (Cardiff), Chadwell Heath, Crumlin, Cwm (Mon.), East Harling, Ewell, Ferndale, Fforestfach, Goodmayes, Goodwick, Gorseinon, Higham's Park, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanbradach, Llangennech, Llanhilleth, Llantwit Major, Llanwrtyd Wells, Llanybyther, Llwynpia, Maerdy, Maesteg, Maesycwmmer, Merthyr Vale, Morriston, Mountain Ash, Nantymoel, Newbridge (Mon.), New Tredegar, Neyland, Ogmore Vale, Penygraig, Pontardawe, Pontardulais, Pontllanfraith, Pontlottyn, Pontycymmer, Porth, Rainham, Risca, Roath (Cardiff), St. Davids, Seaford, Senghenydd, Skewen, Snettisham, Stanford-le-Hope, Tregaron, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorky, Tylorstown, Wood Street (Walthamstow), Yarmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysddu, Ynysybwl, Ystalyfera, Ystradgynlais.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposits are received from Customers and others, and Interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market. Deposit Books are issued when required; these are specially convenient for small Deposits.

Moneys can be paid in at the Head Office, or any of the Branches of the Bank for Customers' credit at any other Office. For Customers having business connections in Towns where the Bank has not a Branch, arrangements can be made with other Bankers to receive their credits.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c. Customers may have their Dividends made payable to the Bank for the credit of their accounts.

The BANK also transacts every other description of Banking business.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. CROSS *General Manager*. [24

LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,500,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.

Directors.

HON. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, ESQ.
SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, BART.
RT. HON. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON.
W. M. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
C. W. PRESCOTT-WESTCAR, ESQ.
HENRY WETHERED, ESQ.
JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ.

General Manager: JOHN LISCOMBE. *Assistant General Manager:* ARTHUR H. P. DALE.
City Manager: H. H. HAMBLING. *Assistant City Manager:* FREDERICK STRAKER.
Chief Inspector: JOHN A. ANDERSON. *Secretary:* HERBERT POTTER.

Head Office:—170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON BRANCHES.

ACTON
ADDISCOMBE
ANERLEY
BALHAM
BARKING
BARNES
BATTERSEA
BATTERSEA PARK
BAYSWATER
BERMONDSEY
BISHOPSGATE
BLOOMSBURY
BOROUGH
BOW
BRIXTON HILL
BRIXTON, NORTH
BRIXTON, SOUTH
BROMPTON ROAD
BRONDESBURY
CAMBERWELL
CAMDEN TOWN
CANNON STREET
CATFORD
CHARLTON
CHEAPSIDE
CHELSEA
CHISWICK
CLAPHAM
CLAPHAM JUNCTION
CLAPTON
CLERKENWELL
COLEMAN STREET
CRICKLEWOOD
CROFTON PARK, BROCKLEY
CROYDON
CROYDON, SOUTH
DULWICH
DULWICH, EAST
EALING
EALING, WEST
EARL'S COURT and KENSINGTON
EARLSFIELD
EAST HAM
EDGWARE ROAD
FINCHLEY, CHURCH END
FINCHLEY, EAST
FINSBURY
FINSBURY PARK
FLEET STREET
FOREST GATE
FOREST HILL
FULHAM
GREAT PORTLAND STREET
HACKNEY
HAMMERSMITH
HAMPSTEAD
HAMPSTEAD, SOUTH
HAMPSTEAD, WEST, and FROGNAL
HANWELL
HARLESDEN
HARROW ROAD
HIGHGATE
HOLBORN
HOLLAND PARK
HOLLOWAY
HOLLOWAY, UPPER
HORNSEY
ILFORD
ISLINGTON
KENSINGTON
KENSAL RISE
KENTISH TOWN
KEW BRIDGE
KILBURN
KING'S CROSS
LAVENDER HILL
LEE, GREEN
LEYTON
LEYTONSTONE ROAD
MANOR PARK
MERTON and S. WIMBLEDON
MILE END
MUSWELL HILL (SHEEN
MORTLAKE) and EAST NEW CROSS
NEW CROSS GATE
NORBURY
NORWOOD, SOUTH
NORWOOD, UPPER
NORWOOD, WEST
NOTTING HILL
OXFORD STREET
PECKHAM
POPLAR
PUTNEY
RAYNES PARK
REGENT STREET
ROEHAMPTON
ST. JOHN'S WOOD
SHEPHERD'S BUSH
SHOREDITCH
SOUTHWARK
STEPNEY
STOCKWELL
STRAND
STREATHAM
STREATHAM COMMON
STREATHAM, WEST
STROUD GREEN
SUTTON
SYDENHAM
TOOTING
TOTTENHAM
TULSE HILL
UPTON PARK
VAUXHALL
WALHAM GREEN
WALLINGTON and CARSHALTON (ST.
WALTHAMSTOW, HOE ST. JAMES'S ST.
WALWORTH
WANDSWORTH
WANSTEAD
WEST BROMPTON
WEST KENSINGTON
WESTMINSTER
WEST SMITHFIELD
WILLESDEN GREEN
WIMBLEDON
WIMBLEDON COMMON
WOODFORD
WOOD GREEN

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

BOURNEMOUTH
BRIGHTON
BRISTOL
BUSHEY
EASTBOURNE
EAST MOLESEY
EDGWARE
ELTHAM
HARROW (LEONARDS
HASTINGS and ST. HENDON
HENDON, W.
HOVE
KINGSTON HILL
KINGSTON-on-THAMES
NEW BARNET
NEW MALDEN
OTTERY ST. MARY
READING
RICHMOND
SIDMOUTH
SOUTHALL
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
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SURBITON
TWICKENHAM
WALTON-ON-THAMES
WATFORD
WEALDSTONE
WHETSTONE
WOKING

SUB-BRANCHES.

BUSHEY HEATH (to Bushey)
DAGENHAM (to Barking) [Rd.
GERRARDS CROSS (to Harrow
HONITON (to Ottery St. Mary)
RAINHAM (to Barking)
STANMORE (to Harrow)
WIMBLEDON BROADWAY (to Wimbledon)

Current and Deposit Accounts are opened on the usual terms of Bankers, and every description of Banking Business is transacted.

Credits can be paid in for Customers' Accounts either at the Head Office, or at any Branch of this Bank, of Lloyds Bank Limited, the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, or the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c., and as Trustee for Debenture Holders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all the Principal Towns of the World, also Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable at all the Chief Cities abroad,
Effects Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, Undertakes Foreign Collections,
Negotiates approved Foreign Paper, Establishes Documentary Credits,
And generally conducts any Form of Foreign Banking Business.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834. LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£14,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,800,000.
REST OR SURPLUS FUND... ...	£1,400,000.

DIRECTORS.

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
COLIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
RICHARD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.
ARTHUR HILL, Esq.
WALTER LEAF, Esq.
Rt. Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C., M.P.
Rt. Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.
Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.
VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

JOINT MANAGERS: A. M. HAWTHORN, T. J. RUSSELL.

WEST-END OFFICE ..... 1, St. James's Square, S.W. ..... A. Harding.

Branches:—

BALHAM HILL	149, Balham Hill, S.W.	O. C. Fleet.
BAYSWATER	133, Westbourne Grove, W.	M. J. Butler.
BLOOMSBURY	214, High Holborn, W.C.	P. I. Hart.
BOW ROAD	161, Bow Road, E.	W. R. Few.
BRIXTON	504, Brixton Road, S.W.	J. Fiesha.
CRICKLEWOOD	2, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.	O. Ikson.
EALING	45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W. (opposite the Town Hall)	J. E. Daws.
EASTERN	130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.	F. H. Panter.
HAMMERSMITH	77 & 79, King Street West	J. H. Herschell.
HAMPSTEAD	186, Finchley Road, N.W.	F. W. Paice.
HERNE HILL	140, Herne Hill, S.E.	W. A. Long.
HOLBORN CIRCUS	8, Holborn Circus, E.C.	J. E. Box.
HORNSEY	The Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey	G. Banks.
ISLINGTON	269 & 270, Upper Street, Islington, N.	I. G. Lindon.
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET	94 & 96, High Street, Kensington, W.	P. H. Dignam.
KILBURN	106a, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.	A. B. Boxer.
LAMBETH	91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.	H. H. Plummer.
MARYLEBONE	1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.	A. H. Daws.
MARYLEBONE (WEST)	134, Marylebone Road, N.W.	F. L. Hoeber.
MINCING LANE	4, Mincing Lane, E.C.	A. H. Watson.
NEWINGTON	12, New Kent Road, S.E.	A. Bently.
OLD STREET	98 & 100, City Road, E.C. (Corner of Old Street)	E. Haslet.
OXFORD STREET	112 & 114, Oxford Street, W. (Corner of Berners Street)	H. H. Massey.
ST. MARY AXE	59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	F. Stretton.
ST. PAUL'S	5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (Corner of Dean's Court)	J. E. Lush.
SHEPHERD'S BUSH	19, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	G. W. Lubbock.
SHOREDITCH	58 & 59, High Street, E.	G. Stevenson.
SLOANE SQ. & BELGRAVIA	3 & 35 Sloane Square, S.W.	A. W. Beete.
SOUTH KENSINGTON	1, Brompton Square, S.W.	S. C. Parker.
SOUTHWARK	6, Borough High Street, S.E.	J. H. Starky.
STREATHAM HILL	1, Streatham High Road, S.W.	F. G. Whiteman.
TEMPLE BAR	217, Strand, W.C.	J. L. Williams.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD	2, Hampstead Road, N.W. Corner of Euston Road)	A. Baxter.
VICTORIA STREET	63, Victoria Street, S.W.	M. W. Stalkartt.
WOOD STREET	90, Wood Street, E.C.	H. B. Squire.

SECRETARY.—A. A. KEMPE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES.—H. R. S. MASSEY.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the Colonies. Attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks without charge, except participation in Brokers' Commission. Collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad. Acts as agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

The Bank is prepared to act as Custodian Trustee under the provisions of the Public Trustee Act, 1906, but no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for Commission.

Letters of Credit are also granted on the chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

London, *November*, 1908. A. A. KEMPE, *Secretary*. [28

METROPOLITAN BANK

(OF ENGLAND AND WALES), LIMITED.

Head Office: 60, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 'Country Office and Transfer Office: Birmingham.

CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £1,072,919, viz.,—

Paid-up Capital, £550,000. | **Bank Premises Redemption Fund, £49,501.**

Guarantee Fund, £430,000. | **Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £43,416.**

DIRECTORS.

WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq., *Chairman.* MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

S. BALDWIN, Esq., M.P. | Lord GLANTAWE. | Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR.

H. C. FIELD, Esq. | F. E. MUNTZ, Esq. | CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

ROBERT FORREST, Esq. | ABRAM CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, Esq.

General Manager—F. W. NASH. *Assistant General Manager*—F. J. HUGHES. *Secretary*—JAS. SMITH WOOD.

London Manager—A. E. OLD. *London Sub-Manager*—THOS. THOMSON. *Chief Inspector*—J. E. AYTOUN.

BRANCHES.

ABERCRAVE	Sub to SWANSEA.
ABERDARE .....Manager,	G. J. TUCKFIELD.
ABERGWYNFI ..	Sub to MAESTEG.
ACOCK'S GREEN .. ,,	R. P. L. JEFFERY.
ALCESTER..... ,,	J. P. HUNT.
AMLWCH	Sub to LLANGEFNI.
AMMANFORD	Sub to SWANSEA.
BANBURY ..... ,,	J. FINGLAND.
BANGOR ..... ,,	W. WILLIAMS.
BARMOUTH .... ,,	A. E. TOMKINSON.
BARRY DOCK .... ,,	A. L. GOLDSWORTHY.
BATH..... ,,	T. G. ROBERTSON.
BETHESDA ..... ,,	W. WILLIAMS.
BILSTON ..... ,,	JOHN BENT.
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BENNETT'S HILL .. ,,	A. G. SAMPSON, and J. L. HAWKES, Sub Manager.
ASTON ..... ,,	H. W. SPONG.
LAW COURTS..... ,,	CHAS. MCANDREW.
MARKETS ..... ,,	A. S. WHITFIELD.
SALTLEY ..... ,,	W. S. BUNN.
SELLY OAK..... ,,	R. H. SMITH.
SMALL HEATH .... ,,	W. H. OAKLEY.
STRATFORD ROAD .. ,,	W. H. OAKLEY.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG,,	H. A. HUGHES.
BLAENAVON .... ,,	C. S. MICHELMORE.
BLAENGARW .... ,,	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BLOXWICH ..... ,,	W. PRECEY.
BRIDGEND ..... ,,	D. J. GWYN.
BRIDGNORTH .... ,,	M. CRADWICK.
BRIERLEY HILL .. ,,	J. FINNEY.
BRISTOL..... ,,	D. LAING.
BRITON FERRY.. ,,	Sub to NEATH.
BROMSGROVE .. ,,	J. H. HENDERSON.
BROWNHILLS.... ,,	Sub to WALSALL.
BRYNSIENCYN ... ,,	Sub to LLANGEFNI.
BRYNMAWR .... ,,	C. S. MICHELMORE.
BURRY PORT .... ,,	Sub to LLANELLY.
CAERAU ..... ,,	Sub to MAESTEG.
CARDIFF—	
ST. MARY STREET .. ,,	F. GREENSLADE.
CANTON ..... ,,	
CLIFTON STREET .. ,,	
ROATH ..... ,,	
CARDIFF DOCKS .. ,,	J. W. N. BONNER.
CARDIGAN ..... ,,	D. LLOYD JONES.
CARNARVON .... ,,	ROBERT WILLIAMS.
CHEPSTOW ..... ,,	ARTHUR PRICE.
CHIPPING NORTON ,,	T. H. BURBIDGE.
COLWYN BAY .... ,,	R. HUGHES-JONES.
CONWAY ..... ,,	DAVID JONES.
COWBRIDGE ..... ,,	R. THOMAS.
CRADLEY HEATH .. ,,	T. W. DOOLITTLE.
CRICCIETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.
CRYMMYCH	Sub. to CARDIGAN.
DARLASTON .... ,,	W. H. MARSHALL.
DOWLAIS	Sub to MERTHYR TYDFIL
DREFACH	Sub to NEWCASTLE EMLYN.
DUDLEY ..... ,,	F. M. BAKER.
FERNDALE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
FESTINIOG	Sub to BLAENAU FESTINIOG.
GOODWICK.....	Sub. to HAVERFORDWEST.
GWYS	Sub to SWANSEA.
HAVERFORDWEST .. ,,	A. H. HOWARD.
HAYES (Middlesex)	Sub to SOUTHALL.
HEDNESFORD	W. PRECEY.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN ..	C. B. HALLETT.
HEREFORD ..... ,,	C. J. G. NASH-LEIBRANDT.
KIDDERMINSTER .. ,,	E. C. NEWMARCH.
KINGSWINFORD	Sub to STOURBRIDGE.
LEAMINGTON .. ,,	A. A. B. WILSON.
LLANBERIS ..... ,,	ROBERT WILLIAMS.
LLANDUDNO ....Manager,	A. EVANS.
LLANDYSSUL .... ,,	J. R. HARRIS.
LLANELLY ..... ,,	W. GRIFFITHS.
LLANGEFNI ..... ,,	E. M. ROBERTS.
LLANRWST ..... ,,	W. G. OWEN.
LYE.....	Sub to STOURBRIDGE.
MAESTEG	L. O. MORGAN.
MAIDENHEAD .. ,,	A. E. BONEHERRY.
MALVERN ..... ,,	F. E. LAUGHTON.
MERTHYR TYDFIL ,,	JOHN AUBREY.
MILFORD HAVEN	A. H. HOWARD
MORETON-IN-MARSH,,	S. F. HUNSTON.
MORRISTON	Sub to SWANSEA.
MOUNTAIN ASH ..	G. J. TUCKFIELD.
MUCH WENLOCK .. ,,	F. SARJEANT.
MUMBLES ..... ,,	Sub to SWANSEA.
NEATH ..... ,,	C. E. S. THOMPSON.
NEVIN	Sub to PWLLHELI.
NEWBOROUGH ..	Sub to LLANGEFNI.
NEWBURY ..... ,,	H. A. PEARSON.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN ,,	H. C. DAVIS.
NEWPORT, MON... ,,	W. MCG. CARNEGIE.
OXFORD ..... ,,	G. HUGHES.
PENCADER	Sub to LLANDYSSUL.
PENRHYN-DEU-DRAETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.
PENTRE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD
PENRHIWCEIBER	Sub to ABERDARE.
PENYGRAIG.....	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
PENYGROES.....	Sub to CARNARVON.
PONTYCWMMER	Sub to BRIDGEND.
PONTYPRIDD ... ,,	W. D. HODGES.
PORTH	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
PORTHCAWL	Sub to BRIDGEND
PORTMADOC	J. RHYS PRICHARD.
PORT TALBOT.... ,,	C. E. S. THOMPSON.
PWLLHELI ..... ,,	W. O. HUGHES.
READING ..... ,,	A. MCNEIL.
REDDITCH ..... ,,	F. H. JOSCELYNE.
RHOSNEIGR.....	Sub. to LLANGEFNI.
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR,,	H. HOULTON.
SLOUGH ..... ,,	W. H. BOWLES.
SOUTHALL ..... ,,	W. CARTER.
STOURBRIDGE .. ,,	W. J. AMPHLETT.
STOURPORT ..... ,,	A. W. GABRIEL.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON,,	JAS. STEVENSON.
STUDLEY	Sub to REDDITCH.
SWANSEA—	
CASTLE SQUARE ..	
HIGH STREET .... ,,	T. W. ISLAY-YOUNG.
SWANSEA DOCKS ..	
TALYSARN	Sub to CARNARVON.
TIPTON ..... ,,	T. M. DODD.
TONYPANDY	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
TREDEGAR ..... ,,	F. ROWLAND.
TREHARRIS	Sub to ABERDARE.
TREHERBERT ..	
TREORKY	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
TYNEWYDD	
(OGMORE VALE) ..	Sub to BRIDGEND.
WALSALL ..... ,,	W. PRECEY, W. HEBBLETHWAITE, Sub Manager.
WARWICK..... ,,	H. L. SOWDON.
WEDNESBURY .. ,,	H. E. PROCTOR.
WEST BROMWICH ,,	E. C. RICHARDSON.
WILLENHALL ... ,,	R. J. COLLEY.
WITNEY ..... ,,	H. W. SPRENGER.
WOLVERHAMPTON ,,	WM JOHNSON.
WORCESTER .... ,,	P. R. L. LAUGHE.
YSTALYFERA	Sub to SWANSEA.
YSTRADGYNLAIS	Sub to SWANSEA.

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON (OXON).....	G. W. DUTTON.
BRAILES	A. ELLIOTT.
CAMPDEN.....	H. WIXEY.
CHARLBURY	T. G. SMITH.
GORING-ON-THAMES	H. A. L. SMITH.
KINETON	C. F. BANCROFT.
PANGBOURNE	H. S. ADAMS.
SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD	R. J. FRANKLIN.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established in 1817.)

CAPITAL (PAID-UP), £2,958,904 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £2,260,274. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, £185,656.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., *Hon. President.*
Hon. Sir GEO. A. DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., *President.* E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
A. T. PATERSON, Esq. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq. Sir WILLIAM C. MACDONALD. R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
JAMES ROSS, Esq. Hon. ROBERT MACKAY. Sir THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
DAVID MORRICE, Esq. C. R. HOSMER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.—E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *General Manager.*

LONDON OFFICE—47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

FREDERICK W. TAYLOR, *Manager.* H. HAYLOCK, *Assist. Manager.*

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection. Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed; and other monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

Branches in Canada.

Alliston,	Ont.	Cookshire,	Que.	Hartland,	N.B.	Newmarket, Ont.	Sarnia, Ont.
Almonte,	Ont.	Cornwall,	Ont.	Holstein,	Ont.	New Westminster, B.C.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Altona,	Man.	Danville,	Que.	Hosmer,	B.C.	Nicola, B.C.	Sawyerville, Que.
Amherst,	N.S.	Deseronto,	Ont.	Indian Head,	Sask.	Oakville, Man.	Shediac, N.B.
Andover,	N.B.	Edmonton,	Alta.	Kelowna,	B.C.	Ottawa, Ont.	Stirling, Ont.
Armstrong,	B.C.	Edmunston,	N.B.	King City,	Ont.	Paris, Ont.	Stratford, Ont.
Aurora,	Ont.	Eglinton,	Ont.	Kingston,	Ont.	Perth, Ont.	Sudbury, Ont.
Bathurst,	N.B.	Enderby,	B.C.	Lake Megantic,	Que.	Peterborough, Ont.	Summerland, B.C.
Belleville,	Ont.	Fenelon Falls,	Ont.	Lethbridge	Alta.	Picton, Ont. (Man.	Sydney, N.S.
Bowmanville,	Ont.	Fort William,	Ont.	Levis,	Que.	Portage La Prairie,	Toronto, Ont.
Brandon,	Man.	Fraserville,	Que.	Lindsay,	Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Trenton, Ont.
Brantford,	Ont.	Fredericton,	N.B.	London,	Ont.	Port Hood, N.S.	Tweed, Ont.
Bridgewater,	N.S.	Glace Bay,	N.S.	Lunenburg,	N.S.	Port Hope, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Brockville,	Ont.	Goderich,	Ont.	Mahone Bay,	N.S.	Quebec, Que.	Vernon, B.C.
Buckingham	Que.	Grand Falls,	N.B.	Marysville,	N.B.	Queensville, Ont.	Victoria, B.C.
Calgary,	Alta.	Grand Mere,	Que.	Medicine Hat,	Alta.	Raymond, Alta.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Canso,	N.S.	Greenwood,	B.C.	Millbrook,	Ont.	Regina, Sask.	Warsaw, Ont.
Charlottetown,	P.E.I.	Gretna,	Man.	Moncton,	N.B.	Rosenfeld, Man.	Waterford, Ont.
Chatham,	N.B.	Grimsby,	Ont.	Montreal,	Que.	Rossland, B.C.	Winnipeg, Man.
Chatham,	Ont.	Guelph,	Ont.	Mount Forest,	Ont.	St Hyacinthe, Que.	Wolfville, N.S.
Chilliwack,	B.C.	Halifax,	N.S.	Nelson,	B.C.	St. John, N.B.	Woodstock, N.B.
Collingwood,	Ont.	Hamilton,	Ont.	New Denver,	B.C.	St. Mary's, Ont.	Yarmouth, N.S.

In Newfoundland—Bank of Montreal, St. John's. **In United States**—New York: 31, PINE STREET, Chicago: COR. LA SALLE AND MONROE STREET. Spokane: STATE OF WASHINGTON. **In Mexico**—CITY OF MEXICO.

Correspondents in United States.—Boston—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK; Buffalo—THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans—WHITNEY CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia—BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. San Francisco—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

LIMITED.

Established 1833. Number of Shareholders, 16,632.

Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,350,000.
Reserved Liability, £10,600,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 285, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; 291B, Oxford Street, W.; 55 and 57, High Street, Kensington, W.; 494, Brixton Road, S.W.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.; 123, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 45, Seven Sisters Road, N.; 253, Sloane Street, S.W.; 253, High Street, Putney, S.W.; 255, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 114, High Holborn, W.C.; and Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.	F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.	W. R. MOBERLY, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.	The EARL OF LICHFIELD.	S. R. PRYOR, Esq.
WM. HY. N. GOSCHEN, Esq.	Sir J. L. MACKAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.	T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.
C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.	G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.	R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their Accounts through any of the Branches, free of charge.

At Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, Deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time, and Current Accounts are conducted on the usual terms.

At the Country Branches, Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares, and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches.

R. T. HAINES,
T. ESTALL,
D. J. H. CUNNICK, } *Joint General Managers.*

[4

THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Capital Subscribed **£7,500,000.** Paid-up **£1,500,000.** Rest **£510,000.**

Directors.

HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq., *Chairman.*
Hon. ALBERT HENRY PETRE. *Deputy-Chairman.*
Sir THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.
Sir JOHN PURCELL, K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.
Sir FREDERICK LACY ROBINSON, K.C.B.
WILLIAM BAILEY HAWKINS, Esq.
PATRICK WALTER STAFFORD, Esq.
PERCY P. O'REILLY, Esq., J.P.
Count DE TORRE DIAZ.

Secretary ... ... J. H. DAVEY.

LONDON.

13, Old Broad Street, E.C. ..... { **J. L. Whelen** / **C. F. Higginson** } *Joint Managers.*

23, BAKER STREET, W.
68, GLOUCESTER GARDENS, BAYSWATER, W.
21, GROSVENOR GARDENS, BELGRAVIA, S.W.
189, HIGH STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.
9, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
2, ELGIN AVENUE, HARROW ROAD, W.
361 and 363, GOSWELL ROAD, ISLINGTON, E.C.
286, PENTONVILLE ROAD, KING'S CROSS N.
158, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL, W.
276, OXFORD STREET, W.
180, STRAND, W.C.
ST. MARY'S ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.

Cardiff—St. Mary Street. **J. R. G. Bullen,** *Manager.*
Manchester—Spring Gardens. **Bernard MacDonnell,** *Manager.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—34, College Green, CAMDEN STREET, GREAT BRITAIN ST., PEMBROKE, RATHMINES, SMITHFIELD, WESTLAND ROW.

ABBEYFEALE
ATHLONE
ATHY
BALLAGHADERREEN
BALLINA
BALLINASLOE
BALLYMAHON
BALTINGLASS
BELFAST
BIRR
BOYLE
BRUFF
CAHIR
CAHIRCIVEEN
CARLOW
CARRICKMACROSS
CARRICK-ON-SUIR
CASHEL
CASTLEBAR
CASTLECOMER
CASTLE ISLAND
CASTLEREA
CHARLEVILLE
CLAREMORRIS
CLIFDEN
CLONAKILTY
CLONMEL
CORK
DINGLE
DONERAILE
DUNDALK
DUNGARVAN
DUNMORE (Co. Galway)
ENNIS
ENNISCORTHY
ENNISTYMON
FERMOY
GALWAY
GOREY
GORT
GRAIGUE-NA-MANAGH
HEADFORD (Co. Galway)
KANTURK
KELLS
KILKENNY
KILLARNEY
KILLORGLIN
KILRUSH
KINGSTOWN
LIMERICK
LISMORE
LISTOWEL
LONGFORD
LOUGHREA
MACROOM
MALLOW
MIDLETON
MILLSTREET (Co. Cork)
MILTOWN MALBAY
MITCHELSTOWN
MOATE
MOUNTMELLICK
MULLINGAR
NENAGH
NEWBRIDGE (Co. Kildare)
NEWCASTLE (Co. Limerick)
NEW ROSS
NEWTOWNBARRY
PORTARLINGTON
RATHKEALE
ROSCOMMON
ROSCREA
SCARIFF
STROKESTOWN
TEMPLEMORE
THURLES
TIPPERARY
TRALEE
TUAM
TULLOW (Co. Carlow)
WATERFORD
WEXFORD
WICKLOW

Every description of Banking Business Transacted. [19

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
(in 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

Governor . . . . F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

The Hon. HUGO BARING. CARL MEYER, Esq.
Hon. ALGERNON MILLS. Hon. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager - - - FRANK NEWCOMB.

Branches in all principal Towns in Egypt and the Soudan.

Deposits received for a fixed term. Current Accounts opened. The Purchase and Sale of every kind of Stock and Shares undertaken. Bills discounted. Every kind of Banking Business transacted. Full information can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Bank. [3

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

INCORPORATED IN THE TRANSVAAL. LIMITED.
(Bankers to the Government of the Transvaal Colony.)

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - £1,100,000.
With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £140,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - - - - PRETORIA.

Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.L.C., *Chairman*. J. EMRYS EVANS, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Vice-Chairman*.
H. D. LEWIS, Esq. H. A. ROGERS, Esq.
C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.C., C.M.G. H. O'K. WEBBER, Esq.
General Manager = = = THOMSON HENDERSON.

BRANCHES IN TRANSVAAL.

Amersfoort, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Brakpan, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Doornfontein, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg (Commissioner St. East, Harrison St., Pretoria Bridge, and Pritchard St.), Klerksdorp, Knights, Krugersdorp, Langlaagte, Lichtenburg, Liupaard's Vlei, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Maraisburg, Middelburg, Nijlstroom, Ophirton, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Sabie, Springs, Standerton, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH.—Lourenço Marques.

Branches in Cape Colony: Cape Town, Dordrecht, East London, Malmesbury, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, Somerset Strand, Worcester.
Branches in Natal: Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Utrecht, Vryheid. Swaziland: Mbabane.
Branch in Orange River Colony: Bloemfontein.

AGENTS at BERLIN, HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

London Committee:—F. A. GILLAM, Esq., *Chairman*. | J. MACALISTER, Esq. | M. RAPP, Esq. | J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

E. C. REYNOLDS, *Manager*.

CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. [14

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital . £1,725,000. | **Paid-up Capital . . . £375,000.**
Subscribed Capital . £1,125,000. | **Reserve Fund . . . . £350,000.**

HEAD OFFICE: 17, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C. | **CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.**

HENRY F. FRESHWATER, *Secretary and London Manager.* J. H. B. COATES, *General Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Auckland (Newton), Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Aratapu Agency, Kaihu Agency, Raupo Agency, Tangowahine Agency, Te Kopuru Agency), Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Gore (Waikaia Agency), Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kurow (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson New Plymouth (Okato Agency), Oamaru, Onehunga, Outram, Paeroa (Karangahake Agency), Paparoa (Maungaturoto Agency), Port Chalmers, Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency, Otautau Agency, Thornbury Agency), Stratford, Tapanui (Heriot Agency), Timaru, Waihi, Wanganui, Wellington, Wellington (Te Aro). [179

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., **Issues Drafts and Circular Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards** on terms to be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital **£2,500,000**
Reserve Fund **1,560,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors **2,500,000**

Head Office: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

London Directors.

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., *Chairman.*
F. GREEN, Esq.
DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*
WILLIAM R. K. GIBBS, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 120 Branches in New South Wales, 36 in Queensland, 33 in Victoria, 2 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, 50 in New Zealand and 1 in Fiji (Suva); and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia and New Zealand and Suva, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [239

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (DE PARIS)

(Société Anonyme).

Subscribed Capital - Fr. 300,000,000. | Paid up - - Fr. 150,000,000.

President—Baron HELY D'OISSEL.

Head Office: 54 & 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

General Manager—MR. L. DORIZON.

London Office: 53, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

This Bank transacts a general banking business, in particular in France, where it has over 550 Branches, and all over the Continent, and issues Cheques, Telegraphic Transfers and Circular Notes on its Head Office, Branches, and Correspondents throughout Europe. It also undertakes the purchase and sale of all Foreign Bonds and Securities, the collection and cashing of Dividends, Coupons, Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds, &c., &c. [60

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) *Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £6 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £6 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund	450,000

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., *Chairman.* | WILLIAM MILNE, Esq. | J. B. REID, Esq.
MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq. | W. H. QUICK, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—JAMES BAXTER, *Manager.*

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Branches and Agencies.—Akaroa, Alexandra, Arrowtown, Ashburton, Auckland, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Cheviot, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Culverden, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Edendale, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawarden, Hawera, Henley, Heriot, Hokitika, Hunterville, Huntly, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikora North, Kaikoura, Kaitangata, Kaponga, Karangahake, Kelso, Kimbolton, Kunuru, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Manaia, Manakau, Mangaweka, Martinborough, Marton, Masterton, Matamata, Mataura, Methven, Middlemarch, Midhirst, Millar's Flat, Milton, Morrinsville, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, Oamaru, Ohakune, Ohaupo, Onga Onga, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Orepuki, Ormondville, Otautau, Outram, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Pleasant Point, Port Chalmers, Pukekohe, Queenstown, Raetihi, Rakaia, Ranfurly, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Taihape, Takapau, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro (Wellington) Te Aroha (Auckland), Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Temuka, Te Puke, Thames, Timaru, Utiku, Waihi, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Wairoa, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham. MELBOURNE (*Victoria*), SYDNEY (*New South Wales*), SUVA and LEVUKA (*Fiji*).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.
Makes telegraphic transfers.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies. [68

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Bankers in Queensland to the Commonwealth of Australia.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Directors.—REGINALD HOPE SPENS, Esq., WILLIAM CHARLES DAWES, Esq.
Manager.—J. W. DICKINSON *Accountant.*—T. K. F. PAGE.

Bankers:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET.

Queensland.

Albion	Clifton (with Agency at Nobby)	Goombungee,	Mackay	Roma
Allora	Cloncurry	Goondiwindi	Marburg	South Brisbane
Barcaldine	Cooktown	Greenmount	Mareeba	Southbrook
Beaudesert	Crown's Nest	Gympie	Maryborough	Tannymorel
Biggenden	Croydon	Halifax	Mount Morgan	Thursday Island
Blackall	Cunnamulla	Herberton	Muttaburra	Toogoolawah
Boonah	Dalby	Hughenden	Normanton	Toowoomba
Bundaberg	Esk	Ingham	Pittsworth	Townsville
Burketown	Forest Hill	Ipswich	Port Douglas (with Agency at Mossman)	Warwick
Cairns	Fortitude Valley	Irvinebank	Ravenswood	Winton
Charleville	Gatton	Jondaryan	Richmond	Wondai
Charters Towers	Geraldton	Killarney	Rockhampton	Yangan
Childers	Gladstone	Laidley		
		Longreach		

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [215

PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Established 1865.

HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"PLUTUS, LONDON."

CAPITAL.

Authorised	**£10,000,000**	**Subscribed**	**£8,898,900**
Paid up	**£1,779,780**	**Reserve Fund**	**£1,779,780**

DIRECTORS.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARTHUR J. FRASER, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
Sir EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON.
THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.
JOHN DUN, Esq.
N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord FARQUHAR.
Hon. Sir C. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
ALFRED M. TURNER, Esq.
ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
ROBERT NEILL, Esq.
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.
Hon. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P.
JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.

R. W. WHALLEY, *General Manager.*
JOHN STEWART, *Assist. General Manager.*

JOHN RAE, *Superintendent of Branches.*
F. E. STEELE, *Assist. Supt. of Branches.*
JOHN A. CHADWICK, *Accountant.*
E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

F. W. INGALL, *Manager.*
A. G. PEACE, C. J. PROUD, } *Joint Assistant Managers.*

LOMBARD ST. (*late* Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1. Cavendish Square, W.
Battersea, 341, Queen's Road, S.W.
Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chelsea, 300, King's Road, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 209 & 211, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

W. H. HAWORTH, *Manager.*
J. O. VENTRIS, *Sub-Manager*

Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.
Hampstead, 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Highgate, 2, Grand Parade, N.
Kensington, 88 and 90, Kensington High St., W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Kingston Hill.
Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W.
Teddington.
Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Castle Street.
J. C. ROBERTSON, *Manager.*
WM. D. HUGHES, *Sub-Manager.*

MANCHESTER: City Office, 1, York Street.
WM. JONES, *Manager.*
THOS. S. LUPTON, *Sub-Manager.*

Alsager — Altrincham — Anstey — Ashby-de-la-Zouch — Ashton-in-Makerfield — Ashton-under-Lyne — Atherton — Barwell — Belper — Birkdale — Birkenhead; Ditto, Charing Cross — Birmingham — Blundellsands — Bolton — Bootle; Ditto, Stanley Road — Burton-on-Trent — Chester — Chester Moor — Colchester — Congleton — Coventry — Cressington — Crewe — Crich — Derby — Duffield — Dukinfield — Earl Shilton — Earlestown — Eccles (Lancashire) — Egremont (Cumberland — Ellesmere Port — Frodsham — Garston — Golborne — Great Crosby — Harrington — Hastings — Haydock — Helsby — Herne Bay — Hinckley — Hindley — Hoylake — Huyton — Ipswich — Kegworth — Knutsford — Leek; Ditto, Cattle Market — Leicester; Ditto, Cattle Market — Leigh (Lancashire) — Litchurch (Derby) — Little Sutton (Cheshire) — Liverpool: Aigburth; Cattle Market; Dingle, 323, Park Road, Toxteth; Fairfield; Gateacre; Market Branch, Great Charlotte Street; Old Swan; Tue Brook; Wavertree — Llandudno — Long Eaton — Loughborough — Lutterworth — Lymm — Macclesfield — Manchester: Cattle Market, Salford; Docks Branch, 1, Trafford Road, Salford; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate; Hyde's Cross, Corn Exchange; Knot Mill, 330, Deansgate; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Newton Heath; Pendleton, 84, Broad Street; Robert Road, Salford; Sackville Street (No. 25); Weaste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; West Gorton, 14, Hyde Road — Marcate (Cliftonville) — Market Drayton — Maryport — Matlock — Matlock Bath — Measham — Melbourne (Derbyshire) — Melton Mowbray — Monton Green — Mountsorrel — Nantwich — New Ferry; Newton-le-Willows — Northwich — Old Colwyn — Ormskirk — Oswestry — Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road — Penrith — Platt Bridge — Prescot — Quorn — Radcliffe (Lancashire) — Rainford — Rainhill — Rhyl — Rock Ferry — Runcorn — Rusholme — St. Helens — St. Leonards-on-Sea — Sale — Sandbach — Seacombe — Seaforth — Seascale — Shap — Sileby — Southport — Stalybridge — Standish — Sutton (Lancs.) — Tyldesley (Lancs.) — Upholland — Upper Brighton (Cheshire) — Warrington — Waterloo; Ditto, St. John's Road — Westhoughton — West Kirby — Whitehaven — Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross — Wigan — Winsford — Wrexham — Wyrenhoe.

ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES

T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *District Manager.*

Douglas — Castletown — Laxey — Peel — Port St. Mary — Ramsey.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, &c., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued. [147

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

Subscribed Capital, £6,194,100 | Paid-up Capital, £1,548,525 | Reserve Fund, £1,900,000

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 1, Schleusenbrücke. New York Agency: 40, Wall Street.

Board of Directors.

W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Jun., Esq. Sir DAVID MILLER BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq. Hon. Sir CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B. FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq. HORACE PEEL, Esq. Right Hon. Lord WELBY, G.C.B.

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBETT and H. MACKENZIE.
London Manager—WILLIAM SMART. *Secretary*—FRANCIS SHIPTON.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARR'S BANK, Limited.

BRANCHES.

Cape Colony.—Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alice, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Beaconsfield, Beaufort West, Bedford, Bredasdorp, Britstown, Burghersdorp, Butterworth, Cala, Caledon, Calvinia, Cape Town, Long Street, Cape Town; Plein Street, Cape Town; Carnarvon, Cathcart, Cedarville (Agency to Matatiele), Ceres, Clanwilliam, Claremont, Colesberg, Cookhouse (Agency to Somerset East), Cradock, Darling, De Aar, Dordrecht, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Fraserburg, George, Graaff-Reinet, Graham's Town, Hanover, Hopefield, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Indwe, Jamestown, Jansenville, Kimberley, King William's Town, Knysna, Kokstad, Komgha, Ladismith, Lady Grey, Laingsburg, Maclear, Mafeking, Malmesbury, Maraisburg, Matatiele, Mc Gregor (Agency to Robertson), Middelburg, Molteno, Mossel Bay, Muizenberg, Murraysburg, Naauwpoort, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pearston, Philipp's Town, Port Elizabeth, Porterville, Port St. John, Prieska, Prince Albert, Queen's Town, Richmond, Riversdale, Robertson, Seymour, Simon's Town, Somerset East, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tarkastad, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Umtata, Uniondale, Upington, Venterstad, Victoria West, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Woodstock, Worcester. **Natal.**—Dannhauser (Agency to Newcastle), Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Greytown, Ladysmith, Mooi River (Agency to Estcourt), Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone. **Orange River Colony.**—Bloemfontein, Harrismith, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Wepener. **Transvaal.**—Barberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Comet (East Rand Mine), Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Eloff Street, Johannesburg; Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Zeerust. **Basutoland.**—Maseru (Agency to Ladybrand). **Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Hartley, Livingstone, Penhalonga Agency to Umtali, Salisbury (with Agency at Kopje), Selukwe, Umtali. **British Central Africa.**—Blantyre. **East Africa**—Beira, Lourenco Marques (Delagoa Bay).

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on the Branches of the Bank, Telegraphic Remittances made, Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application. [98

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, **£1,500,000.** RESERVE FUND, **£1,230,000**...TOGETHER,	**£2,730,000**
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	**3,000,000**
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	**£5,730,000**

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq. *Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J. ESSAME, Esq.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Esq. *Accountant*—C. M. C. SHANNON, Esq.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. **Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand** are purchased or sent for collection. **Deposits** are received at Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED,

(Established 1839)

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

Smith, Payne & Smiths. (*Established* 1758.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Nottingham and Mansfield. (*Established* 1683.)
Smith, Ellison & Co., Lincoln. (*Established* 1775.)
Wigan, Mercer, Tasker & Co., Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (*Established* 1818.)
Prescott's Bank, Limited, *consisting of:—*
Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdales. (*Established* 1762.)
Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co. (*Established* 1766.)
Miles, Cave, Baillie & Co., Old Bank, Bristol. (*Established* 1750.)
Sanders & Co., Exeter Bank. (*Established* 1769.)
Milford, Snow & Co., City Bank, Exeter. (*Established* 1786.)
Tugwell & Co., Old Bank, Bath. (*Established* 1760.)
Samuel Smith Bros. & Co., Hull. (*Estab.* 1784.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Derby. (*Estabilished* 1805.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Newark-on-Trent. (*Established* 1688.)
Moger & Son, City Bank, Bath. (*Established* 1815.)
Deane & Co., Winchester. (*Established* 1787.)
Bulpett, Hall & Co., Old Bank, Winchester. (*Established* 1789.)
Hilton, Rigden & Rigden, Faversham Bank. (*Established* 1796.)
Thos. Butcher & Sons, Old Bank, Tring. (*Established* 1836.)
Harwood & Co., Old Bank, Thornbury. (*Established* 1808.)

And **The London and Yorkshire Bank, Limited.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - -	**£25,000,000**	**PAID-UP CAPITAL - -**	**£3,554,785 10s.**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - -	**£22,934,100**	**RESERVE FUND - - -**	**£1,150,000 0s.**

Directors:

Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., *Governor.* John Trotter, Esq., *Deputy Governor.*

Ernest W. Barnard, Esq.
Theodore Bassett, Esq.
Leo Bonn, Esq.
Percival Bosanquet, Esq.
Francis W. Buxton, Esq.
Charles C. Cave, Esq.
John Alan Clutton-Brock, Esq.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Horace George Devas, Esq.
William O. Gilchrist, Esq.
Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.
A. B. Leslie-Melville, Esq.
John Mews, Esq.
R. Fenton Miles, Esq.
Henry W. Prescott, Esq.
Kenneth L. C. Prescott, Esq.
Bertram Abel Smith, Esq.
Eustace Abel Smith, Esq.
Gerald Dudley Smith, Esq.
Herbert Francis Smith, Esq.
Lindsay Eric Smith, Esq., M.P.
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart Wortley, K.C.
Arthur M. H. Walrond, Esq.
Sir Julius Wernher, Bart.
The Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, G.C.B.
Charles H. R. Wollaston, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

J. E. W. Houlding, *Manager.* P. J. Wiffen, *Metropolitan Branch Manager.*
H. H. Hart, *Country and Foreign Manager.* L. E. Thomas, *Country Branch Manager.*
F. W. Ellis, *Assistant Manager (Head Office).*
H. R. Hoare, *Secretary.* L. J. Cornish, *Assistant Secretary.*

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard Street, E.C.
PRESCOTT'S OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:

Bayswater Branch: 67, Bishop's Road, W.; Bedford Row Branch: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.; Bishopsgate Street Branch: 54 and 55, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.; Bloomsbury Branch: 103, High Holborn, W.C.; Bromley Branch: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent; Chancery Lane Branch: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.; Charing Cross Branch: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.; Cripplegate Branch: 116, Fore Street, E.C.; Croydon Branch: High Street, Croydon; East Finchley Branch: 4, Market Parade, N.; Fenchurch Street Branch: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Finsbury Circus Branch: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.; Goswell Road Branch: 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.; Hampstead Branch: 55, High Street, N.W.; Holborn Circus Branch: Holborn Circus, E.C.; Kensington Branch: High Street (corner of Campden Hill Road, W.); Mount Street Branch: 12, Mount Street, W.; Muswell Hill Branch: 11, The Exchange, N.; Notting Hill Gate Branch: 8, High Street, W.; Oxford Street Branch: 455, Oxford Street, W.; Paddington Branch: 22, London Street, W.; Purley Branch: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey; Regent Street Branch: 14, Argyle Place, W.; St. Mary Axe Branch: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Sloane Street Branch: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.; South Croydon Branch: 111, South End, Croydon; South Kensington Branch: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; South Norwood Branch: 76, High Street; Southwark Branch: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.; Swiss Cottage Branch: 12, College Crescent, N.W.; Tottenham Court Road Branch: 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.; Victoria Street Branch: 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Country Branches:

Almondsbury, Alresford, Alton, Amersham, Ashby, Avonmouth, Aylesbury, Badminton, Barnsley, Bath, Batley, Bedminster, Beighton, Boro' Green, Bournemouth, Box, Bradford, Bridlington, Brigg, Brighouse, Brighton, Bristol, Bristol (Redland), Budleigh Salterton, Caistor, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chalfont St. Giles, Chesham, Chippenham, Chorley, Cleckheaton, Cleethorpes, Clifton, Clowne, Combe Down, Crowle, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eccleshill, Eckington, Ellesmere, Evesar, Exeter, Exmouth, Farsley, Faversham, Filton, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Berkhampstead, Greencates, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Haworth, Headley, Hove, Hoyland Common, Hoyland Nether, Hucknall Huthwaite, Hucknall Torkard, Huddersfield, Hull, Idle, Ilkeston, Jacksdale, Keighley, Keynsham, Killamarsh, Knowle, Leeds, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Lympstone, Maidstone, Malling, Malton, Mansfield, Market Rasen, Mirfield, Morley, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Paddock Wood, Pinkstone, Pinxton, Plymouth, Pudsey, Queensbury, Repton, Royston, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Selston, Sheffield, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Shirehampton, Silsden, Sleaford, Snodland, Southampton, Southwell, Sutton-in-Winchester, Wombwell, York.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. Deposit Accounts.—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for Customers without charge.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers.

EXECUTORSHIPS and TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office.

Note.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank. [70

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

(Formerly Manchester and Salford Bank). ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital, 156,250 Shares of £50 each, £7,812,500.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. **Reserve Fund, £750,000.**

DIRECTORS.

COLONEL SIR CLEMENT MOLYNEUX ROYDS, C.B., *Chairman.*

WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
JAMES ECKERSLEY.
CHAS. SUMNER HOARE.
SIR WILLIAM HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M.P.
E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD.

Joint General Managers—J. Craig and G. H. Wood.

Manchester Office—Mosley Street ... ... { Manager, John Moodie. Secretary, E. A. Williams.

London Office—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. ... { Joint Managers—W. F. Courthope and G. H. Pownall.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

Brompton and Earl's Court—Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.
Charing Cross—Cockspur Street, S.W.
Marylebone—Marylebone Road, N.W.
St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Westminster—21-23, Victoria Street, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ADLINGTON, Lancashire.
AINSDALE.
AINSWORTH.
ALTRINCHAM.
ARDWICK GREEN.*
ASTLEY BRIDGE.
ATHERTON.
ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield.
BAKEWELL.
BASLOW.
BIRKDALE.
BLACKBURN.
BLACKPOOL.
BLACKPOOL, South Shore.
BLACKROD.
BOLTON.
BRINSCALL-IN-WITHNELL.
BURSCOUGH BRIDGE.
BURY, Lancashire.
BUXTON.
BUXTON, Higher.
CATTLE MARKET, Salford.
CHEETHAM HILL.*
CHESTERFIELD.
CHORLEY, Lancashire.
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.*
CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK.*
COPPULL.
CORN EXCHANGE.*
CROSTON.
DARLEY DALE.
DEANSGATE.*
DEEPDALE, Preston.
DOCK OFFICE.*
DRONFIELD.
ECCLES.
FARNWORTH.
FLEETWOOD.
FLIXTON,
FORMBY.
GOLFORNE.
GORSE HILL.*
GORTON.*
HIGHER BROUGHTON.*
HIGHER OPENSHAW.*
HINDLEY.
HORWICH.
HULME.*
LEIGH.
LITTLEBOROUGH.
LITTLE LEVER.
LONDON ROAD.*
LONGSIGHT.
LYTHAM.
MAGHULL.
MATLOCK BRIDGE
MIDDLETON.
MOSES GATE.
MOSS SIDE.*
NEWTON HEATH
OPENSHAW.*
ORMSKIRK.
PARK GATE.
PATRICROFT.
PEMBERTON.
PENDLEBURY.
PENDLETON.
PRESCOT.
PRESTON.
PRINCESS ROAD.*
REGENT ROAD, Salfor
ROCHDALE.
ROTHERHAM.
RUFFORD.
RUNCORN.
RUSHOLME.*
ST. ANN STREET.*
ST. HELENS.
SALFORD.
SHEFFIELD.
SKELMERSDALE.
SMITHFIELD MARKET.*
SOUTHPORT.
STANDISH.
STOCKPORT.
STRANGEWAYS
STRETFORD.*
SWINTON.
TURTON.
URMSTON.
WALKDEN.
WATER STREET.*
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.
WHITWORTH STREET.*
WIGAN.
WINSTER.

* MANCHESTER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS conducted upon agreed terms.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, bearing Interest, Repayable on Demand, without any charge for withdrawal.

DRAFTS issued on London, and on the various Correspondents of the Bank in the Chief Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom; also LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AFRICA, &c.

The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business. [9

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1835.

Subscribed Capital, £3,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £700,000.
Reserve Fund, £600,000.

Head Office = = = SALISBURY.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Amesbury.
Axbridge.
Axminster.
Barnstaple.
Bath.
,, (Lower Weston).
Beaminster.
Bideford.
Blandford.
Boscombe.
Bournemouth.
,, (Lansdowne).
,, (Pokesdown).
,, (Westbourne).
,, (Winton).
Bradford-on-Avon.
Branksome.
Bridgwater.
Bridport.
Bristol.
,, (Cheltenham Road).
,, (Horfield).
Brockenhurst.
Budleigh-Salterton.
Burnham.
Calne.
Cardiff.
Chard.
Cheddar.
Cheltenham
Chippenham
Christchurch
Cirencester.
Clevedon.
Clifton (Regent St.)
,, (Royal Promenade).
Colyton.
Corsham.
Crewkerne.
Devizes.
Dorchester.
Eastleigh.
Exeter.
Exmouth.
Fareham.
Fordingbridge.
Freshwater (I.W.)
Frome.
Gillingham.
Glastonbury.
Gloucester.
Highbridge.
Ilminster.
Kingsbridge.
Lyme Regis.
Lymington.
Malmesbury.
Marlborough.
Melksham.
Mere.
Midsomer Norton.
Minehead.
Nailsworth.
New Swindon.
Newton Abbot.
Paignton.
Parkstone.
Pewsey.
Plymouth.
Poole.
Portishead.
Portland.
Portsmouth Borough.
Radstock.
Redland.
Ringwood.
Roath.
Romsey.
Ryde (I.W.)
St. Mary Church.
Salcombe.
Salisbury.
Seaton.
Shaftesbury.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Somerton.
Southampton.
,, (Avenue).
Southsea.
Stroud.
Sturminster Newton.
Swanage.
Swindon.
Taunton.
Teignmouth
Tetbury.
Torquay.
Trowbridge.
Wareham.
Warminster.
Watchet.
Wells.
Westbury.
West Southbourne.
Weston-super-Mare.
Weymouth.
Wimborne.
Wincanton.
Winscombe.
Wootton Bassett.
Yarmouth (I.W.).
Yeovil.

AGENCIES.

Avonmouth.
Banwell | Beer.
Bourn-mouth (Malmesbury Park).
,, (West Cliff).
,, (Charminster Road).
Bovey Tracey.
Box. | Brislington. ..
Broadstone.
Bulford Camp.
Canford Cliffs.
Chagford.
Chandler's Ford.
Charmouth
Chudleigh.
Corfe Castle.
Downton.
Durdham Down.
Easton (Portland).
Hythe. | Lacock.
Ludgershall.
Lympstone.
Lyndhurst.
Maiden Newton.
Martock.
Milford-on-Sea.
Moreton Hampstead.
Nailsea.
New Milton.
Portswood. | Purton.
Shirley. | Shrewton.
Southampton Docks.
Southbourne-on-Sea.
Stalbridge.
Stoke-sub-Hamdon.
Street.
Tidworth.
Tisbury.
Totton.
Washford | Wednore
Westbury-on-Trym.
Williton.
Wilton. | Woolston.
Wrington. | Yatton.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. [96

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up	... ...	Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENGTIEN	KOBE	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	(Mukden)	LIAO YANG	OSAKA	SHANGHAI
CHEFOO	HANKOW	LYONS	PEKING	TIELING
CHANGCHUN	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	RIOJUN	TIENTSIN
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONOLULU	NEWCHWANG	(Port Arthur)	TOKIO

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

T. S. NISHIMAKI, Manager. [200

J. W. REACHER & CO.

Stock and Share Brokers,

Mansion House Buildings,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED AT THIS ADDRESS SINCE 1884.

We invite correspondence with Investors, to whose interests and needs special attention is devoted.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

For permanent Investment the following may be named:—English Government, Corporation, and Colonial Stocks; English Railway Stocks; Mortgage Debenture Bonds in Foreign and American Railways, *which yield Dividends on Ordinary Stock:* Shares in first-class Banks, such as London and Westminster, London and County, Union Bank of London, London Joint Stock, London City and Midland, Parr's, Lloyds, Bank of Egypt, Agricultural Bank of Egypt, &c.

A careful selection of the foregoing will provide an investment yielding an average return of about 5 per cent.

Investors desiring a larger percentage may turn their attention to the better class of Industrial Companies, such as Harrods' Stores, Carreras, Aërated Bread, Lyons, D. H. Evans, Van den Berghs, Brunner Mond, Weldons, J. & P. Coats, and Bolckow Vaughans, &c. The Preference Shares and Debentures of the above named appear to us well worthy of attention, even on the part of the most careful investor, and the Ordinary Shares yield a good return. We make sound Home Industrial Shares a special feature, and are able to deal at closest quotations. Upon our advice many investors bought Slaters at under par (now £1⅛); Harrods at £1 (now £1¼); Aerated Breads at £2 (now £5); D. H. Evans at £1 (now £3⅜); English Sewing Cottons at 12*s.* (now £1⅛); J. & P. Coats at £2 (now £8⅛). Van den Berghs at £1 (now £2).

MINES.

Mining Shares are, of course, speculative. Our Notes, carefully prepared each month, and based on most recent information, should be seen by those interested in Indian, Australian, and African (Gold or Diamond) and Broken Hill Mines.

Dealing at close prices. Prompt delivery.
Cover business not entertained.
Stocks delivered to any London Banker against cash.
Foreign Correspondents will receive every attention.

Monthly Investment List free on application.
References can be given in every large town in England.

BANKERS:

LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, Ltd.

Telegraphic Address: "JONREACH, LONDON."
National Telephone, 905 (Bank). [278

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1881.

SHARES (£25) issued, 5% has been paid upon Shares for the last 23 years.
DEPOSITS received at 4%. Withdrawals at short notice (one month).
ADVANCES, repayable by monthly instalments, are made for Buying, Building, and Improving House Property.
Interest on Shares and Deposits paid half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December.
Write for Prospectus to the SECRETARY (C. E. T. & G. Building Society, Dept. A),

22, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LTD.,

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—*Established 1835.*

CAPITAL (PAID UP), £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Adml. SIR GEO. L. ATKINSON-WILLES, K.C.B.
FRANCIS S. CLAYTON, Esq.
JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.
A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.
FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.
REGINALD ST. A. ROUMIEU, Esq.
C. THEODORE WILLIAMS, Esq., M.V.O., M.D.

Auditors—Messrs. WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY.
Solicitors—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS & FARGUS. *Actuary*—GEOFFREY MARKS, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & Co.

This Society PURCHASES Reversionary Property, Life Interests and Annuities, and grants LOANS on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

C. H. CLAYTON } *Joint*
F. H. CLAYTON } *Secretaries.* [46

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

26, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap.* 130.

CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCKS, £620,268.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—HERBERT CHAS. MALKIN, Esq.
DAVID ALEXANDER BUMSTED, Esq.
GEORGE E. COCKRAM, Esq.
Sir JAMES R. D. MCGRIGOR, Bt.

Deputy-Chairman—GEORGE BADHAM, Esq.
ARTHUR L. SAVORY, Esq.
WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq.
WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

This Company (established in 1836) PURCHASES or grants LOANS upon—
REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in well-secured *Property*.
LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, or in *Expectation*, and POLICIES OF ASSURANCE upon Lives.
LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of redeemable deferred charges, payable upon the *Reversions* falling in, and free from the payment of interest in the meantime.
PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.
Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from
ROBERT R. TILT, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.* [230

THE

LONDON PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST,

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1907.

CAPITAL £250,000

IN 50,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, OF WHICH EIGHT ARE FOUNDERS' SHARES.

Directors.

GEORGE BAXTER, *Chairman and Managing Director.*
EDWARD ANGELL EADY. | GORDON JOHNSON.
WILLIAM ARTHUR PHILPOTT.

Bankers.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 72, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Offices.

1, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY, E.C.

This Trust was established in 1893 to acquire Freehold and Long Leasehold Shop Properties solely for investment purposes. Properties of a speculative nature are studiously avoided.

The Capital is divided into "A" and "B" Shares.

The "A" Shares are fully subscribed and paid up.

The "B" Shares carry a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and are issued as required. Only fully-paid Shares are issued, so that they involve no liability.

Both classes rank equally for priority as to Capital and Dividends.

All Dividends have been regularly and fully paid since establishment.

The present Rental Income, arising from lettings on full repairing Leases, amounts to upwards of £23,500 per annum, more than half of which is derived from freeholds.

The growth of the Trust is shown by the following Statement:—

Year.	Investments at Cost.	Annual Rent Roll.	Reserve Fund.	Subscribed Capital.
	£	£	£	£
1893	3,074	220	27	1,050
1896	43,280	3,321	275	12,860
1899	118,112	8,571	930	41,945
1902	200,964	13,375	1,976	69,610
1905	296,948	19,094	3,148	107,280
1908	**372,345**	**23,500**	**4,650**	**124,880**

The Reserve Fund is invested in Consols.

A copy of the 16th Annual Report and Balance Sheet, giving full details of all investments, can be obtained on application.

EDWARD WELSH, *Secretary.*

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LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1853. *LIMITED.*

Offices :—Thanet House, 231-232 Strand, London, W.C.

OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.

Removed from No. 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - £400,000
DEBENTURE STOCK - - - £308,130

DIRECTORS.

Chairman - - CHAS. ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Deputy-Chairman - The Right Hon. J. W. MELLOR, K.C.

ERNEST BEVIR, Esq., Devereux Chambers, W.C.
The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANNELL.
JOHN C. DEVERELL, Esq., Pixham Firs, Dorking.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart., Barrister-at-Law.
J. R. B. GREGORY, Esq., 1 Bedford Row, W.C.
L. W. N. HICKLEY, Esq., 10 King's Bench Walk, E.C.
ARCHIBALD H. JAMES, Esq., Norfolk House, W.C.
FREDK. LEE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
ALDRED WILLIAM ROWDEN, Esq., K.C.
C. R. R. WEST, Esq., Cheam.

Solicitors—Messrs. CAPRON & Co., 7 Savile Place, Conduit Street, W.

PURCHASES.—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent; Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

LOANS.—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment. The option of redeeming the Charge during the first three or five years can usually be combined with this form of Loan.

Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.

W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.* [227

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Telegraphic Address—"NATDIS, LONDON." LIMITED, Telephones—No. 1419 Avenue. No. 11948 Central.

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Paid up, £846,665. Reserve Fund, £400,000

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CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* [209

NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPY., LTD.

INSTITUTED 1837.

Office: 71a, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Removed from 63, Old Broad Street.

WALTER SCADDING, Esq., *Chairman.*

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The Company pays all its own Costs of Purchase.

Proposal Forms and all information may be obtained at the Office as above.

G. H. MAYNE, Secretary. [242

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415, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

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SHARES, £25 EACH,
PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.

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FREE OF INCOME TAX.

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IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.

INTEREST, 3 PER CENT.
WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOTICE.

Immediate Advances upon House Property in any district. Easy Repayments.

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THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY LTD.

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Debenture ,, £149,100.

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The Society purchases—

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POLICIES of Assurance on lives.

LOANS are granted on the security of Reversions and Life Interests, or the Directors accept a DEFERRED CHARGE, of a fixed amount, payable when the Reversion falls into possession, no payment being made to the Society in the meantime.

The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Scale. [97

THE

SCOTTISH REVERSIONARY COMPANY, Ltd.

Head Office: CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Authorised Capital, £750,000. Paid up, £550,000. Reserve Fund, £131,500.
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REDUCED MONTHLY REPAYMENTS

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10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.
£1 : 1 : 1	18 : 4	16 : 4	15 : 6

These are believed to be the Lowest Repayments of any Building Society in London.

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Auctioneers, Estate Agents and Surveyors.

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WEST END VALUATIONS.

WEST END BUSINESS PREMISES.

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Manager and Secretary—H. FOSTER CUTLER. [192

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
LIFE FUND	£3,462,881
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—	
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"Hand-in-Hand"	3,750,319
"Union Life Fund"	3,710,236
OTHER ASSETS	5,846,507
Total ..	£17,420,301
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£4,250,000

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Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World. [73

An Article dealing with the principal Insurance Offices doing business in the United Kingdom will be found on pages 348 to 358.

Clergy Mutual

Assurance Society.

FOUNDED 1829.

Office—2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Accumulated Fund	- -	*£4,351,137.*
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LOW PREMIUMS.
LARGE BONUSES.
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Application is invited for the PROSPECTUS, and Leaflets explaining two new Policies, with valuable options, viz.:—

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30	23	3	4	32	10	10
35	26	10	0	40	1	8
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[72

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2.—**THE LARGE PROFITS** arising from the actual Interest earned, nearly **4** per cent., as well as from the longevity of the Members and from Economy of Management;

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A. D. BESANT,
Actuary and Secretary.

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COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED,

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AND
14, CORNHILL, E.C.,
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Fire,
Personal Accident & Disease,
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Domestic Servants,
Third Party,
Burglary,
Fidelity Guarantee

INSURANCES EFFECTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
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F. G. REYNOLDS, Secretary. [33

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Insurance Office, Limited,

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FIRE. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. BURGLARY & THEFT.
GLASS. [183

THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

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Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to
FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, SECRETARY. [67

ECONOMIC
Life Assurance Society,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

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AUDITOR.

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Actuary and Secretary—GEO. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,600,000.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY on Proof of Death and Title. [84

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

Capital	**£1,000,000**
Reserves	**£1,200,000**

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Government Bonds. Mercantile Bonds.

FIRE. BURGLARY.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.

Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World. [74

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

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The Right Hon. the EARL OF HALSBURY, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF HOME.
The Right Hon. LORD MONCREIFF OF TULLIEBOLE.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RANFURLY, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. BARON COLLINS, LORD of Appeal.
The Honourable LORD ADAM, late one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

DIRECTORS.

London.

Sir WILLIAM HENRY HUMPHERY, Bart., K.C.B., *Chairman.*
MONIER F. MONIER-WILLIAMS, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*
SPENCER PERCEVAL BUTLER, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD CASTLETOWN, K.P.
WILLIAM ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS, Esq., K.C.
EDWARD LINGARD LUCAS, Esq.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq.
WALTER PERCY NORTON, Esq.
HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq.

Edinburgh.

ANDREW BEATSON BELL, Esq., Advocate, *Chairman.*
JAMES ADAM, Esq., Advocate.
JAMES BALFOUR-KINNEAR, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COOK, Esq., W.S.
JAMES A. ROBERTSON DURHAM, Esq., C.A.
JAMES STEUART, Esq., W.S.
ROBERT STRATHERN, Esq., W.S.

OFFICES:—

12, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.
ALBERT G. SCOTT, *General Manager.*
JOHN SPENCER, F.I.A., *Actuary & Secretary.*

AND

41, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
W. A. SMITH, F.F.A., *Manager & Secretary.*

Total Funds exceed - - - £2,865,000
Claims Paid exceed - - - £5,600,000

New Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy.

Educational Endowments, and Deferred Assurances for Children.

LOANS GRANTED

On Personal Security with Policies, and on Life Interests and Reversions.

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EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.

HAROLD AGNEW, Esq.
R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
Sir KENELM E. DIGBY, G.C.B., K.C.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart.
The Hon. Mr. Justice GRANTHAM.
RICHARD L. HARRISON, Esq.
L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord MACNAGHTEN, G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE.
GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.
The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL.
RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR, Esq.
H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.

MODERATE PREMIUMS—STRINGENT VALUATION—LARGE BONUSES.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLAIMS paid by the Society during the year 1907.

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Sum Assured and Bonuses Paid at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	1,000 0 0	2,237 11 0
1856	2,000 0 0	4,476 19 0
1857	2,000 0 0	4,474 6 0
1860	5,000 0 0	10,547 0 0
1866	1,250 0 0	2,515 5 0
1857	500 0 0	1,170 14 0
1848	1,500 0 0	4,022 6 0
1848	1,000 0 0	2,686 12 0
1848	1,000 0 0	2,450 18 0

Funds exceed **£4,480,000**
Claims Paid exceed **£6,760,000**
Income exceeds **£480,000**

EXPENSE RATIO LESS THAN 10½ PER CENT. OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Full prospectus and every information will be sent on application to

W. P. PHELPS, *Actuary and Secretary,*

18, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

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THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

FUNDS EXCEED - - - - - - £4,900,000

SURPLUS AT LAST VALUATION - - £976,807

The Society has no Shareholders, and pays no Commission, and consequently secures

——— THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT TO POLICYHOLDERS. ———

FOR OVER A CENTURY THE CLAIMS PAID, INCLUDING BONUSES, HAVE AMOUNTED ON THE AVERAGE TO MORE THAN TWICE THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED UNDER THE POLICIES.

Full particulars can be had on application to the Society's Office—

MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(THE ONLY ADDRESS). [158

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL - - £500,000.

President: The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. *Vice-President:* The EARL DE GREY.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman.*
H.S.H. Prince FRANCIS OF TECK.
The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.
Sir JAMES D. LINTON, R.I.
Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., P.R.W.S.
E. F. G. HATCH, Esq.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.
J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. *Employers' Liability.*

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN. [75

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - - - - - - -	£3,300,000
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - - - - -	£300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to careful selection of lives and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have been Friends; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of kindred, marriage, or education, or by partnership in business.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;
London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.* [162

Established 1885. **GENERAL** Funds over £1,500,000

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NON-TARIFF.

Chief Offices { GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH.
9 and 10, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

In every City and large Town in the United Kingdom. On the Continent of Europe. In the chief British Colonies and Dependencies, and in the United States of America.

FIRE, LIFE, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, MOTOR CAR, THIRD PARTY, PUBLIC LIABILITY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCES.

CLAIMS PAID OVER £2,000,000.

NOTE.—Fire, Burglary, Larceny and Theft, and Domestic Servants covered in one Policy, for one Premium, at low rates.

The Corporation's Guaranteed Benefits Policy in the Life Department has ten options, and is unique.

The Corporation is not a member of any Tariff combination, and is consequently in the rare position of being able to rate all risks on their merits.

PROSPECTUSES POST FREE. *ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.*

General Manager—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTI

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital	**£2,000,000**	**Total Assets over**	**£6,400,**
Paid-up Capital	**£1,000,000**	**Total Income over**	**£1,100,**

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD. *Deputy-Chairman*—EDWARD NORMAN, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq.

Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM.
HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.
WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.
Right. Hon. Lord EVERSLEY.
P. LYTTELTON GELL, Esq.
J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.
ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.
REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.
GEORGE LAKE, Esq.
E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.
BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq.
Right Hon. Viscount MORPETH, M.P.
Sir AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Bart.
FREDERICK PRYOR, Esq.
Right Hon. JOHN G. TALBOT, M.P.

Secretary—T. G. C. BROWNE. *Actuary*—ERNEST WOODS.

Manager of Fire Department—A. J. RELTON.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Branch Manager—GEO. W. REYNOLDS. *Bankers*—Messrs. CHILD & Co.

Westminster Branch—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.

Branch Secretary—ALEXANDER LATTA. *Bankers*—Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Lo by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FUNDS (1907), £749,850. **INCOME over £560,000.**

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Compr Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will com favourably with those of most Offices.

FUNDS (1907) over £4,000,000. **INCOME over £450,000.**

ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, FIDELITY, GLASS, AND GENERAL ASSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

POLICIES are issued insuring against General Accidents, and also to indemnify Emplo against the Compensation which they have to pay to their Workmen or Servants in the even Accident.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking, Larceny, and Breakage of Glass upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Guaran covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employ Moderate Rates of Premium, according to the nature of the Employment.

FUNDS (1907) £98,347. **INCOME over £110,000.**

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

HORSE AND VEHICLE INSURANCE, MOTOR ACCIDENTS, DRIVERS' ACCIDENTS, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, FARMERS' LIABILITY.

IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

HEAD OFFICES: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Horses and **Cattle Insured** against **Death** from **Accident** or **Disease.**
Mares Insured for **Foaling** and **Loss** of **Foals.**
Motor Cars and **Carriages Insured** against **Accidental Damage.**
Employers Insured against **Drivers' Accidents** to **Persons** and **Property.**
Farmers' Liability for **Accidents** to **Labourers Insured.**

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £400,000.

Prospectuses, &c., post free. **Agents Required.** B. S. ESSEX, *Manager.* [78

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £2,250,000.

Head Office: 49, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

THE LAW GUARANTEE TRUST AND ACCIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FIDELITY. MORTGAGE. CONTINGENCY. DEBENTURE. SINKING FUND. LICENSE.

TRUSTEESHIPS. PERSONAL ACCIDENT, BURGLARY & PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUSES.

PROFITS.

Loss of Net Profit and Standing Charges due to the interruption of Business by Fire or Boiler Explosion.

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL

Insurance Company, Limited.

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Insure Horses and other Live Stock against Accident and Diseases. Carriages and Motor Cars against Accidents. Owners of Horses and Vehicles against Claims for Injury to the Person or Property of Third Parties. General Indemnity. Special Rates quoted for Special Risks. Farmers' Insurance. Personal Accident Insurance, and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Patronised by His Majesty the King.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED HALF-A-MILLION.

THE OLDEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS. *Secretary*—R. R. WILSON. [77

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITE

114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

DIRECTORS:

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON, Chairman
(Nicholson, Patterson & Freeland), Princes Street, Westminster.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., Vice-Chairman
(Johnsons, Long & Raymond-Barker), New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Joint Secretaries:

WILLIAM JOHN VINE. H. T. OWEN LEGGATT.

Assistant Secretary: ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

This Society transacts Fire Insurance business on the most favourable terms, and en
the highest reputation for prompt and liberal settlement of claims. Security unsurpass
Prospectuses and Proposal Forms may be had on application.
The business of the Society is confined to the United Kingdom.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.
INTERMEDIATE BONUSES. GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUE

Estate Duty Policies are granted under which the Society is enabled to p
the whole or part of the sum assured to the Inland Revenue Authorities,
satisfaction of the Duty, before Probate is obtained.

Assets, 31st December, 1907	**£5,334,322**
Income, 1907	**£550,505**
Total Claims paid up to 31st Dec., 1907	**£21,915,074**

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,
LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE LEGAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITE

(With which is now merged the Profits Department of the Profits and Income Insurance Company, Ltd.)

Head Office: 231-232, STRAND, LONDON, W.

Capital - - - - -	**£1,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital - -	**£500,000.**

Trustees THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BARGRAVE DEANE.
THE HON. ALFRED E. GATHORNE-HARDY.

FIRE. ACCIDENTS. PROFITS

Write for Particulars. HENRY M. LOW, *General Manager.*

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1836

LEGAL AND GENERAL

Empowered by Act of Parliament

Trustees

The Right Hon. The EARL OF HALSBURY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice DEANE.

His Honour Judge BACON.

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., J.P.

ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Advantages

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

Directors

Chairman.—PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq., J.P.

Deputy Chairman. — WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq., J.P., D.L.

BACON, His Honour Judge.

DEANE, The Hon. Mr. Justice.

ELLIS-DANVERS, EDMUND HENRY, Esq.

FINCH, ARTHUR J., Esq.

FOLLETT, JOHN S. Esq., J.P.

FRERE, JOHN W. C., Esq.

GRANT-MEEK, A., Esq., J.P. (Devizes).

Directors

HEALEY, C. E. H. CHADWYCK, Esq., K.C., C.B.

JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq.

MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCY, Esq.

MATHEW, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. C.

MELLOR, The Right Hon. JOHN W., K.C.

RAWLE, THOMAS, Esq.

SALTWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq.

TWEEDIE, R. W., Esq.

YOUNGER, ROBERT, Esq., K.C.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1908.

Annual Revenue	**£785,000**
Total Assets nearly	**£6,000,000**
Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid ...	**£9,500,000**

BONUS, 1906.—A REVERSIONARY ADDITION was made to Policies at the last Division of Profits at the rate of £1 18s. per annum for each £100 assured, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus attached to the Policy. The additions per £1,000 assured made to Policies ranking for a full five years' Bonus, range from £95 to £218.

The Valuation was made on a 2½ per cent. basis, Om Table of Mortality. [132

THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

ESTABLISHED 1836.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £11,000,000.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE. ANNUITIES.
BURGLARY. ACCIDENTS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

AT THE LAST QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35/- per cent. per annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables of the Prospectus.

Head Office - - - - 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
London { *Chief Office* - 1, CORNHILL, E.C.
Branch Offices - - 56, CHARING CROSS; 41, MINCING LANE.

Branch and District Offices: BIRMINGHAM, BRADFORD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, CARLISLE, HULL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

Applications for Agencies Invited. [203

LIFE—ACCIDENT—INDUSTRIAL.

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED **£3,000,000.**

London Edinburgh and Glasgow

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PREMIUM INCOME 1907, £579,744.

Assurance Funds, £913,671.

THOS. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

ASSURANCE COMPY LIMD

HEAD OFFICE EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [184

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, and BURGLARY Assurances.

Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.

West End Office: No. 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Governor.

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

Sub-Governor.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.

COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
ALFRED C. COLE, Esq.
GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, Esq.
Hon. GERALD H. B. GIBBS.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
GEORGE W. HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.
RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
Rear-Admiral HECTOR B. STEWART.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary.

C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter.

S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life, and Accident Departments.

JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary.

A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now undertakes Burglary and Accident Business, including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1907.

Life Premiums	£174,155	14	2
Fire and Accident Premiums	657,293	7	11
Marine Premiums	303,220	10	11
Interest	142,417	5	6
Other Receipts	1,135	8	3
	£1,278,222	6	9

FUNDS, 31st December, 1907.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	300,000	0	0
Life Assurance Funds	2,311,109	16	0
Fire Fund	420,000	0	0
Marine Fund	280,000	0	0
Profit and Loss	146,416	12	10
Investments Reserve Account	100,000	0	0
Provision for accrued liabilities	153,185	4	6
	£4,158,986	13	4

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., LTD.

ESTD. 1869.

HEAD OFFICE: Orient House, New Broad Street, London.

GUARANTEES OF ALL KINDS,
PERSONAL ACCIDENT and ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
BURGLARY, THEFT, LIFT and THIRD PARTY.

INCOME exceeds £472,000.	ASSETS exceed £817,000.	CLAIMS PAID exceed £1,673,000.

Directors.

J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Grove Mill House, Watford.
Herbert E. Coles, Esq., 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
E. Murray Ind, Esq., Coombe Lodge, Great Warley, Essex.
A. R. Kirby, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, South Kensington.
Hugh Morrison, Esq., 53, Coleman Street, E.C.
Sir Owen Roberts, Henley Park, Guildford.
W. J. H. Whittall, Esq., 18, Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.

Joint Secretaries.

S. L. Anderson and W. R. Strong, F.I.A.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1862.)

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Vesey G. M. Holt, Esq.

William Palin Clirehugh, Esq.
Richard Sidney Guinness, Esq.
The Hon. Sydney Holland.
Colonel Kemp.
Robert Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
S. Gurney Sheppard, Esq.

General Manager—William Palin Clirehugh.
Sub-Manager and Secretary—W. E. Mackay. *Actuary*—Harold Dougharty, A.I.A., F.C.I.S.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the past Twenty Years to 31st December, 1907.

Years.	New Business.		Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1887	£578,890	£21,026	£131,997	£534,832
1897	912,489	35,600	231,750	1,238,849
1907	740,579	31,407	320,050	2,287,855

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Net Premium Income shows an increase of nearly £100,000, whilst the Funds during the same period have been increased by more than £1,000,000.

Special Features.—Low Rates of Premiums—Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Non-forfeitable, and World-wide.

Distribution of Profits.—Special attention is called to the fact that new policy holders participate in the large proportion of Ninety per cent. of the entire Profits of the Company.

Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Undoubted Security. [81

THE LONDON LIFE

ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

81 King William Street,

LONDON, E.C.

Established 1806. Funds in hand, £4,875,000.

ASSURANCE AT DEATH.

Nearest Age (not Age next Birthday).	Annual Premium per cent.
	£ s. d.
18	1 9 0
19	1 9 8
20	1 10 4
21	1 11 0
22	1 11 8
23	1 12 6
24	1 13 4
25	1 14 2
26	1 15 0
27	1 16 0
28	1 17 0
29	1 18 0
30	1 19 0
31	2 0 2
32	2 1 4
33	2 2 6
34	2 3 10
35	2 5 2
36	2 6 6
37	2 8 0
38	2 9 8
39	2 11 4
40	2 13 0
41	2 14 10
42	2 16 8
43	2 18 8
44	3 0 10
45	3 3 0
46	3 5 4
47	3 7 10
48	3 10 6
49	3 13 2
50	3 16 0
51	3 19 0
52	4 2 2
53	4 5 6
54	4 9 2
55	4 13 0
56	4 17 0
57	5 1 2
58	5 5 8
59	5 10 4
60	5 15 4
61	6 0 8
62	6 6 2
63	6 12 0
64	6 18 2
65	7 4 8
66	7 11 8
67	7 19 0

MINIMUM PREMIUMS.

The London Life Association Limited is not a company trading for profit, but a society of persons mutually assuring each others' lives at the lowest possible cost. It has no shareholders to provide for, no branch offices to keep up, and it never employs travellers or pays commission to agents or solicitors to get new business. The expenses of management are thus reduced to a minimum, but £4 10*s.* 1*d.* per cent. of the Premiums, or £2 18*s.* 5*d.* per cent. of the Income from premiums and interest—ratios less probably than those of any other office, and in fact less than those of most for commission alone.

The Association's system of charging a full premium for seven years and then allowing large reductions during the rest of life is well known, but there are those to whom the higher early premiums are inconvenient, even when the office lends one-half of each at 4 per cent. The Directors, therefore, knowing that the Association can rightly be content with smaller payments than are necessary elsewhere, have introduced tables of "MINIMUM PREMIUMS" which, although they are lower than the non-profit rates of most companies, will yet be subject to some reduction as life is prolonged; but whatever happens, the sum assured is fixed (without being liable to any diminution or debt), and the renewal premiums specified in the policy is the most which the Assured can be called upon to pay. These premiums are applicable to assurances covering death only, or endowment assurances receivable at a selected age or previous death; the policies are free for the whole world; a surrender value of at least one quarter of the ordinary complete premiums paid, even of the first alone, is guaranteed; and all claims are receivable immediately on proof of death (or maturity) and title.

It is impossible to set forth here the details of this scheme, but they are to be found in a prospectus which may be obtained on application by post or otherwise, for there is not the least difficulty in effecting assurances without the intervention of any middleman.

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., LL.D., *Chairman* (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

Sir GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Deputy-Chairman* (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London, E.C.).

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The LAST Distribution of Profits in 1905 gave to the great majority of Policyholders a Bonus at the rate of **£2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.**

The NEXT Distribution of Profits will be made after the close of the books at the 31st December, 1909.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCONTINUED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60
25	£1 12 0	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 Years the Policies under this scheme participate in any reduction of premium declared in excess of 33 per cent. The rate of abatement is now 35 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL and FUNDS exceed £220,000.

"NON-TARIFF"
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

FIRE, ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE, PUBLIC LIABILITY, BURGLARY INSURANCE, PROPERTY OWNERS' INDEMNITY, INSURANCE OF LIFTS, and MOTORISTS' and CYCLISTS' INSURANCE.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION
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Funds over £5,000,000. Annual Income over £900,000.
New Business, over £3,000,000 per annum.

No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.

PREMIUM RATES.
10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.
A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright"—premiums ceasing on death of parent.

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The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.** Return generally ½ per cent. better than most Offices—in some cases as much as 2 per cent. per annum.

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National Provident Institution

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

Established 1835.

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NORWICH UNION
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FOUNDED 1797.

Head Office: NORWICH.

CHIEF LONDON OFFICES:

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FIRE LOSSES PAID : £22,000,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

All Classes of Fire and Accident Insurance Transacted.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Offices and Agencies of this Society.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [13

Advantageous Assurances at All Ages

can be effected with the

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MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

"One of the best Life Offices in the World."—*Standard.*

Early Provident

£6 10s. per annum will secure for a child aged **2** next birthday a policy of **£1000** at death after age **25** with Valuable Options at **25** and return of premiums in the event of earlier death.

Educational Annuities

£18 per annum from the birth of a child till he is 16 will secure for him an Annuity of **£100** a year for **4** years from age **16**. Money returned in the event of the death of the child.

(THESE ARE TWO SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR CHILDREN.)

Half Premium Endowment Policy is a very attractive form of insurance for professional and business men. At age **23** next birthday **£17** a year for **5** years and **£31 2s. 6d.** a year for **25** years secures a policy of **£1000** payable at the end of **30** years or at previous death.

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£28 9s. 7d. per annum at age **30** next birthday insures a healthy man for **£1000** until he is **60**, when he can exercise one of the EIGHT IMPORTANT OPTIONS absolutely guaranteed under the policy.

Pensions for later years should be provided as early as possible. Write for pamphlet showing what **£10** a year will do. If delayed too long, there comes a time when *Annuities* alone are available.

Particulars of any of the above and full prospectus on application to Dept. 7,

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.

North British & Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES,
BURGLARY, ACCIDENTS TO SERVANTS, &c.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

TOTAL FUNDS - - £18,100,000

TOTAL REVENUE - £4,100,000

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Annuities of all kinds are granted.

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Property of nearly **every description** at **Home** and **Abroad** insured at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk.

Insurances against **Burglary and Accidents to Servants, Shop Assistants, &c.**, effected at moderate rates.

Chief Offices { **London: 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C.**
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THE [Founded 1871

OCEAN

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Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, *General Manager and Secretary.* [83

PHŒNIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED £7,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1782

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £44,000,000

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FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT.

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ONE OF THE OLDEST COMPANIES TRANSACTING THIS CLASS OF INSURANCE.

A Moderate Tariff of Rates. Liberal Commission to Agents.

For Terms apply to the Secretary, as above. [90

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

Established 1864. *Incorporated under Act of Parliament.*

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£1,900,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED ...	£4,250,000
CLAIMS PAID	£6,500,000

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See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company.

Wanted, additional Representatives in all Districts.

To good business men, liberal terms and certain success. [84

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Invested Funds exceed Seventy Millions.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

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(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

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INVESTED FUNDS over	£2,529,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£274,100
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£6,368,000
BONUSES ALREADY ALLOTTED	£2,750,000
CLAIMS PAID exceed	£3,473,000

REVERSIONARY BONUS DECLARED AT THE 1908 DIVISION OF PROFITS, £1 14*s.* PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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—AND—

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - -	**£400,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - -	**£208,620**
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GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE OF EVERY KIND.
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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

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Telephones { London Wall—1307. Central—9684.

H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary.*

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INCOME POLICIES are ISSUED which ASSURE weekly sums in case of PERSONAL ILLNESS or ACCIDENT causing a temporary or permanent LOSS OF INCOME. The Company's "FULL RETURN" POLICIES provide for the RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS paid, irrespective of claims, upon the assured attaining a specified age.

Full particulars as to Policies, Rates, &c., may be obtained on application. [145

REVISED FIGURES FOR 1908.

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.
London Office: 133, STRAND, W.C.

PREMIUM INCOME exceeds - -	**£2,450,000**
In 1908 the Income Increased -	**£110,000**
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID over - -	**£12,000,000**
Funds exceed - - - - - -	**£6,160,000**

Branches throughout the Kingdom, where information may be readily obtained. [183

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

FIRE.
ACCIDENT.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

1, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

LIFE.
BURGLARY.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

28, Lombard Street, LONDON.

TOTAL FUNDS	**£14,298,499**
INCOME	**£ 5,107,166**

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND PROGRESS.

	1887.	1897.	1907.
CAPITAL PAID UP	£ 289,545	£ 375,702	£ 391,887
LIFE FUNDS	3,322,153	5,539,264	9,691,009
SUPERANNUATION FUND ...	26,000	48,481	88,960
ACCIDENT FUNDS	—	—	108,935
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS, including Balance of PROFIT and LOSS	2,125,393	3,281,456	4,017,708
	£5,763,091	£9,244,903	£14,298,499

Absolute Security. **Moderate Rates of Premium.** **Liberal Policy Conditions.**

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EXTRACTS FROM A FEW PRESS OPINIONS.

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SPECIAL TERMS granted to ANNUITANTS when HEALTH is IMPAIRED.

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"It seems only the other day that the Scottish Amicable surprised the insurance world by setting aside Reserves which provided a larger margin for security and profits than any other Company kept in hand before or since. Yet this was ten years ago, and now another Valuation Report reminds us that the Society is even stronger than before."—*Standard.*

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Compound Bonus

OF

£1 15s. .0d.

per cent. per annum was again declared by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to all With Profit Policies.

Intending Proposers are invited to apply for Prospectus containing Rates and full Information.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Life Assurance Society.

For Mutual Life Assurance. *No Shareholders.*

Funds, £5,000,000. Claims Paid, £8,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.
London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [106

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

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THE WHOLE PROFITS belong to the Assured, who by the Society's Special Act of Parliament are **expressly protected** against any individual liability.
BONUSES are calculated on the **Compound System**—that is, on **Previous Bonus** as well as on the sum assured.
NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE:—Minimum Rates—with Profits, and **PENSIONS** combined with **Family Provision.**
POLICIES ARE WORLD-WIDE from the outset in most cases.
GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES are stated in the Policies.
THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.
CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY on proof of death and title.

THE SOCIETY TRANSACTS every description of Life Insurance Business.
INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are effected at moderate rates of premium.
LOANS ARE GRANTED on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—
Telephone No. 492 Bank. **19 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.**
Telegraphic Address: "LIFE, LONDON." *Resident Secretary*—F. R. LEFTWICH. [107

SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

PERTH.

Claim Payments over £100,000

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ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK INSURANCE TRANSACTED.
SPECIAL FEATURES. AGENTS WANTED.

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Special features of the Company are—

Reduced Premiums to Total Abstainers.

Very favourable rates under Life, Accident, and all Sickness Policies.

Immediate Mortgage Scheme for House Purchase. Loan cancelled in event of death. Repayments over 10, 15, or 20 years at rates little more than in cheapest Building Societies. Ordinary mortgage expenses paid by the Company. Send for prospectus. [264

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).

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Secretary—C. E. HOWELL.

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Bonus Declared - - -	**£7,000,000**	**Claims Paid** - - -	**£25,970,000**

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock. [195

THE

STATE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

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LONDON OFFICE: 12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

BATH, BIRMINGHAM, BLACKPOOL, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, OLDHAM, EDINBURGH, DUNDEE, GLASGOW, ROTHESAY, DUBLIN, and HARTFORD (CONN.).

FIRE.	DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
BURGLARY.	WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT.	FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
PLATE GLASS.	DRIVERS' ACCIDENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES ARE INVITED.

ALBERT H. HEAL, *General Manager and Secretary.*

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ANNUITIES.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada grant Annuities on the most Advantageous Terms. See Rates, page 355.

Write for particulars to 93, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., or to the Branch Offices of the Company.

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STAR LIFE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

Funds - - - £6,500,000.

All desirable Classes of Life Insurance arranged at Moderate Premiums.

Full information may be obtained from any of the Society's Branches or Agents, or from the Head Office: 32, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

J. DOUGLAS WATSON, F.I.A., *Manager and Actuary.*

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1710.

The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

HEAD OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON E.C.

Insurances effected against the following Risks:—

FIRE.

PLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
Including ACCIDENTS TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
PERSONAL ACCIDENT. SICKNESS AND DISEASE.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. BURGLARY.

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nt EMLYN.
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CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq.

C. H. GREEN, *Manager, Accident Dept.*
G. S. MANVELL, *Manager.*
F. H. MELLERSH, F. WHITE } *Assistant Secretaries.*
GEO. E. MEAD, *Secretary.*

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

FUNDS IN HAND OVER £8,000,000.

INCOME OVER £1,000,000.

Chief Office:—

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION

AT ORDINARY RATES OF PREMIUM. SEE SPECIAL PROSPECTUS

ANNUITIES, IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED

SINKING FUND POLICIES.

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The Hon. CHALES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.
LORD HERBERT SCOTT, D.S.O.

Actuary: R. G. SALMON, F.I.A.
Secretary and General Manager: E. LINNELL.

Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for full prospectuses and new pamphlet, "Scientific Saving." (87

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. *INCORPORATED 1851.*

aid-up Capital = £513,350. Total Losses Paid = £9,925,016.

British and Foreign Offices:

2, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B., M.P.
ALFRED COOPER, ESQ. (Messrs. Grahams & Co.).
SIR ERNEST CABLE (Bird & Co.).

R. H. R. BURDER, *Manager and Underwriter.*
H. M. BENTLEY, *Assistant Manager.*

FIRE AND MARINE AND CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS INSURANCES

Home and Abroad granted at Current Rates. Claims promptly and liberally settled.

Applications for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns Invited.

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THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

ESTD. A.D. 1717.
Reconstituted 1906.

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

LL PARTICULARS as to RATES, &c., on application to

STENTON T. COVINGTON, Secretary. [270

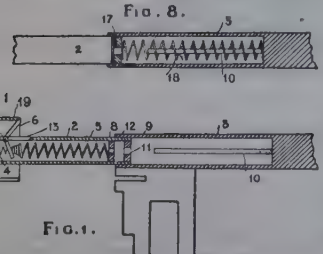

FIG. 1.

Patent No. 15084/08.

ROBBERY OF THE CROWN JEWELS FROM DUBLIN CASTLE.

In direct response the **"NESTER" KEY** has been invented, a wax impression of which cannot be taken; yet this key has the exact same appearance as an ordinary key. Any lock can be fitted without further alteration than inserting patent drill-pin. Everyone wishing security should have their locks fitted without delay. It may save you thousands of pounds: it will certainly save you much anxiety. Any description of lock will be made to order with patent drill-pin.

Ask your Ironmonger to show you the "NESTER" Lock and Key, or apply direct to

Rev. E. A. HACKETT, Ventry Dingle, IRELAND.

THE . . *85th YEAR.*

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

FIRE LIFE ANNUITY TRUSTEESHIP ACCIDENT BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE LIVE STOCK PLATE GLASS.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £556,460.
Accumulated Funds Exceed £2,000,000. Annual Income Exceeds £500,000.

Head Office: ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
London Office: BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
West End Branches: 49, PALL MALL, S.W.; 307, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
Chairman: THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

FIRE INSURANCES

Effected by the Company on the most Moderate Terms, according to the nature of the risk.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The lowest premiums, without profits, charged by any British Life Office giving guaranteed surrender values and paid-up Policies.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them. Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. Policies issued covering Full Liability under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900; the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Common Law.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT. World-wide Policies issued conferring Full Benefits at Moderate Rates.

BURGLARY INSURANCE TRANSACTED. Liberal Conditions. Low Rates. No Average Clause. [229

S. Gestetner's

"Rotary Cyclostyle" Duplicator.

"Of the apparatus worked in the stencil method, the Cyclostyle has been most extensively used."—*Vide* "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Writing," Vol. 24, page 697.

1,000 Copies from one Hand or Typewritten Original.

SOLD ON ITS MERITS.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

FULLY GUARANTEED.

It is always ready for use, and supersedes all other Rotary Duplicators in—

Cleanliness, Simplicity, Speed, and Efficiency.

The inking is performed automatically on **ALL** Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyles, and no liquid ink is employed, thus ensuring perfect cleanliness.

FULL PARTICULARS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK UPON APPLICATION TO—

THE CYCLOSTYLE CO., *89, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and 56, New Oxford Street, W.C.*

WHOLESALE and EXPORT: 7, Tottenham Hale, London, N. [108

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

National Incorporated Association.

ABOUT 8,000 CHILDREN ALWAYS UNDER THEIR CARE.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

No Destitute Child ever refused **Immediate** and **Free** Admission, even if Afflicted, Incurable, or Helpless.

67,009 Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out.

2,804 New Admissions in 1907.

NO ELECTION, PATRONAGE, WAITING LIST, or Money Promise; No Barriers on Account of Age, Sex, Creed, Nationality, or Physical Health.

1,100 EMIGRANTS leave for Canada every year. **20,670** have already been sent out. 98% are successful.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£240 required **daily** for **FOOD ALONE.**
£16 per annum maintains one Healthy Child.
£30 per annum maintains one Suffering Child.
£10 defrays the cost of one Emigrant.

Honorary Director—WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Honorary Treasurer—HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—GEORGE CODE, Esq.

Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES," crossed in same way, and remitted to WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Head Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

28th October, 1908.

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BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES,

LOWER CLAPTON.

Office: 5, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C. (late 27, Red Lion Square).

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
President—THE LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY.
Treasurer—MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.
Secretary—H. W. MUMFORD, Esq.

OBJECTS.—*a*. To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 20 years of age.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for the homeless, and those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

Funds are urgently needed to meet Expenses of Repairs, &c. [135

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

SLOUGH.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *Patroness*—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827, for the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and, in some cases, by purchase between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is *unendowed*, and the Committee *earnestly* appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:—For One Vote, 10*s*. 6*d*.; for Two Votes, £1 1*s*. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5*s*.; for Two Votes, £10 10*s*. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.
Offices: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C. CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*. [148

The Cancer Hospital

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851),

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application, daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

FRED. W. HOWELL, *Secretary*.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"*I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of* THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution.*" (92

Chelsea Hospital for Women,

Fulham Road, London, S.W.

Convalescent Home:
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Patron:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patronesses:
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS FREDERICA OF HANOVER

President:
THE LORD GLENESK.

Treasurer:
HENRY E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Consulting Surgeon:
WM. DUNCAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons:
BLAND-SUTTON, F.R.C.S.
H. FENTON, M.A., M.D.
INGLIS PARSONS, M.D., M.R.C.P.
WATT EDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.
E. GILES, F.R.C.S., M.D.

Matron:
Miss E. C. LAURENCE, R.R.C.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The Hospital has 50 Beds, and was founded for the reception and treatment of respectable poor women and gentlewomen in reduced circumstances, suffering from those many distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable. A great proportion of women thus afflicted are those upon whom the numberless misfortunes of ill-health most heavily fall—the poor gentlewoman, the governess, the wife of the ill-paid clerk, the artisan, and the very poor. Their homes are altogether unsuited for the performance of a critical operation, nor can they there have the special nursing and care which their condition demands. It is therefore obvious that the work of this Charity, in restoring Mothers, Wives and Daughters to that health upon which the maintenance of families so frequently depends, is one of real value and importance.

FREE IN-PATIENTS

are admitted on recommendation of Subscriber, one Letter being sufficient for each Patient's entire stay.

CONTRIBUTING IN-PATIENTS

are received upon payment Weekly of 10*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.*, or 42*s.*, according to means.

OUT-PATIENTS

attend daily at 2.15 o'clock (except Saturdays), with Subscriber's Letter, or on payment of 1*s.*

THE CONVALESCENT HOME

at St. Leonards-on-Sea contains 22 Beds, and is not reserved for hospital patients.

The Hospital is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions. It has recently suffered severe loss through the death of old friends, and further assistance, especially regular support, is greatly needed.

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Sec.*

[55

ITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE CHEST
(VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL),
VICTORIA PARK, E.

arest Station: CAMBRIDGE HEATH, Great Eastern Railway.
Telegrams: "PHTHISIS, LONDON."

on: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *President:* H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Treasurer: SIR EDWARD SASSOON, BART., M.P.

The Hospital contains **176** Beds, and is the special Hospital for Consumption and Heart and Diseases in the EAST END.
several Wards are now, unfortunately, **CLOSED ENTIRELY FOR WANT OF FUNDS.** large numbers of poor people anxiously await admission. Who will help to re-open some or these beds?
212 In-Patients relieved during the past year. **64,592** Attendances in the Out-Patients' rtment during the same period.
he **OPEN-AIR** treatment for Consumption has now been adopted.

£1,000 Endows a Bed, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.
£500 Endows a Cot, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.

LEGACIES GREATLY NEEDED.

DITIONAL HELP IS VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED to carry on this great work among the poor of the EAST END.

H. DUDLEY RYDER, *Secretary.*

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CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

STRAND, W.C.

Treasurer—W. R. MALCOLM, Esq., 440, Strand.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations, New Annual Subscriptions, and Legacies. The Annual Income from Invested Property is only **£2,500**, while the Expenditure (including that of the Convalescent Home) is **£23,000**, the Balance being derived from Voluntary Contributions. Average number of Patients treated yearly, **24,000**.

WALTER ALVEY, *Secretary*. [127

EVELINA HOSPITAL —FOR— CHILDREN

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

Only large **CHILDREN'S** Hospital in South London, situated in its poorest District (76 cots, and extensive Out-patient Department.)

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

£8,000 wanted **ANNUALLY** for Ordinary Working Expenses.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ANCASTER. *Treasurer*—SIR J. MURRAY SCOTT, BART.
Chairman—CHARLES WIGHTMAN, ESQ. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH. [126

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—**H.M. Queen Alexandra, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.**

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women, in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, are certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [1

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Patroness—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents and Vice-Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The G.F.S. is a National Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be true to that ideal; to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship and of fellowship in Christian work.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, the care of Working-house Children, Registry Work address of Central Employment Office is **14,** Victoria Street, S.W., protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Homes of Rest, Lodges and Recreation Rooms, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift.

The Publications of the Society, Price Lists of the Needlework Depôt, and all further information, can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 59, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Telegrams: "AUGUST, LONDON." *Telephone:* 2521 VICTORIA. [

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE
GENERAL WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

Patrons—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

OBJECT: To Teach Trades to the Adult Blind, and to provide them with Employment, Materials, and a Market for their Manufactures.

The amount realised by goods sold is not sufficient to meet all the expenses, and in addition there is a Pension Fund for the benefit of Aged Blind People past work.

Funds to supply that which is lacking are earnestly APPEALED FOR.

HOWARD E. MULLINS, Secretary and Manager.

258, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patron*—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of Committee—General Sir GEORGE W. A. HIGGINSON, G.C.B.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15¼. 2. A boy must, in the inion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as uld disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which uld require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the me. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a l fulfilling the conditions of admission. There are now 250 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations are gently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the easurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, G.C.B., V.C., Buckingham Palace, S.W.; and by the cretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

G. A. BEATY-POWNALL, Lt.-Colonel, *Secretary.*

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

EDS, 608. IN-PATIENTS (1907), 8,733. OUT-PATIENTS, 131,138.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1907—£64,954.

ncome from Endowments, 1907—£39,353.

For the large difference between assured income and ordinary outgoings, the Hospital is n year to year dependent on **VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.**

Governors earnestly appeal for:—1. New Annual Subscriptions and Donations to meet this deficency; 2. Donations to the Re-endowment and Re-building Funds.

NOVEMBER, 1908. H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.* [115

HE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

phone: 5653 Central. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERSHAM. *Treasurer*—ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.

early **450,000** Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the *first*, and for many years ly Institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

ATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter commendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

UT-PATIENTS are received daily at 1 p.m. *Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the Systematic res on Dermatology and to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.*

ght Treatment—Lupus Lamps, X Ray, High Frequency, and Radium, daily -towards the expense of ng and maintaining which Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully ed and acknowledged by the Secretary, or the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

00 TO **400** OF THE SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED BY THIS CHARITY, and ddition to the Fund would extend its advantages to a larger number.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [93

THE TEMPORARY

Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,

Battersea Park Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.,

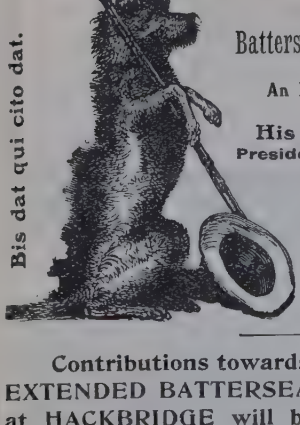
And HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats.

PATRON:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.



OBJECTS:

1. To provide shelter and food for the lost, deserted and dangerous dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless operation, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Contributions towards the Maintenance of the RECENTLY EXTENDED BATTERSEA HOME and the COUNTRY HOME at HACKBRIDGE will be thankfully received by

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.*

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH

(Additional Curates Society).

THE ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY exists to help poor parishes to obtain the assistant Clergy they require, and could not have without money assistance from outside their own borders.

The Society's work now reaches over the whole of England; it also deals with Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Man. It touches the slums in the centre of large cities, the poorer suburbs outside the cities, and also the mining and other industrial towns and villages. Its help is now given to more than **1,000** parishes, and helps to maintain **1,300** additional Clergymen. The Christian work in these parishes touches **eight millions** of people. But this help will necessarily have to be curtailed in 1909, unless the Society's income be materially increased.

Churchmen who do not as yet subscribe to A.C.S. are earnestly asked to do so. The A.C.S. Office is at 39, Victoria Street, Westminster. Secretary: Canon Petit.

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,
WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. | *Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from all parts of the Empire, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,762 Fatherless Children already. Forty-four were admitted last year.

About 450 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year.

Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. *Assistance is therefore urgently needed*, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote ... ... £5 5s. 0d.
" " Two Votes ... ... £10 10s. 0d.
Annual Subscription for One Vote ... ... £0 10s. 6d.
" Two Votes ... ... £1 1s. 0d.

Offices—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. Commr. H. C. MARTIN, R.N., *Secretary*. [251

HOMES OF HOPE,
Nos. 4, 5, & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.
(Established 1860.)

For the **restoration** of the **First** fallen and the **Protection** of **Friendless** young omen.

Young women are admitted on any day, and coming from any quarter whatever, **if there e room** in the Homes, and **funds.**

This Society does **valuable maternity** work for the poor **betrayed** and **deceived oung women** who have **taken** the **one false step,** who are really the **most hopeful** ass **of the fallen,** and generally **to be pitied.**

In **every** case, **if** it be **possible,** the **men** are **compelled** to **pay** the sum allowed by w **for** the **child's support.**

While inmates of the Homes, the young women **are trained** in household and domestic ties, with a view to their **becoming good** and **useful members of society.** The eat object, however, kept most anxiously before the Committee is to afford them opportunities religious instruction.

The applications for admission are **painfully urgent,** and the charity is wholly dependent voluntary contributions. It is hard to witness **the anguish and sorrow** of those who ply, and **pass them over** for lack of funds.

This best of all Rescue work is **hampered** and **hindered** by **debt,** and the Committee quire **more Subscribers,** as the **work** is **limited** for lack of more money. Had they e means, **many more young lives** could be **snatched from sin,** and—**mark is!—nearly every case** that comes into the Homes **is a rescue.**

The Secretary will be happy to forward the last Annual Report.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

ALFRED HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer*, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

egraphic Address: "*BETRAYED, LONDON.*" [284

RISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee.—*President*—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. *e-President*—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. *Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *uty-Chairman*—Col. Sir R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, Bt. *Hon. Treas.*—H. H. PLEYDELL VERIE, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. *Manageress*—Work ôt, Miss WILTSHIRE, 7a, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. *Secretary*—GENERAL W. M. LEES, 7a, er Grosvenor Place, S.W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those es who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are bsolute poverty.

OFFICE AND WORK DEPÔT—7A, LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W. [100

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL

AND RESCUE HOME,

Harrow Road, London, W.

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

OVER 200 BEDS. NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUCH NEEDED. NO LETTERS REQUIRED.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION of the kind in this or any other country with Hospital and Home combined.

Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received by the Treasurers:—

LORD KINNAIRD, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.;
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.;
OR THE
SECRETARY, Harrow Road.

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LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,

ISLINGTON, N.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.

84,000 persons have been received and treated here since 1802. The Diseases admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles; and Typhoid when accommodation can be made available. The general ward fee is three guineas for the whole term of treatment. Private rooms, three guineas a week. Patients' payments amount to about a fourth of the annual outlay, the other three-fourths falling upon the funds of the Institution. This system encourages people who are willing to pay a part at least of the cost of their illness to do so rather than remain for treatment at home or cast themselves upon the rates. No help is received from the rates by this Hospital.

Annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards for more than one year are Governors, and donors of ten guineas and upwards in one sum are Life Governors. Domestic servants of Governors, and certain employés of subscribing business houses, clubs, and hotels, are promptly received and treated free of charge. Application to the Secretary with a medical certificate will ensure prompt admission. The application can be made personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone; 637 North.

Bankers: UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, 50, Cornhill, E.C. W. CHRISTIE, *Secretary.* [6

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

Instituted 1813. ***WATFORD.*** **Incorporated 1845.**

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Orphan and Fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE,** representing all professions and callings.

Nearly 7,000 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority of the boys having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£14,000 annually.**

Annual Subscriptions from 10*s.* 6*d.*, Life Subscriptions from £5 5*s.*, and DONATIONS will be gladly received.

E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Treasurer.* ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Chairman.*
Offices: 3, CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.* [13

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

(Established in 1795 for Foreign Missionary Work on a non-sectarian Evangelical basis).

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E C.

Treasurers:—
Sir ALBERT SPICER, BART, M.P. Sir J. COMPTON RICKETT, M.P.

Trustees:—
Sir ALBERT SPICER, Bart, M.P., London.
ALFRED E. HUTTON, Esq., M.P., Rawdon.
ALFRED J. SHEPHEARD, Esq., L.C.C., London.
J. GOODIER HAWORTH, Esq., Rawdon.

Bankers:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Missionary Roll contains such names as
JOHN WILLIAMS, ROBERT MOFFAT, DAVID LIVINGSTONE, ROBERT MORRISON, JAMES GILMOUR, JAMES CHALMERS, and WILLIAM GEORGE LAWES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £190,000.

Increased Funds are urgently needed to maintain existing work.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Rev. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., Home Secretary, at the Mission House as above.

N.B.—Property of every kind may be given by will for religious or charitable purposes.

THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st, the WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.

The largest General Hospital in England; 922 Beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. ng the only General Hospital for East London—*i.e.*, for a million and a half people—the practice mmense. In-patients last year, 14,288; out-patients, 228,279; accidents, 18,702; operations er Anæsthesia, 17,205.

APPOINTMENTS.—Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and dent, are open to students than at any other hospital. Nearly one hundred of these qualified ointments are made annually, and more than 150 Dressers, Clinical Clerks, &c., appointed every e months. All are free to Students of the College. Holders of resident appointments have board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Thirty-seven Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. SEVEN RANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered in October.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the University of London and other Higher Examinations. ial entries for Medical and Surgical Practice can be made. A reduction of 15 Guineas is made ns of members of the profession entering for the full course.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.—The New Pathological Institute and the ratories and class-rooms for Bacteriology, Public Health, Operative Surgery, Chemistry, gy, are now open.

The Clubs Union Athletic Ground is within easy reach of the Hospital.

Luncheons and Dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club.

The Central Metropolitan and other railways have stations close to the Hospital and College.

or prospectus and information as to residence, &c., apply, personally or by letter, to

MILE END, E. MUNRO SCOTT, *Warden*. [62

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL,

40, Fitzroy Square, W.

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS.
Treasurer:—W. H. ROTHERY-NUTT, Esq.

This Hospital was established in March, 1887, for the treatment of Skin Affections. It is free to the necessitous only, and also affords relief to those above that class who are unable to pay the ordinary Specialist's fees, but who can give a donation to the Hospital. At present the In-Patients' Department is closed for want of funds. The Committee require **£1,000** to **free the Hospital from debt** and to enable them to re-open the Beds, and it is for this especial purpose that the Committee most earnestly appeal to the benevolent.

Annual Subscribers of £3 3s. have the right to recommend In-patients.

Out-Patients are seen every afternoon at **1.30**, and every evening at **6.30**.

Röntgen Ray, High Frequency, and other Electrical Methods of Treatment on Wednesdays at **2.30** p.m. and Saturdays at **6.**

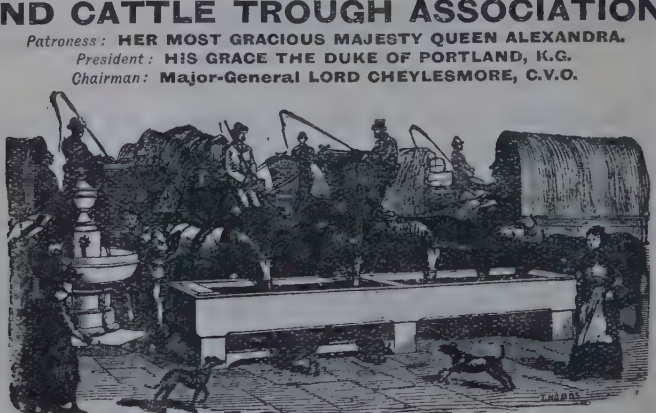
Up to the 30th of September last, **39,723** persons had been relieved, and the attendances exceeded **231,729.**

Subscriptions and Donations may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross, S.W., or will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

JAMES E. HOLE, *Secretary.* [116

METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION.

Patroness: **HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**
President: **HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.**
Chairman: **Major-General LORD CHEYLESMORE, C.V.O.**



FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Secretary: Capt. W. SIMPSON, 70, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

This Association is the only one of its kind. It has erected **762** Drinking Fountains for human beings and over **1,242** Troughs for horses and dogs. Supported by Voluntary Contributions. It is estimated that 250,000 drink at the Association's Troughs and Fountains in one year. It promotes temperance. Confers the blessing of refreshing drink of water on the hard worked horses in the streets. Encourages kindness to animals.

Assistance is required to erect more Fountains and Troughs in the streets to keep pace with the rapid and enormous growth of the Metropolis and Provincial Towns. [20

Patron:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Chairman:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.
Treasurers:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILLINGDON.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
Chairman of Committees:
C. J. THOMAS, Esq., C.C., F.R.G.S.

Metropolitan Hospital,
KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

THIS HOSPITAL IS SITUATED IN THE POOREST DISTRICT OF NORTH-EAST LONDON AND MINISTERS TO A POPULATION OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

While the necessary Expenditure averages **£14,000** *a year, the Assured Income from investments is only* **£520.**

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

In-Patients, 1907,
1,933

Out-Patients, 1907,
124,136
(ATTENDANCES).

Secretary:—J. C. BUCHANAN.

Bankers:—GLYN, MILLS & CO. LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

The Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home

HOWARD'S ROAD, PLAISTOW, E.

Telephone 3317 East. *Homes at Victoria Docks and Barking, and Two at East Ham.*

Nearly **11,000** poor suffering men, women, and children nursed in 1907.

£7,000 per annum needed to maintain the Charity's work.

THERE IS NO SURE INCOME, and fresh support is therefore earnestly solicited.

Patroness—H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.
President—HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
Treasurer—COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.
Bankers—WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD., BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.
Secretary—FREDERICK R. PANTER. [101

The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and St. Albans.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Treasurer—GENERAL CLIVE. *Secretary*—GRANT MARSTON, ESQ.
OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it, in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
2. The Clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.
4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.

Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
Subscriptions to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.
Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYDS BANKING CO., LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W. [117

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of **His Most Excellent Majesty the King.**
Treasurer—THOS. H. WYATT, ESQ., M.V.O., I.S.O.

This Institution was founded for the Purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £14,500 per Annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand One Hundred and Seven**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£645,000.**

Subscriptions, from 5*s.* and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [118

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

AND ORPHANAGE.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

CHIEF OFFICE: **BONNER ROAD, LONDON, N.E.**

12 BRANCHES. 2,000 CHILDREN.

Principal: REV. ARTHUR E. GREGORY, D.D. *Secretary:* MR. C. N. BARNS.

More than **7,000** children have already been rescued. Special provision is made for **crippled** and **afflicted** little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creed, eligible.

£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.

Remittances should be addressed to Rev. Dr. GREGORY, C.H. & O., Bonner Road, London, N.E., and crossed "London City and Midland Bank." [182

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN AND "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.

INCORPORATED 1904.

BEFORE.

AFTER.

FOUNDED 1843.

London Office: 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

(Formerly at 8, 25 and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF—

- **The Training Ship "Arethusa."** } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
- **The Training Ship "Chichester."** } For Poor Boys of good character.
- **The Boys' Refuge and Technical School, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
- **The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham.**
- **The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey.**
- **The Shaftesbury School, Bisley.**
- **The Girls' Home, Sudbury Hall, Wembley, Middlesex.**
- **The Girls' Home, Ealing House, Ealing, W.**
- **Home for Little Girls, Royston, Herts.**
- **Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
- **Working Boys' Home, 21, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.**
- **"Arethusa" and "Chichester," Greenhithe, Kent.**
- **Shipping Agencies, Poplar, Newport (Mon.), and Southampton.**

In these Homes and Ships over 1,000 Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, chnically Educated, and Religiously Trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if nd suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 18,000 Boys and Girls have been received.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

resident—The EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B. *Chairman and Treasurer*—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.

Joint Secretaries { H. BRISTOW WALLEN. HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques, Postal or Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above.

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NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.) Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JUBILEE YEAR. 1859—1909.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund.

This scheme is particularly commended to the attention of those who, though unable to sacrifice present income, are desirous of helping the Institution. It is also useful to any who wish to make provision for others during their lives, with ultimate benefit to the Hospital.

Contributions, especially Annual Subscriptions, will be most thankfully received by

THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON. *Bankers:* COUTTS & CO., Strand. [57

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

PATRONS { HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.
Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 27, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.
Physicians—Miss COCK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.
Surgeons—Mrs. BOYD, M.D., Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S.
Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Miss CHADBURN, M.D., B.S., Mrs. FLEMMING, M.D., Miss ANDERSON, M.D., B.S., Miss WOODCOCK, M.D.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss SHEPPARD, M.B.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [245

NORTH LONDON

OR

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833. ***Incorporated 1907.***

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease.

OVER 70,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	**£28,500**
RELIABLE INCOME	**£9,000**
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	**£19,500**

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A HOME AND EDUCATION FOR 500 FATHER-LESS CHILDREN.

THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

AND

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

Patrons:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

President:
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer:
SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.

Offices—73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [52

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON, W.

Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average **740**, and the New Out-Patients **17,000** a year; the total attendance being nearly **60,000.**

The Hospital provides 46 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 16 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman.*

GEORGE HANBURY, *Treasurer.*
W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary.* [141

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **27,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [58

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patron:—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron:—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

President:—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*:—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O

Chairman of Committee:—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,701** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,996** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £6,500.
RELIABLE INCOME, £4,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [94

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN. *(Founded 1867.)*

Patron—**H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

(Late North-Eastern Hospital for Children, re-named by Her Majesty's Special Permission.)

X 130 BEDS IN CONSTANT USE. X

Only Children's Hospital convenient for population of over 500,000 Recently Enlarged with the assistance of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Special attention given to the question of Hospital abuse.

Dependent on Voluntary Support to the extent of **£10,000** a year.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers: BARCLAYS, Lombard Street. T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary.* [138

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,

PURLEY, SURREY.

FOUNDED 1844. INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.

Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.

Annual necessary expenditure, **£9,000.** Annual subscriptions, **£2,102.**

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.* J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Office—99, CANNON STREET, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C. [11

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY

SCHOOLS—REDHILL, SURREY. (*Removed from Streatham Hill.*)

Office—58, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS.—Orphans and other necessitous Children, born in prosperity, whose parents (Clergymen, Naval or Military Officers, Members of the Legal, Medical, and other Professions, Merchants, or Traders) are now in Adversity.

ADVANTAGES.—Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education. Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office. *Funds are much needed, as the Institution is Unendowed.*

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Half-Yearly Elections in June and December.

Life Subscriptions, £10 10*s.* with Two Votes; £5 5*s.* with One Vote. Annual ditto, £1 1*s.* with Two Votes; 10*s.* 6*d.* with One Vote.

R. H. EVANS, *Secretary.* [226

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Honorary Secretaries—Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10*s.* to 25*s.* per month.

There are at present **1,258** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly **£9,000** is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the kind agency of Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Queen Victoria," "Thomas Pocock," "James Templeton Wood" and other Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer.*
W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [167

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. PATRONESSES—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA and H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

HIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of **7** and **10**, and at the age of **16** are placed out in respectable private families. They rest in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes ..	**£10**	**10**	**0**	**Annual Subscription, 2 Votes** ..	**£1**	**1**	**0**
Ditto 1 Vote ..	**5**	**5**	**0**	**Ditto 1 Vote** ..	**0**	**10**	**6**

A Donation of **60** Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of **£12 12s.** per annum, with an entrance fee of **£2 2s.** pending election, or otherwise.

Cheques crossed "Messrs. Hoare."

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices—17, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

BROUGH MALTBY, *Secretary.* [187

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. Founded 1814.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD. *Treasurer*: S. HOPE MORLEY, ESQ.

Chairman of Council: SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART. *Vice-Chairman*: THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure - - - - - - - - -	**£6,500**
Annual Income from Investments - - - - - - - -	**£ 250**
REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - - - - -	**£6,250**

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers —Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C. **A. T. MAYS, Secretary.** [146

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), **CITY ROAD, E.C.**

FOUNDED 1804.

Every day this Hospital Relieves over 100 In-Patients and 400 Out-Patients.

NOW IN GREAT NEED OF HELP.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary.* [95

ROYAL SOCIETY For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

105, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

PATRONS—{ HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
{ HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—Sir GUILLUM SCOTT. *Bankers*—COUTTS & Co., London.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824, rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Council respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance—

I. By supplying early information of all acts of cruelty witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Nearly 7,000 convictions annually.

The increased operations of the Society necessitate a continual drain on the funds of the Society on account of the inadequacy of the yearly Subscription. The Council need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart.

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

SUGGESTION TO PERSONS MAKING THEIR WILLS.

"I give and bequeath the sum of . . . to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, established 1824; to be at the disposal of the Council for the time being of the said Society; and I direct that the same be paid free of legacy duty." [61

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL,

MARGATE,

FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OF THE BONES, JOINTS, GLANDS, &c.

150 Beds.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only three Free Beds. More urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. *London Offices*—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH. *Secretary*—A. NASH. [154

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION.

A MISSION FOR SAILORS, FISHERMEN, AND EMIGRANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FOUNDED 1864.

Patron: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
Vice-Patrons: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and FIFTY-SIX BISHOPS.

OBJECT: To assist the Church of England in her endeavours to advance the spiritual welfare of Sailors, Fishermen, and Emigrants, on board ship or ashore, both at Home and Abroad.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, and OFFERTORIES are URGENTLY NEEDED. Illustrated Papers, Magazines, Books, and Warm Clothing are also earnestly asked for.

The Organising Secretary (Rev. A. H. Haigh) will be glad of the opportunity either to preach Sermons, to address Drawing-room and Garden Meetings, or to give a Lecture with the aid of the lantern illustrating the work of the Mission.

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to P. J. GEDYE, Secretary, St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. [169

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.
Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1907 was **533** In-Patients and **3,569** Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary.* 121

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the SOUTH of the THAMES.

There are **561** Beds for the **ABSOLUTELY POOR.**

There are **38** Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

There are **3** Wards closed waiting further contributions.

AT LEAST £10,000 PER ANNUM IS REQUIRED FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

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S. THOMAS'S HOME.

S. Thomas's Hospital,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

For Paying Patients.

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon. Full particulars may be obtained on application to

SYDNEY PHILLIPS, B.A., *Steward.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 1637.

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SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3, Gul. iv., Cap. lx.)

Establishments:

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.
Branch Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. 50 Beds.
Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen. ***Funds Urgently Needed.***

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.
The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary,

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [214

SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.

Chairman: T. GUTHRIE WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.
Secretary and Superintendent: Mrs. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. [221

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. *Incorporated* 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of ***30 Guineas*** are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

Sir PAGET BOWMAN, Bt., *Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [128

The United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

Secretary—F. Burton Osborn, Esq.

Office: 7, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Under the Patronage of H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN.

President: His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.

The Association grants Annuities to Widows and Daughters of Clergymen, Medical Men, Officers of the Navy and Army, members of the Legal Profession, landed proprietors, and others of the upper and middle classes of gentle birth, above forty years of age, free from any unsoundness of mind, and medically certified to be unable, from age or bodily infirmity, to earn their own livelihood. Persons in possession of more than £50 per annum are not eligible for the benefits of the Association.

Since the foundation of the Association in 1863, annuities have been granted to 2,331 persons, of whom 1,113 are now living. Over 470 Candidates, many of them absolutely without income, are waiting to receive annuities. Waiting Candidates are assisted from time to time from the Temporary Relief Fund, and Candidates and Annuitants share alike in the benefits of the Clothing Department and the Department of Visiting Friends.

Permanent Memorial Annuities can be established. The cost and conditions may be ascertained upon application. [121

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED JEWS.

LATE

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF PERSECUTED JEWS.

The Jews in Russia have no security for life—and many seek shelter in Palestine, where, though destitute, they are safe.

This Society gives Relief in Food and Clothes to the sick and feeble, and work at Abraham's Vineyard to over **70** men and boys.

FUNDS NEEDED that more may be helped "IN TOKEN OF CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY."

CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED by—

F. A. BEVAN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer*, 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
MESSRS. DRUMMOND, *Bankers*, 49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
E. A. FINN, *Secretary*, 117, VICTORIA ST., S.W. (late 41, Parliament St.).

THE

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

FOUNDED AT SOUTHWARK, 1799.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.
REBUILT AT LEATHERHEAD, 1902.

1799-1909.

110 years of national work with the Blind of the United Kingdom.

"To render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade." (COPYRIGHT.)

Annual Contributions earnestly pleaded for.

THE REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

Chief Offices :
HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.
Telephone No. 4, P.O. LEATHERHEAD.
Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD." [50

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND,

Founded 1858. **SOUTHWARK, S.E.**

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Governor's Donation, £5; Annual Subscription, 10s.; entitles the Donor to 2 Votes at each Election.

ELECTIONS IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Offices: No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.
STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.* [51
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

A NATIONAL WORK.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

PATRON—H.M. THE KING.

PATRON OF THE "CHILDREN'S UNION"—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEEDS AND PLEADS for Help on behalf of its large family of over **3,900** Children, once Homeless, Destitute, and Cruelly Treated.

Over **14,000** Children have been Rescued.

Over **100** Homes, including Farm and Garden Homes.

Secretary: Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Savoy Street, London, W.C. [56

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

38,348 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1908.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly Solicited.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard St.

RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.* [236

UNIVERSAL BENEFICENT SOCIETY

15, Soho Square, London, W.

Founded to assist in various ways those in necessity, of good character, without distinction of class, nationality, or sect.

Patroness—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
President—THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer—THE VISCOUNT CLIFDEN.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. COUTTS & CO., 440, Strand; or by the undersigned

S. SUTHERLAND SAFFORD, *Secretary.* [20

CONSUMPTION.

VENTNOR: THE ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, affords Hospital Treatment with Home-like Comforts to Sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of Eleven Blocks of Buildings (standing in Twenty-two acres), with a separate Bedroom for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea: its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. Facilities for Open-Air Treatment are afforded. The results achieved with upwards of ***20,000*** cases already admitted have been most encouraging. 150 Beds are constantly occupied.

An Annual Subscription of **Five Guineas** or a Life Donation of **Fifty Guineas** constitutes a Governor, with the usual privileges of recommendation.

FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

The yearly expenses amount to ***£13,000.***

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Offices—34, CRAVEN STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C. [224

WEST END
Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System
PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY,
73, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

Instituted 1878.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

With Special Wards for Paralysed Children. 77 Beds.

Applicants must be in attendance at the Hospital for Examination by the Physicians at half-past one o'clock upon Mondays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, or half-past five o'clock upon Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Patients contribute according to their means. The indigent are immediately and gratuitously treated upon production of a Certificate signed by a Subscriber to the Hospital, a Minister of Religion or Registered Medical Practitioner, that the applicant is known by the donor to be deserving of free Hospital Relief.

Urgent cases treated in the first instance without letter. H. C. WILLOCK-POLLEN, *Treasurer.*

N.B.—Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited ALFRED J. WISE, *Secretary.* [247

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nov. 1st, 1894.) Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. *President and Chairman*—His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., P.C.
Treasurer—Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O., P.C.

IT needs:—**£63,000** to carry out the scheme of extension for which plans have been accepted, and by which provision is made for about 250 beds: £10,000 to pay off debt; and £14,000 annually to maintain the present work of relieving about 2,300 In-Patients and 40,000 Out-Patients. Its endowments yield an annual income of about £600. Wherefore it relies upon voluntary contributions for £13,400 wherewith to meet its annual expenditure of £14,000.

It is the nearest General Hospital for Hammersmith, Fulham, Acton, Chiswick, Brentford, and for large portions of Kensington and Barnes. The population it serves numbers more than 500,000 persons. It is entitled to receive and hold devises of freehold land or any other property.

Bankers { LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD., Hammersmith, W.
{ LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT, *Secretary and Superintendent.* [47

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD. Instituted 1750. Rebuilt 1906. Patroness: H.R.H. The Princess of Wales. Donations urgently needed to repay Loan from Bankers required for re-building, the old Hospital being condemned as unsafe. Patients delivered last year, 3,448. Life Governor's qualification, Ten Guineas.

R. A. OWTHWAITE, Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION. Established to give Home or Pension to Merchant Seamen when old, destitute, and helpless. Over 2,400 already permanently benefited. Hundreds of urgent cases cannot be admitted for want of funds. Annual support needed. Office, 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

J. BAILEY WALKER, Secretary.

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE, Clapham Road, London, S.W. President: THOMAS SPURGEON. Treasurer: WILLIAM HIGGS. A home and school for 500 fatherless children. No votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management. Contributions gratefully received by Secretary as above. Notice to intending Benefactors: Annual Report with Form of Bequest will be gladly sent on application.

For List of Charitable Bequests 1907-08, see page 433.

THE
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

HEAD OFFICE:

Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Has **MISSIONS** in Sierra Leone, Western Equatorial Africa, East Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Soudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Bengal, United and Central Provinces of India, Punjab and Sindh, Western India, South India, Travancore and Cochin, Ceylon, South China, Fuh-Kien, Mid China, West China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

INCOME required for 1909: £400,000. Baptisms, 1907-8, 23,081 (children, 12,823).

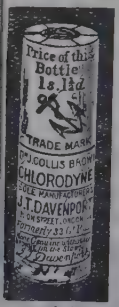
CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Lay Secretary, and cheques, &c., made payable to R. MACONACHIE, Esq. **Legacies** should be made out "To the Treasurer for the time being of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

ADMITTED BY THE PROFESSION TO BE THE MOST VALUABLE REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and **BRONCHITIS** are always prevalent in our fickle climate. Relief is invariably afforded by DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. The beneficial effects of this reliable medicine are immediately felt. Slight attacks yield to a single dose, while in severe cases, where rest is broken owing to continuous coughing, the judicious use of CHLORODYNE will at once tranquillise the sufferer as will no other medicine.



CHLORODYNE never fails to relieve pain, and its soothing and restoring effects are equally marked in **NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,** and **RHEUMATISM,** rapidly giving relief when all other remedies have failed.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **DIARRHŒA** and other complaints of the Bowels, its controlling and curative effect being truly remarkable, and it is strikingly efficacious in **CROUP, FEVER,** and **AGUE.**

CHLORODYNE is taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. The doses are small, so that a bottle is not soon exhausted, but remains ready to meet emergencies. No more reliable and generally useful medicine can be kept at hand. It is agreeable to take, pleasant in action, and has no bad after effects.

There is no GENUINE CHLORODYNE other than DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S and no SIMILAR MEDICINE — having the same VALUABLE PROPERTIES. —

Convincing Medical Testimony with each bottle. Of all Chemists, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

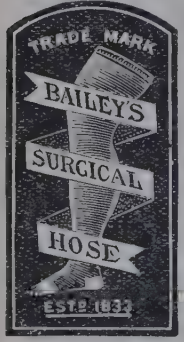
THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN

FOR

COUGHS & COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

"VARIX," all about Elastic Stockings, how to wear, clean, and repair them, post free, two stamps. A badly fitting stocking, or one made of unsuitable material, is not only no good, it is positively harmful.



BAILEY'S PATENT BELTS.

BAILEY'S "VERILITE" TRUSS.

Price 18s.

A perfect Truss. Effective without restraint. Acts simply as a clip, and adapts itself to every movement of the body. Send Circumference of Hips. Exchange Free. Special attention to Colonial and Foreign Orders.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

W. H. BAILEY & SON, Manufacturers,

38, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CITY BRANCH - - 52, FORE STREET, E.C. [150

Contractors to His Majesty's Forces and the Royal Army Medical Corps.

COLEMAN'S

"WINCARNIS"

THE FAMOUS WINE TONIC.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.

The Strongest Tonic, Coleman's "Wincarnis"—at once a food, a tonic, and a stimulant. The man in perfect health requires four essential constituents to maintain his well-being—proteids, carbohydrates, hydrocarbon, and salts. The digestion and assimilation of these products is called "metabolism"—"Wincarnis" is rich in these valuable factors, thus constituting a perfect food. But the business man (or woman) may still be short of the motive power to enjoy the full benefit of his wants, and again "Wincarnis" comes to aid Nature by supplying the missing links in the chain which is to hold one fast to robust health—"the tonic and the stimulant."

TRY A BOTTLE GRATIS.

If you write to Coleman & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, mention WHITAKER, and enclose three penny stamps to pay the cost of carriage, you will receive a bottle of the restorative free of charge. "Wincarnis" is now sold by the glass at all the refreshment buffets of the Gt. Eastern and Gt. Northern Railways. "Wincarnis" is also sold medicated with Iron, Celery, Pepsine, or Quinine.

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH.

Stallard's Old White Port.

60/=

Per Dozen BOTTLES.

Delivered Free.

30/=

Per Dozen HALF BOTTLES.

Delivered Free.

This Port, made from the **Finest Selected Grapes,** is much admired, being of great age and particularly delicate and soft.

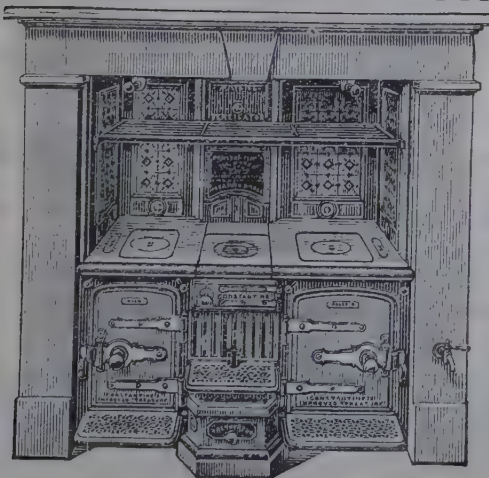
SAMPLE BOTTLES, 5/- EACH, CARRIAGE PAID.

N.B.—This Wine was strongly recommended by the late Sir JAMES PAGET, the eminent Physician, as invaluable to those requiring a very high-class stimulant easy of digestion.

STALLARD & CO., Orange St., Haymarket, London, S.W.

TELEPHONE No.: GERRARD 8194. [1]

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.



H. CONSTANTINE & SONS'

Gold Medal Treasure Self-Setting Ranges. Rising Fire Grating, Open and Close Fire, with Bath Boilers. Continual supply of Hot Water. Great Economy of Fuel.

PRICE FROM 85/-

A lady writes: — "The Treasure Range has saved me **£6** during the coal strike. The ovens and boiler heat perfectly."

Illustrated Price Book
POST FREE.
Estimates Free.

Established for 35 years at 61, Fleet Street, E.C.
[170

40, HART STREET, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.

INDIGESTION

Is the primary cause of most of the ills to which we are subject.

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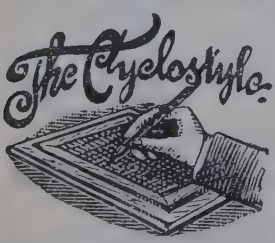

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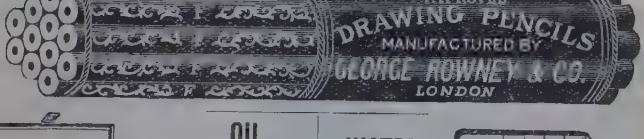

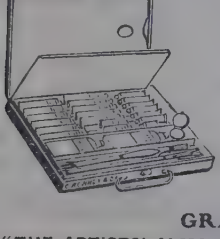

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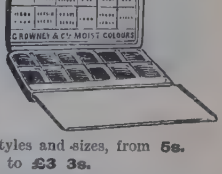

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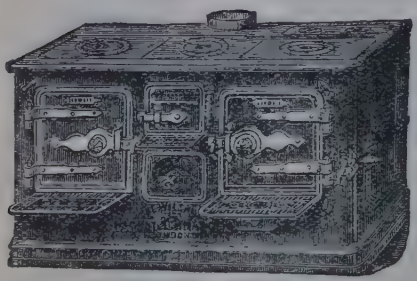

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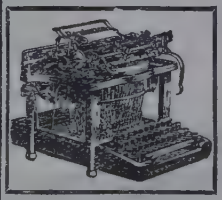

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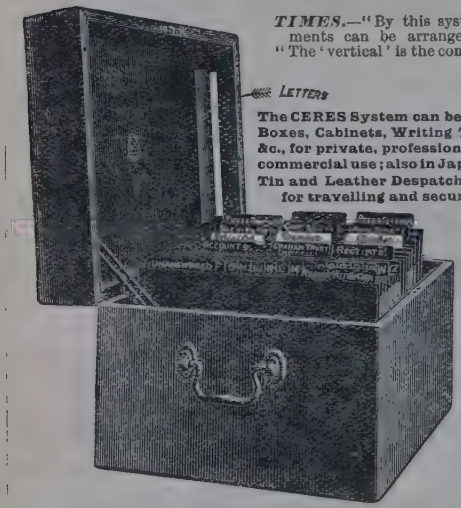

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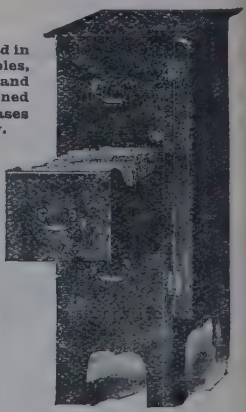

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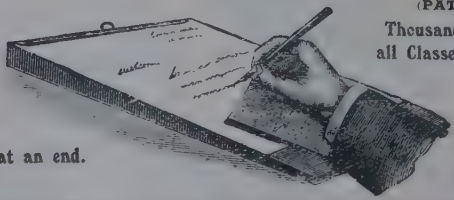

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